



Technical Information: (202) 691-6170

USDL 07-1741

Media information: (202) 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST

Internet address: <https://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>

Thursday, November 8, 2007

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2006

Both the rate and the number of occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work decreased from 2005 to 2006, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department Labor. The 2006 rate was 128 per 10,000 workers, a decrease of 6 percent from 2005. There were 1.2 million cases requiring days away from work in private industry, which represented a decrease of 51,180 cases (or 4 percent). Median days away from work—a key measure of the severity of the injury or illness—was 7 days in 2006, the same as the prior two years.

Key findings for 2006 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work:

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, had 49,480 days away from work cases and a rate of 526 per 10,000 workers, which was more than four times the total for all occupations.
- Three other occupations with more than 40,000 cases had rates above 400 per 10,000 workers: construction laborers (488); laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (466); and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (411).
- Men had a days-away-from-work rate of 143 per 10,000 workers; the rate for women was 106 per 10,000 workers.
- Four out of ten days away from work cases were sprains or strains. Approximately one in five of these were suffered by laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.
- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) accounted for 30 percent of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work, the same percentage as in 2005.

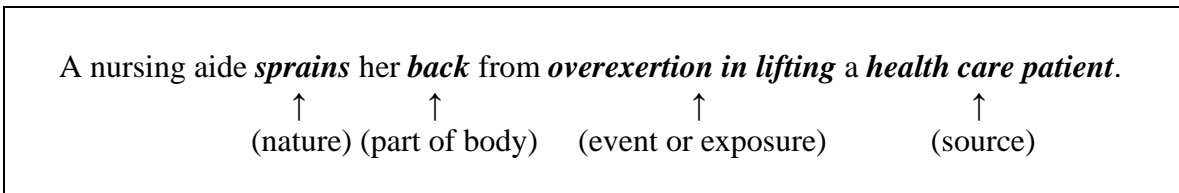
New Rates by Occupation, Gender, and Age group

With the 2006 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), BLS added selected injury and illness rates by occupation, by gender, and by age group for cases with days away from work. Occupational estimates are available at the detailed occupation level for the Nation and at the occupational group level for the Nation and States. In addition, rates are available by gender, age group, and occupation for selected case characteristics.

This release is the third in a series of three releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2006. The first release, in August 2007, covered work-related fatalities from the 2006 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2007, BLS reported that there were 4.1 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2006, based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. This final release covers the circumstances of the injuries and illnesses and the characteristics of the workers involved in the 1.2 million nonfatal cases that required days away from work to recuperate.

Case characteristics

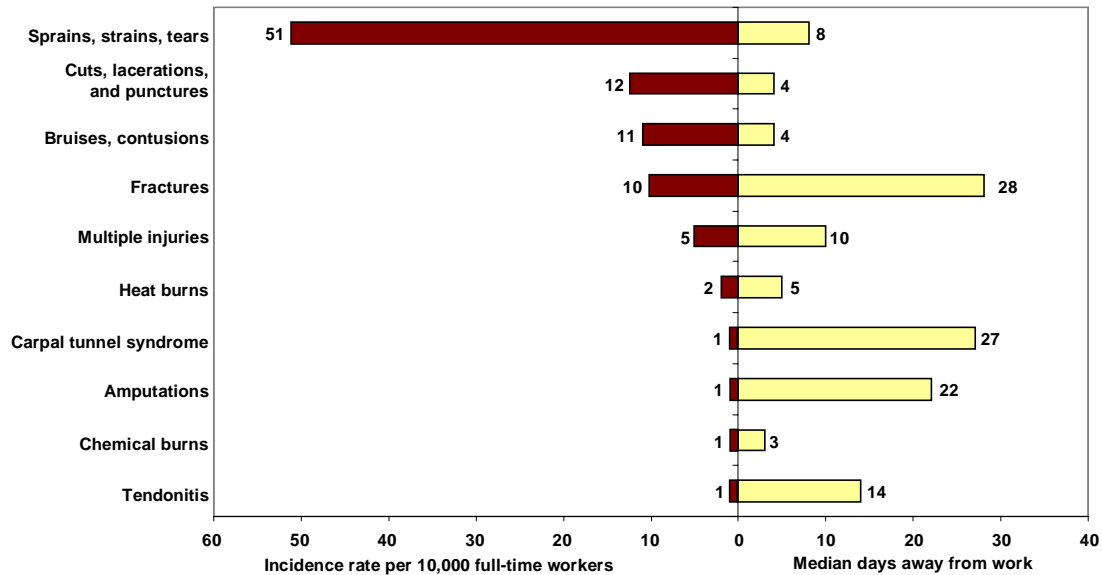
Case characteristics provide detailed information on the circumstances of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that required one or more days away from work. The survey uses four case characteristics—nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure—to describe a workplace incident.



- Sprains and strains was the leading nature of injury and illness in every major industry sector (see table 5). These injuries decreased by 6 percent for total private industry in 2006 and for both goods-producing and service-providing industries. Trade, transportation, and utilities reported 157,380 sprains and strains, 33 percent of the total.
- The overall number of cases of carpal tunnel syndrome decreased by 21 percent. Workers on the job 5 years or more had a decrease of 27 percent for these kinds of illnesses.
- The part of the body most affected by work incidents was the trunk (including the shoulder and back) accounting for 34 percent of all cases. Cases involving the trunk decreased by 6 percent from 2005. Injuries and illnesses to the back made up 62 percent of the days-away-from-work cases involving the trunk.
- Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces were the source of injury or illness for 18 percent of all days-away-from-work cases. Worker motion or position accounted for 14 percent.
- Assaults and violent acts (by person) increased by 10 percent, with those to women increasing 21 percent to 10,400 cases. Sixty percent of the assaults and violent acts (by person) occurred in health care and social assistance and mainly involved assaults by health care patients.

- Injuries and illnesses due to repetitive motion decreased by 13 percent.
- Falls from a ladder decreased by 17 percent.

Incidence rate and median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses by nature, 2006



In addition to these four case characteristics, BLS collects the time of day and day of the week the injury or illness occurred and the time the employee had spent on the job before the incident.

- Of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work (for which the time of the incident was reported), the eight-hour period from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. accounted for 65 percent of the cases in 2006. The 4:00 p.m. to midnight time period accounted for 20 percent of the cases.
- In those cases where employers reported how long the employee had been on the job before the incident occurred, workers on the job from two to four hours incurred the highest number of injuries and illnesses (248,980 or 26 percent). Employees on the job for more than eight hours accounted for 12 percent of cases.
- Eighty-seven percent of injuries and illnesses occurred on Monday through Friday. The exception to this pattern was the leisure and hospitality sector, where 27 percent of injuries and illnesses occurred during the weekend.

Demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics include gender, age, race or ethnic origin, and length of service with the employer at the time of the incident (see tables 1, 2, and 8). For 2006, BLS has new incidence rate data for gender and age group (see tables 16-19).

- Men accounted for 66 percent of all days-away-from-work cases, and had an incidence rate (143 per 10,000 workers) 35 percent higher than the rate of 106 for women.
- Injuries and illnesses to Asian workers increased by 16 percent from 2005, while the other ethnic groups experienced declines in workplace incidents. Race or ethnicity was unreported in 32 percent of days-away-from-work cases.
- The number of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic workers in the construction and extraction occupations (34,170) increased 7 percent from 2005.
- Workers who were 20 to 44 years old accounted for 60 percent of injured and ill workers. Within that age range, workers age 20 to 24 had a rate of 143 per 10,000 workers, higher than the rate of 128 for all workers.
- The number of days away from work rose with the age of the worker from a median of 1 day for workers 14- and 15-years old to a median of 15 days for workers 65 and older.

Occupation

Among major occupational groups, transportation and material moving occupations had the highest rate at 301 per 10,000 workers and 239,710 injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in 2006. Computer and mathematical occupations had the lowest rate, 11 (see table 16). The rate for all occupations was 128.

Three occupations at the detail level had incidence rates over 1,000 per 10,000 workers: Athletes and sports competitors (1,720), Psychiatric aides (1,067), and Mining roof bolters (1,018). Rates this high indicate that at least one in ten workers in these three occupations experienced an injury or illness requiring days away from work in 2006. These occupations, however, did not have a high number of cases and, like some other occupations with small numbers of workers, are not listed in the tables of this news release.

The five occupations that have the highest number of days away from work cases were:

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers experienced the highest number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses, 85,120 in 2006; however, this represents a decrease of 8 percent from 2005. This occupation had a rate of 466 per 10,000 workers. Eighty-four percent of these injuries and illnesses were to men.

Sixty-five percent of the total cases for this occupation were in the trade, transportation and utilities industry.

- Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 66,040 cases in 2006, relatively the same as in 2005, and had a days-away-from-work rate of 411 per 10,000 workers. Ninety-five percent of these cases were to men. The source of the injury was most often vehicles, followed by floor or ground surfaces. The most frequent event was overexertion, followed by contact with objects and equipment. As in 2005, the median days away from work was 14 days, twice that for all occupations.
- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants—with more injuries and illnesses to women (91 percent) than to men—had 49,480 cases, a decrease of 5 percent from 2005. This occupation had a high incidence rate—526 per 10,000 workers. Fifty-six percent of the injuries and illnesses to these workers involved health care patients, of which 86 percent were due to overexertion.
- Construction laborers had the fourth highest number of cases with 40,510 and a rate of 488 per 10,000 workers. Ninety-seven percent of these injuries and illnesses were to men. Contact with objects or equipment was the most common event in this occupation and the most frequent source of injury was parts and materials.
- Retail salespersons had 33,210 cases, remaining unchanged from 2005. Floors and walkways were the most frequent source of injury. The rate of injury and illness for this occupation was 106, 17 percent below the private-sector average.

As in 2005, eleven detailed occupations, including the five discussed above, each had more than 20,000 injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Together they accounted for 36 percent of all cases (see table 4). These same eleven occupations have had more than 20,000 cases in each of the last three years.

Industry

Workers in the goods-producing industries experienced 380,440 injuries and illnesses with days away from work and had an incidence rate of 167 per 10,000 workers in 2006. Service-providing industry workers experienced 803,060 days away from work injuries and illnesses and had a rate of 115.

Natural resources and mining had a median number of days away from work of 9. In this sector, the mining industry had a median of 17 days. Hispanic workers experienced 66 percent of injuries and illnesses in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, compared to 20 percent of all days-away-from-work cases in private industry. The overall rate for this industry sector was 170 per 10,000 workers.

Construction had the highest incidence rate—220 per 10,000 workers—of all industry sectors but had the fourth highest case count (153,180). The rate decreased 8 percent from 2005. Men experienced 97 percent of the injuries and illnesses. The construction industry's rate of 84 for contact with objects and equipment was more than twice the rate for total private industry.

Manufacturing had a rate of 141 per 10,000 workers and had 200,970 cases resulting from days away from work. Workers in this industry were most often injured by contact with objects and equipment (76,400). The number of cases involving repetitive motion (14,670) remained about the same in 2006 compared to 2005. Workers who had 5 or more years of service with their employer experienced a significant decline in the number injuries and illnesses from the previous year (8 percent). Workers with less than 5 years had relatively no change in the number of cases from 2005.

Trade, transportation, and utilities had the greatest number of injuries and illnesses (354,510) with a rate of 160 per 10,000 workers. Women experienced 28 percent of the injuries and illnesses in this sector as a whole, but within retail trade they experienced 41 percent of the cases. The transportation and warehousing industry had a median number of days away from work of 15. The utilities industry had a median of 14 days away from work, while wholesale and retail trade industries each had medians of 7 days.

Information had a rate of injuries and illnesses of 67 per 10,000 workers. Fifty-six percent of the injuries and illnesses to workers in this industry sector occurred to those who had been with their employer for more than 5 years, compared to 31 percent for all service-providing industries.

Financial activities had 33,300 days-away-from-work cases and a rate of 45 per 10,000 workers in 2006. Sprains and strains was the leading nature of injury and illness with 13,210 cases. The part of body most often injured was the back with 7,180 cases.

Professional and business services had no change in the overall number of cases that required days away from work or the incidence rate for those cases when compared to 2005. However, cases involving contact with objects, the leading event or exposure of injury in this industry, rose 15 percent to 25,260. The number of carpal tunnel syndrome cases in this industry (790) has decreased by two thirds since 2003 including a 50 percent decrease from 2005 to 2006.

Education and health services also had no change in the overall number of cases or the incidence rate for those cases when compared to 2005. In this sector, healthcare and social assistance accounted for 94 percent of injuries and illnesses. There were nearly four times the number of injuries and illnesses to women (145,370) than to men (36,800).

Leisure and hospitality had 96,910 injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in 2006, with a rate of 114 per 10,000 workers. Employers in this industry reported nearly equal numbers of injuries and illnesses to men and women. The number of assaults and violent acts (1,690) increased 48 percent from last year. Asian workers experienced an 86 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses in this industry.

Musculoskeletal disorders

The U.S. Department of Labor defines a musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) as an injury or disorder of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, or spinal discs. MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar accidents. In 2006 there were 357,160 MSD cases. MSD cases had a median of 9 days away from work, two days longer than the median for all days away from work cases. The overall rate for all MSD cases was 39 per 10,000 workers in 2006.

The trade, transportation and utilities sector had 34 percent of the MSD cases followed by the education and health services sector with 20 percent, the vast majority of these in health care and social assistance (69,880). The manufacturing sector had 18 percent of the MSD cases. MSDs in manufacturing decreased by 6 percent from 2005 to 2006, while MSDs for all private industry decreased by 5 percent.

	Number	Incidence Rate	Median days away from work
Total Musculoskeletal disorders	357,160	39	9
Goods-producing industries	103,750	46	10
Manufacturing	64,760	46	11
Service-providing industries	253,410	36	8
Trade, transportation and utilities	119,770	54	11
Education and health services	72,020	55	6

Men had 62 percent of the MSD cases and an incidence rate of 41 per 10,000 workers. Women had 37 percent of the MSD cases and an incidence rate of 35 (see table B). MSDs to workers age 25 and over decreased with the exception of MSDs to workers age 55 to 64 which increased by 4 percent. MSDs to workers age 65 and over decreased by 13 percent in 2006 after an increase of 19 percent in 2005.

The three occupations with the highest number of MSDs in 2006 were laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. These occupations had high rates of MSDs (see table B), with nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants reporting the highest rate—293 per 10,000 workers.

Table B. Number, incidence rate, and median days of work-related musculoskeletal disorders that required days away from work by gender, age groups, and selected occupations, 2006

	Number	Incidence Rate	Median days away from work
Total Musculoskeletal disorders	357,160	39	9
Gender			
Men	222,880	41	10
Women	133,710	35	8
Age Group			
14 - 15	20	--	10
16 - 19	7,620	26	5
20 - 24	33,350	36	5
25 - 34	80,530	38	7
35 - 44	101,830	44	9
45 - 54	86,130	40	13
55 - 64	38,970	36	14
65 and over	4,660	20	16
Occupation			
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	28,860	158	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	27,590	293	5
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17,400	108	14
Retail salesperson	11,280	36	10
Registered nurses	9,200	59	6
Truck drivers, light and delivery services	8,890	99	14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8,630	76	9
Stock clerks and order fillers	8,610	69	8
Construction laborers	8,270	100	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	6,870	70	6

Injury and Illness Severity

In addition to providing data on the number of injuries and illnesses that require days away from work to recuperate, the survey provides data on the length of the absences resulting from those injuries and illnesses (see tables 8-12 and 15). Median days away from work—the key survey measure of severity—designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days.

The median number of days away from work for all cases was 7 days in 2006, unchanged since 2004. Almost one-fourth of all days-away-from-work cases resulted in 31 or more days away from work. The median for goods-producing industries (8 days) was higher than that for service-providing industries (7 days).

- Fractures resulted in the longest absences (28 days) from work among the leading natures of injury and illness. Carpal tunnel syndrome had 27 days and amputations had 22 median days away from work, both unchanged from 2005.

- Repetitive motion resulted in the longest absences from work among the most frequent events or exposures with 19 days away from work, unchanged from 2005. Falls to lower level had 14 days, twice the 2006 median for all cases. Fires and explosions and transportation accidents each had a median of 10 days. The median for transportation accidents was unchanged but the median for fires and explosions decreased from the 16 days reported in 2005.
- Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces were the sources that resulted in the longest absences from work, with a median of 11 days, followed closely by worker motion or position (10 days) and vehicles (9 days).
- Injuries and illnesses to the shoulder resulted in the longest absences from work, with a median of 16 days, followed by the wrist and knee each with a median of 14 days.
- Workers age 65 and over experienced the longest absences from work with a median of 15 days followed by workers age 55 to 64 with 12 days and workers age 45 to 54 with 10 days.
- Among detailed occupations with high numbers of days-away-from-work cases, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the highest median days away from work with 14 days. Driver/sales workers had the second highest median with 11 days, followed closely by carpenters and light or delivery truck drivers with a median of 10 days.

Background of the Survey

Since the early 1970s, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has reported annually on the number and the rate of injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work beyond the day of the incident in private industry. The 2006 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses marks the fifteenth year that BLS has also provided detailed information on the circumstances of these cases and the characteristics of the injured or ill worker.

Data in this release are classified based on the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*, the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual*, and 1997 *Standards for Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). More information on each of these classification systems is available on the OMB Internet site at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/statpolicy.html>. Race and ethnicity is the only data element in the survey for which reporting is not mandatory. In 2006, 32 percent of the cases were missing race and ethnicity.

For each incident that led to an injury or illness that required one or more days away from work to recuperate, the survey uses four characteristics to describe the circumstances of the case. These characteristics are classified using the *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System*. (See the *Manual* on the BLS Internet site at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>) These four characteristics are:

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

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except the back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although they may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these injuries and illnesses in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports were collected from about 195,200 private industry establishments in 2006 and processed by State agencies cooperating with the BLS. The survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses and excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, Federal government agencies, and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The employers, who are selected to participate in the survey, provide data on injuries and illnesses based on logs and other records they maintain during the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also employers' understanding of which cases are work related under the recordkeeping rules promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration, respectively.

The survey estimates the characteristics of cases with days away from work based on two levels of sampling. First, BLS scientifically selects a probability sample of establishments from among those covered by the survey. Then establishments in the survey that are projected to have a large number of days-away-from-work cases are instructed on how to sample those cases to minimize the burden of their response.

Because the estimates are based on a sample survey, they probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a census of all units covered by the survey. Standard errors were calculated to determine the precision of each estimate from the survey and will be available on the BLS Internet site at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>. They are used to provide a range around the estimate in which the figure from a census is likely to be. All findings in this release have been tested and found to be statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level. Visit https://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm for more information about relative standard errors.

Data from the survey also are subject to nonsampling error. Examples of these errors are: the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; mistakes or gaps in recording or coding the data; and difficulties in understanding survey definitions. Although not measured, nonsampling error always occurs when statistics are gathered. However, BLS has quality assurance procedures to reduce nonsampling error in the survey, including a rigorous training program for coders and efforts to identify and explore sources of nonsampling error and their potential magnitude.

The number of hours worked used for industry and case characteristics incidence rates are collected in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The survey does not collect hours worked by occupation or demographic characteristics. The hours worked data used for rates by occupation, gender, and age group (which are available for the first time with this release of 2006 data) come from two BLS programs—the Occupational Employment Statistics program and from the Current Population Survey, which is conducted for BLS by the Bureau of the Census.

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

TABLE 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,183,500	380,440	26,290	153,180	200,970	803,060	354,510	18,560	33,300	89,940	182,210	96,910	27,640
Gender:													
Male	775,900	328,560	22,740	148,530	157,290	447,340	251,370	12,840	18,250	61,070	36,800	47,660	19,350
Female	403,740	51,630	3,550	4,650	43,440	352,110	99,570	5,720	15,050	28,870	145,370	49,240	8,290
Age: ⁵													
14 - 15	170	110	100	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	60	-
16 - 19	39,330	8,890	860	3,680	4,350	30,430	14,980	320	320	2,490	3,150	8,300	880
20 - 24	132,120	45,200	3,220	21,980	20,000	86,920	37,310	960	2,350	11,950	15,420	15,960	2,960
25 - 34	270,670	92,100	7,020	42,170	42,910	178,570	74,670	3,970	7,860	23,830	38,900	23,260	6,070
35 - 44	301,700	99,920	5,960	40,330	53,630	201,770	92,000	5,590	8,990	22,370	44,490	21,460	6,880
45 - 54	266,660	86,700	5,650	30,850	50,200	179,960	80,800	5,130	7,800	18,180	46,310	15,670	6,070
55 - 64	134,030	38,400	2,710	10,520	25,170	95,630	41,470	2,200	4,230	8,230	26,880	8,790	3,820
65 and over	25,170	4,740	510	1,650	2,580	20,430	9,020	220	1,610	1,650	4,820	2,450	660
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	157,740	58,670	5,820	28,990	23,860	99,070	44,290	840	3,120	14,710	15,740	17,200	3,170
3 - 11 months	259,320	84,490	6,110	39,820	38,560	174,840	74,130	2,310	8,070	22,280	36,730	25,590	5,720
1 - 5 years	394,870	121,790	8,160	53,860	59,770	273,090	112,470	4,660	11,570	30,310	69,340	34,200	10,540
More than 5 years	361,250	113,620	5,990	30,120	77,500	247,630	117,570	10,470	10,490	21,910	59,780	19,340	8,070
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	523,320	191,560	6,900	83,100	101,550	331,760	142,140	6,230	13,790	37,800	80,590	35,210	16,010
Black only	94,370	23,220	660	6,770	15,790	71,150	22,390	980	3,700	7,740	26,340	8,160	1,840
Hispanic or Latino only	158,760	74,820	9,670	33,930	31,220	83,940	28,790	900	4,770	16,510	14,400	15,230	3,350
Asian only	15,350	3,410	90	410	2,920	11,940	3,700	260	340	1,100	2,700	3,280	550
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	3,820	840	30	410	400	2,970	1,370	40	50	230	690	430	170
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	5,190	1,930	110	820	990	3,260	1,320	50	90	480	700	520	110
Hispanic or Latino and other race	680	190	30	60	100	490	120	-	30	50	50	250	-
Multi-race	790	220	-	50	160	570	280	-	30	40	120	80	-
Not reported	381,230	84,250	8,780	27,640	47,840	296,980	154,400	10,090	10,500	26,000	56,630	33,760	5,600

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male	65.6	86.4	86.5	97.0	78.3	55.7	70.9	69.2	54.8	67.9	20.2	49.2	70.0
Female	34.1	13.6	13.5	3.0	21.6	43.8	28.1	30.8	45.2	32.1	79.8	50.8	30.0
Age:⁵													
14 - 15	(⁶)	(⁶)	.4	-	-	(⁶)	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-
16 - 19	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	4.2	1.7	1.0	2.8	1.7	8.6	3.2
20 - 24	11.2	11.9	12.2	14.3	10.0	10.8	10.5	5.2	7.1	13.3	8.5	16.5	10.7
25 - 34	22.9	24.2	26.7	27.5	21.4	22.2	21.1	21.4	23.6	26.5	21.3	24.0	22.0
35 - 44	25.5	26.3	22.7	26.3	26.7	25.1	26.0	30.1	27.0	24.9	24.4	22.1	24.9
45 - 54	22.5	22.8	21.5	20.1	25.0	22.4	22.8	27.6	23.4	20.2	25.4	16.2	22.0
55 - 64	11.3	10.1	10.3	6.9	12.5	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.7	9.2	14.8	9.1	13.8
65 and over	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.5	2.5	1.2	4.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	13.3	15.4	22.1	18.9	11.9	12.3	12.5	4.5	9.4	16.4	8.6	17.7	11.5
3 - 11 months	21.9	22.2	23.2	26.0	19.2	21.8	20.9	12.4	24.2	24.8	20.2	26.4	20.7
1 - 5 years	33.4	32.0	31.0	35.2	29.7	34.0	31.7	25.1	34.7	33.7	38.1	35.3	38.1
More than 5 years	30.5	29.9	22.8	19.7	38.6	30.8	33.2	56.4	31.5	24.4	32.8	20.0	29.2
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	44.2	50.4	26.2	54.2	50.5	41.3	40.1	33.6	41.4	42.0	44.2	36.3	57.9
Black only	8.0	6.1	2.5	4.4	7.9	8.9	6.3	5.3	11.1	8.6	14.5	8.4	6.7
Hispanic or Latino only	13.4	19.7	36.8	22.2	15.5	10.5	8.1	4.8	14.3	18.4	7.9	15.7	12.1
Asian only	1.3	.9	.3	.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	3.4	2.0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.4	.5	.4
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	.1	(⁶)	.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	.1	(⁶)	-	.1	.1	(⁶)	.3	-
Multi-race .....	.1	.1	-	(⁶)	.1	.1	.1	-	.1	(⁶)	.1	.1	-
Not reported	32.2	22.1	33.4	18.0	23.8	37.0	43.6	54.4	31.5	28.9	31.1	34.8	20.3

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

TABLE 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2006

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,183,500	380,440	26,290	153,180	200,970	803,060	354,510	18,560	33,300	89,940	182,210	96,910	27,640
Management occupations	19,800	3,880	390	2,100	1,390	15,930	3,300	490	2,660	1,210	3,650	3,540	1,070
Business and financial operations occupations	6,000	520	20	80	410	5,490	1,130	120	1,780	1,430	770	110	150
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	2,790	360	–	60	290	2,430	260	590	350	880	250	80	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	5,150	1,840	130	340	1,380	3,300	550	440	30	2,140	40	50	50
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,940	770	140	20	600	2,170	100	–	30	1,520	320	30	160
Community and social services occupations	8,190	20	–	20	–	8,170	–	–	60	310	7,400	–	390
Legal occupations	970	–	–	–	–	960	–	–	250	550	130	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	6,900	–	–	–	–	6,890	90	30	20	260	5,970	140	370
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	6,240	170	–	40	130	6,070	1,220	1,080	40	610	330	2,670	120
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	48,020	140	50	–	80	47,880	980	–	590	1,780	44,360	30	140
Healthcare support occupations	67,790	20	–	–	20	67,770	220	–	60	1,700	65,360	130	300
Protective service occupations	9,520	360	70	90	200	9,160	780	110	340	5,280	1,280	1,190	180
Food preparation and serving related occupations	77,820	670	90	50	520	77,150	10,460	140	270	1,260	8,210	56,450	360
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	67,270	4,560	420	1,100	3,040	62,710	3,810	380	5,600	23,290	13,950	13,610	2,060
Personal care and service occupations	22,750	120	100	–	–	22,640	7,040	150	250	1,100	8,350	3,200	2,540
Sales and related occupations	76,210	1,850	30	600	1,220	74,360	63,840	970	2,010	2,830	570	3,140	990
Office and administrative support occupations	83,320	8,710	300	1,100	7,310	74,610	38,120	3,670	8,160	9,510	11,560	1,940	1,660
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	14,330	12,990	12,340	30	620	1,340	800	–	–	270	20	240	–
Construction and extraction occupations ...	149,910	137,150	5,160	124,470	7,510	12,770	6,160	150	830	3,640	850	700	430
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	94,890	26,730	1,530	11,570	13,620	68,160	36,260	6,480	4,780	6,620	3,200	2,580	8,230
Production occupations	171,030	134,450	1,950	5,820	126,670	36,590	19,430	1,820	510	6,420	1,750	2,740	3,930
Transportation and material moving occupations	239,710	44,630	3,530	5,550	35,550	195,080	159,390	1,890	4,490	17,070	3,600	4,290	4,350

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation and major industry sector, 2006

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,183,500	380,440	26,290	153,180	200,970	803,060	354,510	18,560	33,300	89,940	182,210	96,910	27,640
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	85,120	18,080	290	130	17,660	67,040	55,370	690	1,110	6,620	800	1,140	1,310
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	66,040	11,020	1,230	3,790	6,000	55,030	48,010	220	550	5,290	160	160	630
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	49,480	—	—	—	—	49,480	—	—	20	260	49,030	—	160
Construction laborers	40,510	37,390	180	36,080	1,140	3,110	1,590	40	80	1,300	20	30	60
Retail salespersons	33,210	470	—	60	400	32,740	31,280	60	70	280	150	800	90
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	28,260	3,240	120	590	2,530	25,020	2,760	300	2,810	9,710	5,090	3,450	900
Carpenters	28,000	25,630	20	23,680	1,930	2,370	1,090	20	110	640	250	200	60
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	26,760	1,870	230	310	1,330	24,890	20,490	160	1,300	1,110	690	730	420
Maintenance and repair workers, general	21,600	5,730	250	890	4,590	15,870	5,870	410	2,520	2,100	2,340	1,370	1,270
Stock clerks and order fillers	20,870	1,580	—	100	1,460	19,290	17,890	50	20	430	510	270	120
Registered nurses	20,500	—	—	—	—	20,480	—	—	180	540	19,740	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	17,440	190	—	80	100	17,250	190	—	1,290	1,500	7,020	7,120	120
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	15,070	170	—	140	30	14,890	13,920	30	180	240	110	330	80
Cashiers	13,460	30	—	—	30	13,430	11,250	30	30	200	100	1,590	250
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	12,890	11,110	190	1,800	9,120	1,780	850	—	80	260	—	—	580
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	12,770	450	—	130	320	12,310	8,980	—	250	200	50	90	2,740
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	12,750	30	—	—	20	12,720	6,080	—	20	—	290	6,300	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	12,450	540	150	260	120	11,920	500	20	830	6,580	950	2,100	940
Electricians	12,030	11,210	160	10,030	1,030	820	320	30	20	120	180	100	50
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	11,400	9,850	30	9,250	570	1,560	780	—	390	160	180	40	—
Cooks, restaurant	11,290	—	—	—	—	11,290	130	—	—	—	—	11,050	100
Customer service representatives	10,300	430	—	90	320	9,880	4,830	1,290	1,890	1,310	230	110	210
Food preparation workers	9,950	330	—	—	310	9,620	2,360	—	80	100	800	6,250	30
Driver/sales workers	9,640	1,390	—	—	1,370	8,260	5,830	490	20	70	60	1,260	540
Waiters and waitresses	9,520	—	—	—	—	9,520	90	—	20	110	100	9,190	—
First line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	8,910	8,110	320	7,580	210	800	240	20	60	330	20	130	—

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total cases	1,183,500	380,440	26,290	153,180	200,970	803,060	354,510	18,560	33,300	89,940	182,210	96,910	27,640
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	472,740	128,920	8,220	52,880	67,810	343,820	157,380	7,850	13,210	32,910	89,950	31,850	10,670
Bruises, contusions	101,260	29,240	2,970	9,460	16,810	72,020	33,840	1,570	3,140	7,540	15,710	8,370	1,840
Cuts, lacerations	99,460	41,440	2,080	18,540	20,810	58,020	25,520	770	1,530	7,840	4,820	15,090	2,440
Fractures	94,110	37,840	3,410	17,670	16,760	56,270	26,790	1,610	2,260	6,350	10,590	6,540	2,130
Heat burns	17,440	5,370	440	1,490	3,440	12,070	2,360	50	210	690	2,130	6,130	490
Carpal tunnel syndrome	13,010	6,000	60	890	5,050	7,000	2,760	420	830	790	1,210	650	350
Tendonitis	4,750	1,980	80	220	1,680	2,770	1,050	100	90	440	680	270	150
Chemical burns	7,490	3,060	150	1,070	1,840	4,430	1,920	20	90	690	780	860	70
Amputations	7,990	5,330	310	1,220	3,800	2,660	1,260	40	310	440	90	450	70
Multiple traumatic injuries	45,890	13,930	1,110	5,690	7,130	31,960	13,310	810	2,150	3,820	7,860	3,010	1,020
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	82,420	30,700	2,660	12,510	15,530	51,720	23,160	1,090	2,370	6,880	9,940	6,420	1,860
Eye	35,970	17,760	1,160	7,050	9,550	18,220	8,110	320	740	2,860	3,410	1,940	850
Neck	17,840	4,740	430	2,220	2,090	13,100	6,060	400	620	1,050	3,560	1,160	250
Trunk	401,900	115,410	8,140	44,600	62,670	286,490	131,390	5,790	10,930	26,940	74,870	27,110	9,460
Shoulder	75,810	22,390	1,240	7,630	13,520	53,420	26,970	1,200	1,640	4,370	12,300	4,770	2,170
Back	250,870	67,730	4,730	28,020	34,980	183,140	80,460	3,670	7,180	16,550	52,730	17,260	5,290
Upper extremities	274,180	110,480	5,920	38,370	66,180	163,700	69,510	3,700	5,110	18,440	28,750	31,250	6,950
Wrist	48,810	17,140	810	4,900	11,420	31,680	13,640	930	1,560	3,010	7,230	4,150	1,160
Hand, except finger	49,480	19,830	1,210	7,950	10,670	29,650	12,230	560	640	3,350	4,560	7,300	1,020
Finger	106,050	49,280	2,470	16,390	30,430	56,770	24,350	1,000	1,580	6,980	7,620	12,710	2,520
Lower extremities	262,180	83,550	6,040	40,150	37,360	178,630	83,920	4,400	8,630	21,980	34,650	19,490	5,550
Knee	95,520	29,860	2,080	14,550	13,230	65,650	30,060	1,830	2,680	7,420	14,650	7,010	2,010
Foot, except toe	43,840	13,900	930	6,100	6,870	29,940	16,200	500	1,990	3,420	4,050	2,800	980
Toe	13,610	4,680	250	1,870	2,560	8,930	5,110	260	350	960	1,520	510	220
Body systems	18,220	4,590	480	1,690	2,420	13,630	3,910	400	1,070	1,970	4,180	1,640	460
Multiple parts	115,930	27,880	2,270	12,440	13,170	88,040	33,100	2,610	4,390	11,480	24,650	9,130	2,680

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	19,480	6,830	710	1,730	4,380	12,650	4,530	140	820	1,920	3,250	1,690	290
Containers	147,320	32,250	1,460	7,490	23,300	115,070	73,160	1,540	3,010	10,090	10,620	14,200	2,440
Furniture and fixtures	45,330	8,450	230	2,380	5,830	36,890	14,280	610	2,610	3,390	8,840	6,090	1,070
Machinery	77,500	39,270	2,260	10,950	26,070	38,240	17,670	1,020	1,820	5,230	4,010	6,540	1,940
Parts and materials	124,640	74,160	2,790	34,870	36,490	50,480	33,270	1,060	1,700	6,420	1,920	2,660	3,460
Worker motion or position	163,430	55,990	2,430	19,740	33,820	107,440	48,230	4,100	5,570	11,890	22,220	11,440	3,990
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	214,580	56,770	5,010	28,010	23,760	157,800	59,230	4,690	8,580	17,050	39,420	24,110	4,730
Tools, instruments, and equipment	82,240	34,620	2,000	18,340	14,280	47,620	18,020	1,180	1,820	5,920	8,590	9,490	2,600
Vehicles	101,320	21,360	2,490	8,380	10,490	79,970	48,700	1,860	3,160	9,550	9,640	4,370	2,680
Health care patient	52,660	—	—	—	—	52,650	130	—	140	690	51,480	—	190
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	335,460	144,690	9,850	58,440	76,400	190,770	93,470	3,410	7,680	25,260	24,130	28,820	8,000
Struck by object	164,670	67,590	4,830	30,210	32,550	97,080	47,990	1,410	3,610	11,650	12,530	15,210	4,680
Struck against object	85,710	31,690	2,100	14,520	15,070	54,030	24,370	1,120	2,590	7,750	7,630	8,960	1,600
Caught in equipment or object ..	58,760	32,580	2,250	8,020	22,310	26,180	14,340	700	760	3,700	2,570	3,190	900
Fall to lower level	74,280	28,070	2,010	18,230	7,820	46,220	22,610	1,760	2,700	7,320	6,410	4,240	1,170
Fall on same level	151,750	33,090	3,060	12,230	17,810	118,660	41,300	3,190	5,670	10,660	33,450	20,750	3,650
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	35,440	9,620	670	4,220	4,720	25,830	10,050	700	1,190	2,980	5,730	4,460	710
Overexertion	284,910	74,950	3,870	26,680	44,390	209,960	99,950	3,070	5,750	16,130	63,380	14,930	6,750
Overexertion in lifting	150,990	40,510	1,670	15,480	23,350	110,480	56,710	1,470	3,070	8,440	28,720	8,850	3,230
Repetitive motion	38,310	17,650	330	2,640	14,670	20,660	8,910	1,150	1,620	2,560	3,860	1,780	770
Exposure to harmful substances	56,510	17,210	1,410	5,130	10,670	39,300	10,290	770	1,690	5,660	10,110	9,650	1,120
Transportation accidents	56,170	11,900	1,450	6,350	4,100	44,270	24,000	1,370	2,230	6,510	6,260	2,520	1,380
Fires and explosions	2,270	1,120	110	540	460	1,160	500	—	20	320	120	170	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	15,970	460	100	150	220	15,510	1,660	100	850	860	10,400	1,310	330

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	39.9	33.9	31.3	34.5	33.7	42.8	44.4	42.3	39.7	36.6	49.4	32.9	38.6
Bruises, contusions	8.6	7.7	11.3	6.2	8.4	9.0	9.5	8.5	9.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	6.7
Cuts, lacerations	8.4	10.9	7.9	12.1	10.4	7.2	7.2	4.1	4.6	8.7	2.6	15.6	8.8
Fractures	8.0	9.9	13.0	11.5	8.3	7.0	7.6	8.7	6.8	7.1	5.8	6.7	7.7
Heat burns	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	.7	.3	.6	.8	1.2	6.3	1.8
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.1	1.6	.2	.6	2.5	.9	.8	2.3	2.5	.9	.7	.7	1.3
Tendonitis .....	.4	.5	.3	.1	.8	.3	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.3	.5
Chemical burns .....	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	.6	.5	.1	.3	.8	.4	.9	.3
Amputations .....	.7	1.4	1.2	.8	1.9	.3	.4	.2	.9	.5	(⁵)	.5	.3
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.4	6.5	4.2	4.3	3.1	3.7
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	7.0	8.1	10.1	8.2	7.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	7.1	7.6	5.5	6.6	6.7
Eye	3.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.0	3.1
Neck	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	.9
Trunk	34.0	30.3	31.0	29.1	31.2	35.7	37.1	31.2	32.8	30.0	41.1	28.0	34.2
Shoulder	6.4	5.9	4.7	5.0	6.7	6.7	7.6	6.5	4.9	4.9	6.8	4.9	7.9
Back	21.2	17.8	18.0	18.3	17.4	22.8	22.7	19.8	21.6	18.4	28.9	17.8	19.1
Upper extremities	23.2	29.0	22.5	25.0	32.9	20.4	19.6	19.9	15.3	20.5	15.8	32.2	25.1
Wrist	4.1	4.5	3.1	3.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.7	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
Hand, except finger	4.2	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	1.9	3.7	2.5	7.5	3.7
Finger	9.0	13.0	9.4	10.7	15.1	7.1	6.9	5.4	4.7	7.8	4.2	13.1	9.1
Lower extremities	22.2	22.0	23.0	26.2	18.6	22.2	23.7	23.7	25.9	24.4	19.0	20.1	20.1
Knee	8.1	7.8	7.9	9.5	6.6	8.2	8.5	9.9	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.2	7.3
Foot, except toe	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.6	2.7	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.5
Toe	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	.8	.5	.8
Body systems	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.1	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7
Multiple parts	9.8	7.3	8.6	8.1	6.6	11.0	9.3	14.1	13.2	12.8	13.5	9.4	9.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	1.6	1.8	2.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.0
Containers	12.4	8.5	5.6	4.9	11.6	14.3	20.6	8.3	9.0	11.2	5.8	14.7	8.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.8	2.2	.9	1.6	2.9	4.6	4.0	3.3	7.8	3.8	4.9	6.3	3.9
Machinery	6.5	10.3	8.6	7.1	13.0	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.8	2.2	6.7	7.0
Parts and materials	10.5	19.5	10.6	22.8	18.2	6.3	9.4	5.7	5.1	7.1	1.1	2.7	12.5
Worker motion or position	13.8	14.7	9.2	12.9	16.8	13.4	13.6	22.1	16.7	13.2	12.2	11.8	14.4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.1	14.9	19.1	18.3	11.8	19.6	16.7	25.3	25.8	19.0	21.6	24.9	17.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.9	9.1	7.6	12.0	7.1	5.9	5.1	6.4	5.5	6.6	4.7	9.8	9.4
Vehicles	8.6	5.6	9.5	5.5	5.2	10.0	13.7	10.0	9.5	10.6	5.3	4.5	9.7
Health care patient	4.4	—	—	—	—	6.6	(⁵)	—	.4	.8	28.3	—	.7
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	28.3	38.0	37.5	38.2	38.0	23.8	26.4	18.4	23.1	28.1	13.2	29.7	28.9
Struck by object	13.9	17.8	18.4	19.7	16.2	12.1	13.5	7.6	10.8	13.0	6.9	15.7	16.9
Struck against object	7.2	8.3	8.0	9.5	7.5	6.7	6.9	6.0	7.8	8.6	4.2	9.2	5.8
Caught in equipment or object ..	5.0	8.6	8.6	5.2	11.1	3.3	4.0	3.8	2.3	4.1	1.4	3.3	3.3
Fall to lower level	6.3	7.4	7.6	11.9	3.9	5.8	6.4	9.5	8.1	8.1	3.5	4.4	4.2
Fall on same level	12.8	8.7	11.6	8.0	8.9	14.8	11.6	17.2	17.0	11.9	18.4	21.4	13.2
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	4.6	2.6
Overexertion	24.1	19.7	14.7	17.4	22.1	26.1	28.2	16.5	17.3	17.9	34.8	15.4	24.4
Overexertion in lifting	12.8	10.6	6.4	10.1	11.6	13.8	16.0	7.9	9.2	9.4	15.8	9.1	11.7
Repetitive motion	3.2	4.6	1.3	1.7	7.3	2.6	2.5	6.2	4.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.8
Exposure to harmful substances	4.8	4.5	5.4	3.3	5.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	5.1	6.3	5.5	10.0	4.1
Transportation accidents	4.7	3.1	5.5	4.1	2.0	5.5	6.8	7.4	6.7	7.2	3.4	2.6	5.0
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.4	.4	.2	.1	.1	—	.1	.4	.1	.2	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.3	.1	.4	.1	.1	1.9	.5	.5	2.6	1.0	5.7	1.4	1.2

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry 3,4,5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	167.2	170.2	219.5	141.2	115.0	160.2	67.4	45.0	69.4	139.1	114.3	91.2
Nature of injury or illness:													
Sprains, strains	51.1	56.7	53.2	75.8	47.7	49.2	71.1	28.5	17.9	25.4	68.7	37.6	35.2
Bruises, contusions	10.9	12.9	19.2	13.6	11.8	10.3	15.3	5.7	4.2	5.8	12.0	9.9	6.1
Cuts, lacerations	10.7	18.2	13.5	26.6	14.6	8.3	11.5	2.8	2.1	6.1	3.7	17.8	8.1
Fractures	10.2	16.6	22.1	25.3	11.8	8.1	12.1	5.9	3.1	4.9	8.1	7.7	7.0
Heat burns	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.1	.2	.3	.5	1.6	7.2	1.6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.4	2.6	.4	1.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.2
Tendonitis .....	.5	.9	.5	.3	1.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	.3	.5	.3	.5
Chemical burns .....	.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3	.6	.9	.1	.1	.5	.6	1.0	.2
Amputations .....	.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.7	.4	.6	.2	.4	.3	.1	.5	.2
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.0	6.1	7.2	8.2	5.0	4.6	6.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	6.0	3.6	3.4
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:													
Head	8.9	13.5	17.2	17.9	10.9	7.4	10.5	4.0	3.2	5.3	7.6	7.6	6.1
Eye	3.9	7.8	7.5	10.1	6.7	2.6	3.7	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.8
Neck	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.4	.8	.8	2.7	1.4	.8
Trunk	43.4	50.7	52.7	63.9	44.0	41.0	59.4	21.0	14.8	20.8	57.2	32.0	31.2
Shoulder	8.2	9.8	8.0	10.9	9.5	7.6	12.2	4.4	2.2	3.4	9.4	5.6	7.1
Back	27.1	29.8	30.6	40.2	24.6	26.2	36.4	13.3	9.7	12.8	40.3	20.4	17.4
Upper extremities	29.6	48.6	38.4	55.0	46.5	23.4	31.4	13.4	6.9	14.2	21.9	36.9	22.9
Wrist	5.3	7.5	5.2	7.0	8.0	4.5	6.2	3.4	2.1	2.3	5.5	4.9	3.8
Hand, except finger	5.3	8.7	7.8	11.4	7.5	4.2	5.5	2.0	.9	2.6	3.5	8.6	3.4
Finger	11.5	21.7	16.0	23.5	21.4	8.1	11.0	3.6	2.1	5.4	5.8	15.0	8.3
Lower extremities	28.3	36.7	39.1	57.5	26.3	25.6	37.9	16.0	11.7	17.0	26.5	23.0	18.3
Knee	10.3	13.1	13.5	20.9	9.3	9.4	13.6	6.6	3.6	5.7	11.2	8.3	6.6
Foot, except toe	4.7	6.1	6.0	8.7	4.8	4.3	7.3	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.2
Toe	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.3	.9	.5	.7	1.2	.6	.7
Body systems	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.2	1.9	1.5
Multiple parts	12.5	12.3	14.7	17.8	9.3	12.6	15.0	9.5	5.9	8.9	18.8	10.8	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury or illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products	2.1	3.0	4.6	2.5	3.1	1.8	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.0
Containers	15.9	14.2	9.5	10.7	16.4	16.5	33.1	5.6	4.1	7.8	8.1	16.7	8.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.9	3.7	1.5	3.4	4.1	5.3	6.5	2.2	3.5	2.6	6.8	7.2	3.5
Machinery	8.4	17.3	14.6	15.7	18.3	5.5	8.0	3.7	2.5	4.0	3.1	7.7	6.4
Parts and materials	13.5	32.6	18.1	50.0	25.6	7.2	15.0	3.8	2.3	5.0	1.5	3.1	11.4
Worker motion or position	17.6	24.6	15.7	28.3	23.8	15.4	21.8	14.9	7.5	9.2	17.0	13.5	13.2
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	23.2	25.0	32.4	40.1	16.7	22.6	26.8	17.0	11.6	13.2	30.1	28.4	15.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.9	15.2	13.0	26.3	10.0	6.8	8.1	4.3	2.5	4.6	6.6	11.2	8.6
Vehicles	10.9	9.4	16.1	12.0	7.4	11.4	22.0	6.8	4.3	7.4	7.4	5.2	8.8
Health care patient	5.7	—	—	—	—	7.5	.1	—	.2	.5	39.3	—	.6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:													
Contact with objects and equipment	36.2	63.6	63.8	83.8	53.7	27.3	42.2	12.4	10.4	19.5	18.4	34.0	26.4
Struck by object	17.8	29.7	31.3	43.3	22.9	13.9	21.7	5.1	4.9	9.0	9.6	17.9	15.4
Struck against object	9.3	13.9	13.6	20.8	10.6	7.7	11.0	4.1	3.5	6.0	5.8	10.6	5.3
Caught in equipment or object ..	6.3	14.3	14.5	11.5	15.7	3.7	6.5	2.6	1.0	2.9	2.0	3.8	3.0
Fall to lower level	8.0	12.3	13.0	26.1	5.5	6.6	10.2	6.4	3.7	5.7	4.9	5.0	3.9
Fall on same level	16.4	14.5	19.8	17.5	12.5	17.0	18.7	11.6	7.7	8.2	25.5	24.5	12.0
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	3.8	4.2	4.4	6.1	3.3	3.7	4.5	2.6	1.6	2.3	4.4	5.3	2.3
Overexertion	30.8	32.9	25.1	38.2	31.2	30.1	45.2	11.1	7.8	12.4	48.4	17.6	22.3
Overexertion in lifting	16.3	17.8	10.8	22.2	16.4	15.8	25.6	5.3	4.2	6.5	21.9	10.4	10.7
Repetitive motion	4.1	7.8	2.1	3.8	10.3	3.0	4.0	4.2	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.5
Exposure to harmful substances	6.1	7.6	9.1	7.4	7.5	5.6	4.7	2.8	2.3	4.4	7.7	11.4	3.7
Transportation accidents	6.1	5.2	9.4	9.1	2.9	6.3	10.8	5.0	3.0	5.0	4.8	3.0	4.5
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.5	.7	.8	.3	.2	.2	—	(⁶)	.2	.1	.2	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.7	.2	.6	.2	.2	2.2	.8	.4	1.1	.7	7.9	1.5	1.1

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 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

TABLE 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	18.5	12.9	11.5	6.8	24.3	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	14.0	11.1	18.4	12.9	11.5	7.2	24.9	7
Female	100.0	15.0	12.6	18.9	12.9	11.4	6.1	23.0	7
Age:²									
14 - 15	100.0	64.7	—	11.8	11.8	—	—	—	1
16 - 19	100.0	19.7	14.8	25.6	15.4	10.3	4.1	10.0	4
20 - 24	100.0	19.3	14.3	22.1	13.0	11.1	5.5	14.7	4
25 - 34	100.0	15.7	13.2	19.9	13.2	10.6	6.2	21.2	6
35 - 44	100.0	14.2	11.1	18.1	13.4	11.1	6.5	25.5	7
45 - 54	100.0	11.8	10.2	17.0	11.9	12.4	7.7	28.9	10
55 - 64	100.0	10.6	9.2	15.1	12.9	12.9	8.5	30.9	12
65 and over	100.0	9.4	8.1	14.3	10.6	14.1	10.0	33.7	15
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	17.4	12.7	20.4	12.6	10.6	5.7	20.5	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	16.0	13.1	19.3	13.2	10.9	6.1	21.4	6
1 - 5 years	100.0	14.0	12.1	19.8	13.3	11.2	6.7	22.9	7
More than 5 years	100.0	12.1	9.6	15.9	12.6	12.6	8.0	29.3	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	15.2	12.0	18.4	12.6	11.4	7.0	23.4	7
Black only	100.0	15.0	11.8	18.4	13.5	10.6	5.8	24.9	7
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	13.6	12.2	20.0	12.3	11.0	7.0	23.9	7
Asian only	100.0	11.2	12.2	18.8	15.8	10.9	9.0	22.1	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	100.0	13.1	11.5	27.2	11.8	11.0	5.0	20.4	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0	16.6	16.6	19.7	7.9	8.7	6.7	23.7	5
Hispanic or Latino and other race	100.0	33.8	8.8	16.2	7.4	13.2	7.4	11.8	3
Multi-race	100.0	12.7	10.1	21.5	13.9	15.2	3.8	24.1	8
Not reported	100.0	13.3	10.7	18.0	13.5	12.1	6.6	25.8	8

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

TABLE 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2006

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	18.5	12.9	11.5	6.8	24.3	7
Management occupations	100.0	14.5	12.2	29.7	10.9	11.9	5.3	15.6	5
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	17.2	10.3	18.0	8.8	15.7	7.0	22.8	8
Computer and mathematical occupations ..	100.0	18.3	12.5	16.5	10.4	12.9	7.5	21.9	6
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	19.6	14.4	22.3	8.2	9.5	7.6	18.3	4
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	23.1	18.0	9.9	14.3	5.8	5.4	23.5	5
Community and social services occupations	100.0	13.8	12.5	19.5	20.8	11.7	5.0	16.7	6
Legal occupations	100.0	7.2	4.1	42.3	30.9	4.1	2.1	9.3	4
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	20.0	13.0	20.3	11.0	8.1	5.2	22.5	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	17.3	7.2	19.6	10.7	10.7	6.6	27.9	8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	16.6	15.0	17.8	12.9	11.1	6.0	20.4	6
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	14.4	15.3	21.8	14.0	11.0	5.0	18.5	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	13.4	12.2	16.0	16.2	9.2	7.9	25.0	9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	15.0	14.5	22.2	14.2	10.7	6.7	16.7	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	14.2	11.1	20.8	14.0	10.9	6.9	22.1	7
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	12.4	9.0	17.2	14.4	13.0	7.3	26.7	10
Sales and related occupations	100.0	14.0	11.7	17.4	14.5	12.8	5.7	23.9	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.2	12.3	19.3	11.8	10.4	6.3	23.7	6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	13.6	11.8	21.5	14.9	9.8	5.8	22.6	6
Construction and extraction occupations ...	100.0	12.5	11.1	16.8	12.8	11.6	7.7	27.6	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	15.3	10.5	17.4	13.0	12.0	7.4	24.4	8
Production occupations	100.0	16.4	11.4	17.3	12.0	11.4	6.9	24.6	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	12.0	9.8	17.5	12.3	12.1	7.5	28.9	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.

the totals.

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

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

TABLE 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupation and number of days away from work, 2006

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	18.5	12.9	11.5	6.8	24.3	7
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	14.8	10.7	19.3	12.4	11.1	7.3	24.3	7
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	100.0	8.3	8.5	16.1	12.5	11.9	8.1	34.8	14
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	14.7	16.4	21.5	14.5	10.5	4.8	17.7	5
Construction laborers	100.0	14.9	12.0	18.6	11.7	11.2	7.0	24.6	7
Retail salespersons	100.0	14.6	9.5	17.6	15.1	15.3	5.2	22.7	8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	13.2	12.0	17.6	15.4	11.9	8.5	21.6	7
Carpenters	100.0	11.7	10.3	17.2	12.2	10.8	9.1	28.6	10
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0	12.1	9.2	18.0	10.9	13.9	6.1	29.7	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	16.6	12.4	17.6	11.8	11.9	7.9	21.8	6
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	14.7	12.4	19.2	13.1	9.9	7.6	23.3	7
Registered nurses	100.0	15.4	14.6	17.6	14.0	12.0	6.0	20.4	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.5	10.7	23.3	13.0	11.0	5.7	24.8	7
First line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	100.0	12.0	13.4	19.4	12.4	12.3	6.3	24.2	7
Cashiers	100.0	13.2	15.8	16.9	14.4	8.8	5.9	24.9	7
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	20.6	13.1	16.7	10.6	12.3	6.2	20.6	5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	19.6	10.7	16.3	12.8	13.2	9.7	17.6	7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	14.0	16.1	22.1	12.9	14.2	4.1	16.5	5
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	16.3	9.6	24.9	13.0	11.1	5.5	19.6	5
Electricians	100.0	14.3	12.0	19.0	12.9	11.7	5.6	24.6	7
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	9.6	13.7	19.0	17.0	8.9	12.4	19.4	8
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	11.2	19.2	23.4	13.2	11.3	5.0	16.7	5
Customer service representatives	100.0	12.3	14.2	15.9	10.4	13.0	5.1	29.0	9
Food preparation workers	100.0	20.2	14.4	17.8	13.0	12.4	5.9	16.4	5
Driver/sales workers	100.0	11.2	10.9	14.2	13.0	10.9	9.3	30.5	11
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	14.4	14.4	23.2	13.7	7.6	6.9	19.9	5
First line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	100.0	14.0	8.3	17.1	11.9	14.8	7.1	26.8	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.

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 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	18.5	12.9	11.5	6.8	24.3	7
Nature of injury or illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	11.6	10.6	19.6	14.4	12.1	6.6	25.1	8
Bruises, contusions	100.0	20.3	16.6	23.2	12.0	9.3	4.9	13.6	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	23.5	15.5	19.5	14.0	10.8	5.9	10.8	4
Fractures	100.0	5.0	5.3	10.7	9.2	13.7	8.9	47.2	28
Heat burns	100.0	19.4	11.7	21.6	14.7	13.4	6.4	13.0	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	2.8	4.8	7.9	11.9	15.7	11.7	45.2	27
Tendonitis	100.0	10.1	6.3	12.8	13.1	14.9	12.6	30.3	14
Chemical burns	100.0	24.4	21.5	24.6	9.9	9.7	2.7	7.2	3
Amputations	100.0	3.8	6.4	11.4	12.6	13.1	17.9	34.9	22
Multiple traumatic injuries	100.0	12.4	10.9	16.1	11.8	12.6	7.3	28.8	10
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	100.0	32.2	19.7	22.6	10.0	5.5	2.6	7.5	2
Eye	100.0	39.9	23.7	21.2	7.2	3.8	1.2	3.1	2
Neck	100.0	14.3	12.1	18.1	12.5	10.4	5.5	27.0	7
Trunk	100.0	10.9	10.5	19.4	14.0	12.2	7.1	25.9	8
Shoulder	100.0	8.5	7.4	14.5	10.9	12.7	6.4	39.6	16
Back	100.0	11.9	11.8	21.3	15.7	11.4	6.0	21.9	7
Upper extremities	100.0	16.3	12.1	17.2	13.0	12.4	7.6	21.4	7
Wrist	100.0	10.0	8.1	14.2	12.5	14.3	8.2	32.7	14
Hand, except finger	100.0	19.9	15.3	18.5	13.3	10.4	6.1	16.4	5
Finger	100.0	18.4	13.7	19.5	13.6	12.3	7.4	15.2	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.8	10.1	17.5	12.8	12.0	7.4	28.4	10
Knee	100.0	8.6	8.2	14.4	13.5	12.8	9.0	33.5	14
Foot, except toe	100.0	13.8	9.8	18.5	12.3	12.4	6.8	26.6	8
Toe	100.0	13.8	16.4	17.8	13.4	11.8	5.4	21.6	6
Body systems	100.0	27.5	16.2	21.4	10.0	8.7	2.8	13.4	3
Multiple parts	100.0	11.8	10.8	17.8	12.2	11.2	6.5	29.8	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	28.8	19.0	24.7	9.7	7.6	2.4	7.8	3
Containers	100.0	13.1	10.6	18.9	13.2	12.6	7.2	24.3	8
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	16.7	12.0	18.8	14.4	11.0	5.9	21.2	6
Machinery	100.0	14.1	11.2	19.3	13.5	12.8	7.1	22.1	7
Parts and materials	100.0	15.1	11.3	19.0	12.3	12.3	7.3	22.7	7
Worker motion or position	100.0	10.1	9.3	17.7	14.8	12.2	7.7	28.0	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	10.9	10.5	16.6	11.9	11.1	7.4	31.6	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	20.6	14.8	17.8	12.8	9.5	7.1	17.3	5
Vehicles	100.0	11.4	10.9	18.8	12.2	11.4	6.8	28.5	9
Health care patient	100.0	14.2	13.8	21.4	14.6	11.7	5.2	19.2	6
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	20.0	13.8	19.4	12.0	10.6	6.3	17.8	5
Struck by object	100.0	21.2	15.4	19.2	11.2	10.4	5.9	16.8	4
Struck against object	100.0	18.1	12.1	20.5	13.8	10.7	6.3	18.5	5
Caught in equipment or object ..	100.0	14.1	9.4	18.6	13.0	13.0	8.8	23.2	8
Fall to lower level	100.0	9.8	9.4	14.6	11.5	11.2	6.9	36.5	14
Fall on same level	100.0	11.7	11.1	17.5	12.5	10.9	7.5	28.8	9
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	100.0	12.4	10.4	20.7	13.5	13.6	5.4	24.1	7
Overexertion	100.0	11.0	10.3	18.6	14.0	12.9	7.3	25.9	9
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.2	10.7	19.2	13.9	13.2	7.6	24.2	8
Repetitive motion	100.0	7.1	5.8	12.2	12.5	14.2	10.0	38.1	19
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	26.7	15.8	22.6	12.4	9.7	3.9	9.0	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	10.1	10.9	18.4	11.9	10.8	6.7	31.1	10
Fires and explosions	100.0	11.9	9.7	18.9	9.7	10.1	10.1	29.5	10
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	17.2	13.0	20.0	13.8	12.7	4.4	18.9	5

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

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 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2006

Industry	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	18.5	12.9	11.5	6.8	24.3	7
Goods producing:									
Total goods producing	100.0	14.2	11.3	17.3	12.5	11.8	7.0	25.9	8
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	12.7	10.1	17.1	12.8	11.5	6.9	28.9	9
Construction	100.0	12.6	11.1	17.2	12.9	11.7	7.3	27.1	9
Manufacturing	100.0	15.7	11.5	17.3	12.1	11.9	6.8	24.7	7
Service providing:									
Total service providing	100.0	14.4	11.7	19.2	13.1	11.4	6.7	23.5	7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	100.0	13.0	10.3	17.6	12.9	12.1	7.2	26.9	9
Information	100.0	13.8	9.3	17.9	12.7	13.2	5.6	27.5	8
Financial activities	100.0	16.4	11.6	20.2	12.5	10.0	7.6	21.7	6
Professional and business services	100.0	16.4	11.6	20.2	12.0	9.6	7.3	22.9	6
Education and health services	100.0	15.6	14.2	19.8	14.1	11.0	5.4	19.9	6
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	13.8	12.8	22.3	13.5	11.5	6.7	19.2	6
Other services	100.0	16.7	11.8	20.2	12.7	10.1	6.9	21.6	6

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	1,183,500	380,440	26,290	153,180	200,970	803,060	354,510	18,560	33,300	89,940	182,210	96,910	27,640
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	37,060	11,010	920	540	9,550	26,050	13,360	800	230	2,310	7,120	1,990	250
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	111,570	39,580	2,640	12,670	24,270	72,000	33,610	1,390	2,540	6,970	19,410	6,090	1,980
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	353,700	122,450	8,650	60,200	53,590	231,250	98,320	6,000	10,970	29,430	52,070	24,150	10,310
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	266,850	88,070	6,470	41,440	40,160	178,780	81,190	4,900	8,310	21,030	38,120	18,240	7,000
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	121,050	26,950	2,370	5,440	19,140	94,100	41,540	1,660	2,570	7,620	23,840	14,280	2,590
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	69,890	16,220	1,060	870	14,290	53,670	22,690	900	1,040	4,380	12,180	11,930	530
Not reported	223,380	76,160	4,170	32,020	39,980	147,210	63,810	2,910	7,640	18,190	29,480	20,220	4,980
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	6,060	1,180	30	240	910	4,880	1,820	150	260	460	1,820	280	100
Less than 1 hour	94,200	25,800	1,200	8,860	15,740	68,400	27,690	1,290	3,500	6,420	18,330	8,570	2,600
1 hour to less than 2 hours	113,980	32,470	1,620	12,290	18,550	81,510	36,640	1,580	2,930	9,480	18,810	9,670	2,400
2 hours to less than 4 hours	248,980	79,210	4,280	34,570	40,350	169,770	75,970	4,520	6,160	17,920	38,690	20,390	6,120
4 hours to less than 6 hours	190,880	58,940	3,530	23,210	32,200	131,940	55,710	3,290	5,040	14,910	30,280	18,340	4,380
6 hours to less than 8 hours	170,410	58,980	3,710	25,090	30,170	111,440	48,260	2,760	4,260	13,330	25,940	12,610	4,280
8 hours to less than 10 hours	84,610	31,620	2,220	13,460	15,940	52,990	25,140	1,350	2,630	6,570	11,030	4,090	2,180
10 hours to less than 12 hours	22,930	8,340	870	2,580	4,890	14,590	7,480	420	390	1,190	3,950	780	380
12 hours to less than 16 hours	8,140	1,710	150	470	1,090	6,430	2,980	110	290	670	1,860	360	160
More than 16 hours	710	80	30	-	30	630	330	-	-	20	210	70	-
Not reported	242,590	82,130	8,640	32,400	41,090	160,470	72,490	3,100	7,840	18,950	31,300	21,760	5,030
Day of week:													
Sunday	68,000	10,470	1,310	3,130	6,030	57,530	22,960	830	1,330	3,200	15,270	12,310	1,630
Monday	214,420	75,270	5,000	31,240	39,030	139,150	61,620	3,240	6,160	19,230	30,390	13,440	5,060
Tuesday	208,540	74,300	4,290	31,080	38,930	134,240	59,820	3,440	5,190	16,030	31,490	13,160	5,110
Wednesday	217,500	73,620	4,670	29,740	39,210	143,880	64,590	3,510	6,510	18,630	30,740	14,640	5,270
Thursday	202,920	69,590	4,490	27,380	37,720	133,330	60,620	3,130	6,620	14,660	30,200	13,260	4,840
Friday	182,780	58,700	4,160	24,710	29,840	124,080	55,120	3,060	5,230	13,310	27,270	15,860	4,220
Saturday	89,340	18,490	2,370	5,910	10,210	70,840	29,780	1,330	2,260	4,870	16,850	14,240	1,510

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and major industry sector, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	3.1	2.9	3.5	.4	4.8	3.2	3.8	4.3	.7	2.6	3.9	2.1	.9
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	9.4	10.4	10.0	8.3	12.1	9.0	9.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	10.7	6.3	7.2
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	29.9	32.2	32.9	39.3	26.7	28.8	27.7	32.3	32.9	32.7	28.6	24.9	37.3
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	22.5	23.1	24.6	27.1	20.0	22.3	22.9	26.4	25.0	23.4	20.9	18.8	25.3
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10.2	7.1	9.0	3.6	9.5	11.7	11.7	8.9	7.7	8.5	13.1	14.7	9.4
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	5.9	4.3	4.0	.6	7.1	6.7	6.4	4.8	3.1	4.9	6.7	12.3	1.9
Not reported	18.9	20.0	15.9	20.9	19.9	18.3	18.0	15.7	22.9	20.2	16.2	20.9	18.0
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began .....	.5	.3	.1	.2	.5	.6	.5	.8	.8	.5	1.0	.3	.4
Less than 1 hour	8.0	6.8	4.6	5.8	7.8	8.5	7.8	7.0	10.5	7.1	10.1	8.8	9.4
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.6	8.5	6.2	8.0	9.2	10.1	10.3	8.5	8.8	10.5	10.3	10.0	8.7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	21.0	20.8	16.3	22.6	20.1	21.1	21.4	24.4	18.5	19.9	21.2	21.0	22.1
4 hours to less than 6 hours	16.1	15.5	13.4	15.2	16.0	16.4	15.7	17.7	15.1	16.6	16.6	18.9	15.8
6 hours to less than 8 hours	14.4	15.5	14.1	16.4	15.0	13.9	13.6	14.9	12.8	14.8	14.2	13.0	15.5
8 hours to less than 10 hours	7.1	8.3	8.4	8.8	7.9	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.3	6.1	4.2	7.9
10 hours to less than 12 hours	1.9	2.2	3.3	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.3	2.2	.8	1.4
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	.7	.4	.6	.3	.5	.8	.8	.6	.9	.7	1.0	.4	.6
More than 16 hours .....	.1	.0	.1	—	.0	.1	.1	—	—	.0	.1	.1	—
Not reported	20.5	21.6	32.9	21.2	20.4	20.0	20.4	16.7	23.5	21.1	17.2	22.5	18.2
Day of week:													
Sunday	5.7	2.8	5.0	2.0	3.0	7.2	6.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	8.4	12.7	5.9
Monday	18.1	19.8	19.0	20.4	19.4	17.3	17.4	17.5	18.5	21.4	16.7	13.9	18.3
Tuesday	17.6	19.5	16.3	20.3	19.4	16.7	16.9	18.5	15.6	17.8	17.3	13.6	18.5
Wednesday	18.4	19.4	17.8	19.4	19.5	17.9	18.2	18.9	19.5	20.7	16.9	15.1	19.1
Thursday	17.1	18.3	17.1	17.9	18.8	16.6	17.1	16.9	19.9	16.3	16.6	13.7	17.5
Friday	15.4	15.4	15.8	16.1	14.8	15.5	15.5	16.5	15.7	14.8	15.0	16.4	15.3
Saturday	7.5	4.9	9.0	3.9	5.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	6.8	5.4	9.2	14.7	5.5

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and number of days away from work, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	100.0	14.3	11.6	18.5	12.9	11.5	6.8	24.3	7
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	100.0	14.1	11.4	16.8	12.1	12.0	6.6	27.0	8
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	100.0	13.4	10.9	17.2	14.0	11.6	6.6	26.4	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	100.0	15.1	11.8	19.2	12.5	11.3	7.0	23.3	7
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	100.0	15.7	12.0	18.3	12.7	11.1	6.5	23.8	7
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	100.0	14.3	12.0	20.7	12.9	11.9	6.2	22.1	6
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	100.0	13.6	12.1	19.0	13.6	11.9	6.8	22.9	7
Not reported	100.0	12.2	10.8	17.5	13.4	11.9	7.4	26.8	9
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	14.0	17.7	15.7	11.4	9.2	8.6	23.4	6
Less than 1 hour	100.0	15.8	11.1	18.8	13.9	11.4	6.1	23.0	7
1 hour to less than 2 hours	100.0	14.8	12.0	18.8	13.1	10.9	6.6	24.0	7
2 hours to less than 4 hours	100.0	14.3	12.1	19.2	13.1	11.8	6.7	22.7	7
4 hours to less than 6 hours	100.0	15.8	11.9	18.9	12.5	11.0	6.9	23.0	7
6 hours to less than 8 hours	100.0	15.0	11.4	18.2	12.7	11.6	6.7	24.3	7
8 hours to less than 10 hours	100.0	14.4	11.6	19.1	11.7	11.6	6.7	25.0	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours	100.0	13.5	11.2	18.4	12.7	11.7	6.0	26.5	7
12 hours to less than 16 hours	100.0	12.7	11.9	20.1	13.3	10.9	8.1	22.9	7
More than 16 hours	100.0	11.3	5.6	11.3	7.0	12.7	7.0	45.1	23
Not reported	100.0	12.0	10.8	17.5	13.2	11.8	7.4	27.3	9
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	12.9	12.0	16.9	14.4	11.6	7.0	25.2	8
Monday	100.0	14.4	11.2	17.5	13.7	11.3	7.2	24.6	7
Tuesday	100.0	14.2	11.6	19.6	14.1	11.2	6.3	23.0	7
Wednesday	100.0	14.4	13.6	17.8	11.6	11.9	6.6	24.2	7
Thursday	100.0	16.4	10.3	19.5	12.3	11.3	6.3	23.8	7
Friday	100.0	12.2	10.7	18.9	12.8	11.9	7.6	25.9	9
Saturday	100.0	15.0	11.8	18.6	12.0	11.3	7.1	24.2	7

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

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 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ³						
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	51.1	10.2	12.4	10.9	1.9	0.8	0.9
Gender:								
Male	142.8	54.9	12.2	17.4	11.2	2.0	1.1	1.3
Female	106.4	45.5	7.2	5.4	10.5	1.8	.4	.3
Age:⁵								
16 - 19	134.2	42.8	8.4	25.2	13.1	5.7	1.0	.9
20 - 24	142.9	51.2	10.9	21.9	12.8	3.3	1.3	1.1
25 - 34	126.1	50.7	8.6	14.3	10.9	2.1	.9	1.0
35 - 44	131.5	56.5	8.3	11.4	10.6	1.8	.7	.8
45 - 54	123.6	50.6	10.8	8.7	10.3	1.2	.8	.9
55 - 64	122.1	47.8	14.1	7.8	10.5	1.2	.6	.6
65 and over	106.0	31.3	18.4	8.2	12.3	.8	.2	.3
Occupation:								
Management occupations	38.4	14.0	5.3	2.4	2.9	.4	.1	.1
Business and financial operations occupations	14.4	5.4	1.2	.3	1.2	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical occupations	11.3	3.1	2.2	.7	.7	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.6	8.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	.1	.2	.2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	39.6	10.5	1.7	4.9	3.3	.4	1.1	.3
Community and social services occupations	99.0	35.6	7.9	5.4	14.4	—	—	—
Legal occupations	13.7	9.1	—	—	.7	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	52.0	18.8	6.3	1.6	5.7	—	.2	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50.9	25.3	4.4	1.9	4.4	.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	104.3	55.3	6.1	2.7	8.7	.2	.2	—
Healthcare support occupations	279.2	152.0	9.7	5.3	21.4	2.8	.4	.1
Protective service occupations	108.7	39.3	9.5	7.0	10.4	—	.6	.5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	110.9	33.6	5.2	25.3	9.7	9.7	1.1	.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	243.8	96.9	14.2	22.5	22.1	1.1	3.0	.8
Personal care and service occupations	116.2	49.6	8.3	5.2	11.1	.5	.2	.1
Sales and related occupations	70.2	31.1	6.3	4.3	6.5	.8	.2	.1
Office and administrative support occupations	54.3	22.0	4.2	3.0	5.6	.3	.2	.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	152.1	46.8	14.0	16.7	16.0	1.2	.6	1.4
Construction and extraction occupations	270.9	93.7	30.9	43.5	17.4	3.0	2.2	2.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	212.8	86.7	16.2	24.5	13.9	3.9	1.6	1.6
Production occupations	188.7	61.2	14.1	25.4	15.5	3.8	1.5	3.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	301.3	133.7	26.1	18.9	29.6	1.1	1.9	1.5

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 characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Nature of injury or illness ³							All other natures ⁴
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Back pain and pain, except back		
			Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	1.4	0.5	5.0	1.1	1.9	11.3	3.8	21.4
Gender:								
Male .....	.9	.4	5.2	1.4	1.7	11.4	3.9	24.8
Female	2.1	.6	4.6	.7	2.3	11.4	3.7	16.7
Age:⁵								
16 - 19 .....	.1	.1	4.4	1.3	1.5	10.4	4.1	22.3
20 - 24 .....	.3	.3	4.5	.8	2.2	11.0	3.3	24.4
25 - 34 .....	.9	.6	4.3	1.0	1.7	10.4	3.9	21.5
35 - 44	1.6	.6	4.8	1.1	1.9	12.5	4.8	21.9
45 - 54	2.2	.7	5.1	1.0	1.9	11.9	3.6	20.5
55 - 64	2.0	.5	6.5	1.7	2.6	11.0	2.9	19.4
65 and over .....	.8	.2	7.3	2.6	2.2	8.4	2.2	17.8
Occupation:								
Management occupations .....	.5	.1	1.5	.4	.6	3.1	1.2	7.9
Business and financial operations occupations .....	.9	(⁶)	1.2	.2	.4	1.3	.3	2.9
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	.5	—	.5	.1	.1	1.4	.2	2.1
Architecture and engineering occupations .....	.6	1.3	1.1	.1	.4	1.4	.5	5.3
Life, physical, and social science occupations .....	.9	—	.7	—	.4	1.6	.3	13.9
Community and social services occupations	—	—	7.6	1.5	4.0	12.2	2.9	15.5
Legal occupations .....	.6	—	1.0	—	—	1.1	—	.9
Education, training, and library occupations .....	.2	—	2.8	.6	1.4	8.7	2.5	7.6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	.5	.2	1.6	.3	1.0	4.0	.7	8.6
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations .....	.7	.4	4.4	.5	2.1	9.8	4.0	15.7
Healthcare support occupations .....	.4	.7	8.2	.7	4.9	38.6	16.5	39.5
Protective service occupations .....	.8	—	7.8	1.9	2.5	11.8	2.5	20.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1.0	.3	2.4	.2	1.4	8.1	2.9	14.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations .....	.7	.9	11.9	2.6	6.0	26.8	9.5	42.8
Personal care and service occupations .....	.7	.2	4.4	.7	2.5	10.2	3.0	25.7
Sales and related occupations .....	.8	.3	2.9	.6	1.0	6.8	2.1	10.1
Office and administrative support occupations	1.5	.4	2.3	.4	1.1	5.2	1.6	9.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	.3	.8	7.6	2.6	2.5	10.0	2.4	36.7
Construction and extraction occupations	1.9	.4	9.7	2.9	3.4	20.0	7.1	45.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1.6	.6	7.2	2.1	2.4	16.7	4.8	38.4
Production occupations	4.9	1.7	6.2	1.6	1.7	14.1	4.0	36.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	1.3	.6	13.6	3.6	4.7	27.2	9.7	45.8

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

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

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, punctures = 034, 037; Bruises = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total =

080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, 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. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³									
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities			
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Finger	Hand	Wrist
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	8.9	3.9	1.9	43.4	27.1	8.2	29.6	11.5	5.3	5.3
Gender:											
Male	142.8	10.9	5.3	1.9	48.9	29.6	8.9	33.9	14.8	6.5	4.5
Female	106.4	6.0	1.8	1.9	35.6	23.5	7.1	23.5	6.7	3.8	6.5
Age:⁵											
16 - 19	134.2	12.8	4.6	.9	34.0	23.0	5.2	45.9	21.8	10.2	6.2
20 - 24	142.9	12.3	5.7	1.7	40.3	26.5	6.4	40.4	19.0	8.4	4.9
25 - 34	126.1	10.1	5.2	2.1	42.7	29.3	6.5	30.5	12.6	6.1	4.8
35 - 44	131.5	9.2	4.0	2.3	47.9	31.7	8.3	28.4	10.3	4.7	5.2
45 - 54	123.6	6.8	2.9	1.9	43.6	25.5	9.4	26.8	9.2	4.3	5.7
55 - 64	122.1	6.8	1.9	1.8	42.6	20.6	10.9	24.5	7.8	3.8	5.7
65 and over	106.0	6.8	.8	.8	31.9	13.9	9.0	21.7	7.8	2.9	4.5
Occupation:											
Management occupations	38.4	3.4	1.4	.6	13.0	7.1	2.5	6.1	1.8	.8	1.6
Business and financial operations occupations	14.4	.8	.2	.3	4.0	2.9	.6	2.5	.2	.3	1.4
Computer and mathematical occupations	11.3	.8	—	.6	2.1	1.3	.6	2.9	.8	.2	.8
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.6	1.8	.6	.3	9.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	1.7	.7	2.5
Life, physical, and social science occupations	39.6	8.9	4.2	1.5	5.7	3.3	1.7	9.2	4.4	2.1	1.6
Community and social services occupations	99.0	5.3	1.2	2.0	24.2	17.7	2.2	15.2	7.1	2.4	2.1
Legal occupations	13.7	.4	—	—	3.8	2.4	.4	1.1	—	—	.7
Education, training, and library occupations	52.0	4.4	1.5	.9	14.4	9.6	1.9	7.7	1.1	1.8	2.6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50.9	3.2	1.0	1.1	15.1	6.3	3.9	8.4	2.8	.7	1.8
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	104.3	5.4	1.5	2.8	45.1	33.3	6.9	14.9	3.8	2.2	3.6
Healthcare support occupations	279.2	13.4	5.2	4.8	138.5	100.0	21.1	38.6	10.8	5.6	9.8
Protective service occupations	108.7	7.2	1.7	1.1	26.9	14.7	4.8	14.4	4.4	1.8	3.4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	110.9	6.7	2.2	1.1	28.1	18.5	5.0	44.9	21.0	9.9	5.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	243.8	16.4	6.6	2.7	85.1	54.3	14.9	46.9	17.3	8.7	8.3
Personal care and service occupations	116.2	8.5	1.0	2.6	36.6	21.4	8.9	22.8	6.2	5.0	5.8
Sales and related occupations	70.2	4.2	1.0	1.5	24.2	15.6	4.4	13.1	3.3	2.3	3.3
Office and administrative support occupations	54.3	3.2	.7	.9	18.3	11.6	3.4	10.5	2.7	1.6	3.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	152.1	19.5	8.8	1.2	45.9	28.5	5.9	31.8	14.8	5.5	3.7
Construction and extraction occupations	270.9	21.4	12.1	3.4	79.4	49.5	13.9	71.4	31.2	15.0	8.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	212.8	19.7	10.7	2.1	72.5	44.8	13.9	51.3	20.9	9.4	6.8
Production occupations	188.7	15.7	9.9	1.9	56.0	30.9	12.0	65.6	30.2	11.3	10.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	301.3	17.8	6.5	5.6	114.9	68.7	24.3	53.3	18.3	8.7	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³					
	Lower extremities			Body systems	Multiple body parts	All other body parts ⁴
	Total	Knee	Foot, toe			
Total [1,183,500 cases]	28.3	10.3	6.2	2.0	12.5	1.2
Gender:						
Male	32.6	11.5	7.7	1.7	11.6	1.1
Female	22.1	8.6	4.1	2.3	13.9	1.2
Age:⁵						
16 - 19	30.4	7.4	9.3	1.6	7.5	.9
20 - 24	35.3	8.2	10.4	2.5	9.2	1.2
25 - 34	26.9	8.4	6.5	1.8	10.8	1.2
35 - 44	27.7	10.5	5.3	2.3	12.8	.9
45 - 54	27.6	12.3	5.3	2.0	14.1	.9
55 - 64	28.0	12.5	5.4	1.5	15.9	.9
65 and over	26.3	10.4	5.2	.6	16.0	1.9
Occupation:						
Management occupations	9.0	3.9	1.1	1.0	4.6	.7
Business and financial operations occupations	3.0	1.4	.5	1.1	2.5	.1
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.3	.8	.4	.6	1.8	.2
Architecture and engineering occupations	4.8	2.0	.8	.6	2.7	.3
Life, physical, and social science occupations	10.9	4.0	4.8	.6	2.7	—
Community and social services occupations	28.2	9.3	2.7	1.7	22.0	.5
Legal occupations .....	.5	—	—	—	7.6	—
Education, training, and library occupations	16.6	6.5	2.4	1.1	6.5	.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.1	5.7	2.6	.7	5.0	2.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	18.8	8.9	2.6	2.5	13.8	.9
Healthcare support occupations	42.2	18.2	7.2	5.6	33.6	2.4
Protective service occupations	34.4	14.5	3.6	3.3	20.7	.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	18.8	7.5	3.6	1.3	9.6	.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	56.6	20.7	11.6	4.4	30.1	1.8
Personal care and service occupations	26.5	9.6	4.7	2.1	16.1	1.0
Sales and related occupations	17.6	6.4	4.7	.8	8.1	.7
Office and administrative support occupations	13.3	4.3	3.2	1.6	5.7	.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	34.9	10.7	6.6	2.5	13.8	2.4
Construction and extraction occupations	69.0	24.7	14.0	3.4	21.1	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	46.0	18.7	9.2	3.1	17.0	1.0
Production occupations	33.4	11.9	9.0	2.6	12.1	1.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	74.8	24.4	18.4	2.6	29.8	2.6

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

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

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Part of body codes: Head, Total = 00-09; Eyes = 032; Neck = 10-19; Trunk, Total = 20-29; Back = 23; Shoulder = 21; Upper extremities, Total = 30-39; Finger = 34; Hand = 33; Wrist =

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

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

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

TABLE 18. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ³										
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Health care patient	All other sources ⁴
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	2.1	15.9	4.9	8.4	13.5	17.6	23.2	6.1	10.9	5.7	19.5
Gender:												
Male	142.8	2.3	17.8	4.5	11.1	21.0	18.4	21.4	8.9	14.1	1.3	21.9
Female	106.4	1.8	13.3	5.5	4.5	2.8	16.7	25.7	2.2	6.3	12.1	15.5
Age:⁵												
16 - 19	134.2	2.8	17.4	5.5	12.5	14.8	11.3	20.5	11.2	9.9	4.3	24.0
20 - 24	142.9	2.9	17.4	4.7	13.3	17.8	15.3	19.7	9.9	10.3	6.5	25.1
25 - 34	126.1	2.4	15.7	4.9	9.2	14.0	16.0	18.7	7.7	10.7	6.6	20.1
35 - 44	131.5	1.9	17.2	5.5	7.8	14.7	19.3	21.4	5.3	11.6	6.1	20.6
45 - 54	123.6	2.3	16.0	4.5	6.9	12.0	19.6	24.7	4.8	10.7	5.1	17.0
55 - 64	122.1	1.2	13.0	4.7	6.5	10.1	18.6	33.0	3.5	11.5	4.5	15.6
65 and over	106.0	.6	10.7	4.5	4.5	7.1	12.7	39.5	2.0	10.8	2.3	11.4
Occupation:												
Management occupations	38.4	.3	4.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	5.3	10.4	1.6	3.9	.5	6.2
Business and financial operations occupations	14.4	.8	1.4	.6	.3	.2	2.8	4.1	.1	1.3	.2	2.8
Computer and mathematical occupations	11.3	.5	.3	.5	1.3	.7	2.0	3.8	.2	.9	—	1.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.6	.5	1.1	.8	2.5	2.5	5.3	3.8	1.3	2.4	—	5.4
Life, physical, and social science occupations	39.6	2.0	2.5	.6	.8	1.1	6.9	4.7	1.5	1.5	.5	17.5
Community and social services occupations	99.0	.6	3.0	8.1	.4	1.6	12.2	31.2	.3	9.2	14.3	18.2
Legal occupations	13.7	—	2.0	—	—	—	5.0	3.8	—	1.3	—	1.4
Education, training, and library occupations	52.0	.9	1.9	1.7	.1	.2	9.2	18.4	.6	1.5	2.1	15.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations ..	50.9	.3	1.7	2.8	.6	1.1	11.5	14.4	.9	3.4	—	14.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	104.3	1.7	3.2	4.6	1.9	.8	13.5	22.5	.7	6.7	33.4	15.2
Healthcare support occupations	279.2	3.9	9.7	11.9	3.1	1.4	24.1	42.6	1.2	8.8	132.1	40.4
Protective service occupations	108.7	1.6	2.9	1.8	.9	2.1	16.7	32.0	3.3	15.7	4.2	27.5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	110.9	2.0	20.6	6.2	11.6	1.1	10.9	26.2	11.4	2.5	.1	18.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	243.8	7.1	28.4	20.1	16.1	11.2	32.3	51.9	12.9	15.4	.2	48.2
Personal care and service occupations	116.2	1.3	10.5	3.9	1.4	1.8	13.8	25.2	2.2	17.8	11.2	27.0
Sales and related occupations	70.2	.7	14.6	5.2	2.5	3.8	10.7	16.6	1.8	5.2	—	9.1
Office and administrative support occupations	54.3	.9	12.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	9.8	12.9	1.3	4.4	.2	6.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	152.1	2.0	8.9	1.2	9.2	11.1	22.5	28.6	8.2	12.0	—	48.4
Construction and extraction occupations	270.9	4.0	12.8	4.2	19.2	63.4	33.3	47.5	26.8	11.1	—	48.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	212.8	3.8	13.1	5.7	20.7	41.6	30.7	27.4	14.0	18.9	(⁶)	36.8
Production occupations	188.7	4.4	20.7	5.2	26.8	33.3	32.3	20.2	12.1	7.5	(⁶)	26.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	301.3	3.5	59.4	9.9	12.8	31.8	38.2	50.0	7.2	57.2	.4	30.9

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

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

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes: Chemicals and chemical products = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29; Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49;

Worker motion or position = 562; Floors, walkways or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 80-89; Health care patient = 573; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, 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 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2006

Characteristic	Total cases	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	36.2	17.8	9.3	6.4	8.0	16.4	3.8	30.8	16.3
Gender:										
Male	142.8	47.5	23.3	11.5	8.6	9.9	12.8	4.0	33.6	18.2
Female	106.4	20.3	9.9	6.1	3.2	5.2	21.6	3.6	26.8	13.8
Age:⁵										
16 - 19	134.2	56.2	28.7	13.0	11.2	7.2	14.3	4.6	23.7	14.5
20 - 24	142.9	55.5	28.2	14.0	9.4	6.4	12.9	3.5	29.5	17.1
25 - 34	126.1	40.0	20.6	9.3	6.8	8.0	11.7	3.7	31.0	16.8
35 - 44	131.5	34.9	16.7	9.2	6.0	8.3	14.5	3.6	35.4	18.5
45 - 54	123.6	30.1	14.3	8.1	5.6	8.0	18.0	3.9	30.8	15.7
55 - 64	122.1	25.3	11.5	7.3	4.7	8.8	26.3	4.6	26.5	13.3
65 and over	106.0	23.0	10.3	6.0	5.9	9.7	33.1	3.3	15.5	8.5
Occupation:										
Management occupations	38.4	7.2	3.3	2.1	.7	3.2	7.4	1.7	8.1	4.9
Business and financial operations occupations	14.4	1.7	.7	.9	.1	1.2	2.9	.6	1.6	.9
Computer and mathematical occupations	11.3	2.5	1.2	.7	.3	1.5	2.0	.2	1.3	1.0
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.6	6.4	2.7	2.8	.7	1.2	2.9	.4	4.6	1.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations	39.6	10.1	8.2	1.2	.5	6.0	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.8
Community and social services occupations	99.0	14.4	6.1	7.6	.3	6.2	23.4	3.6	12.1	5.8
Legal occupations	13.7	.3	—	—	—	.7	3.2	—	3.0	2.7
Education, training, and library occupations	52.0	5.9	3.0	2.4	.2	3.1	15.8	4.9	6.6	4.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50.9	10.4	4.9	3.9	.6	3.9	9.9	1.1	8.0	2.5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	104.3	11.1	5.6	3.7	1.1	2.8	19.9	3.1	38.3	17.3
Healthcare support occupations	279.2	32.5	17.4	9.1	4.5	5.1	39.1	6.4	132.3	56.2
Protective service occupations	108.7	15.0	6.3	5.7	2.2	9.0	22.7	5.7	8.4	3.5
Food preparation and serving related occupations	110.9	38.9	20.6	11.5	5.0	2.4	24.8	4.5	16.8	10.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	243.8	64.6	32.3	19.3	9.1	19.6	36.4	10.9	53.8	26.9
Personal care and service occupations	116.2	20.5	10.1	6.4	3.4	6.8	21.4	3.8	25.9	12.4
Sales and related occupations	70.2	15.9	8.2	5.3	1.5	4.7	12.6	1.9	18.7	12.6
Office and administrative support occupations	54.3	11.4	5.9	3.2	1.8	3.1	10.0	1.7	12.4	7.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	152.1	49.8	25.3	10.1	8.9	13.6	16.6	4.7	15.9	9.3
Construction and extraction occupations	270.9	107.0	55.5	25.9	15.7	30.4	21.5	7.0	49.3	28.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	212.8	70.7	33.3	18.4	10.8	14.8	15.0	6.6	53.2	26.2
Production occupations	188.7	75.2	31.8	15.3	21.5	5.8	16.1	4.5	40.3	20.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	301.3	79.1	40.4	18.7	14.8	22.8	29.8	8.2	81.1	42.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2006 — Continued

Characteristic	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³							All other events ⁴
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents	Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts			
					Total	By person	All other assaults	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	4.1	6.1	6.1	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	13.6
Gender:								
Male	3.1	6.5	7.7	.4	1.7	1.0	.6	15.6
Female	5.7	5.5	3.6	.1	3.5	2.7	.8	10.5
Age:⁵								
16 - 19	1.0	10.8	4.8	.1	3.2	2.0	1.3	8.5
20 - 24	2.3	9.3	6.2	.5	3.4	2.2	1.2	13.3
25 - 34	2.9	6.7	6.0	.3	2.4	1.9	.5	13.3
35 - 44	4.8	6.0	6.4	.2	2.4	1.8	.7	14.9
45 - 54	5.6	5.1	5.8	.3	2.2	1.5	.7	13.6
55 - 64	5.1	4.3	6.4	.1	1.8	1.5	.3	12.9
65 and over	2.1	1.9	6.1	.1	1.5	.6	.9	9.7
Occupation:								
Management occupations	1.5	2.0	2.5	—	1.5	1.1	.4	3.3
Business and financial operations occupations	1.6	1.1	1.0	—	.4	.3	.1	2.2
Computer and mathematical occupations	1.1	.6	.8	—	.1	.1	.1	1.1
Architecture and engineering occupations	2.0	1.9	1.9	.1	.5	—	.4	3.6
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1.7	6.5	1.2	—	2.3	.6	1.7	4.2
Community and social services occupations	1.9	2.7	8.3	—	16.2	15.1	1.1	10.2
Legal occupations .....	.9	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	4.3
Education, training, and library occupations .....	.3	2.4	1.0	—	6.5	6.5	—	5.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.6	1.2	2.8	—	.5	.3	.2	11.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	2.2	4.9	4.8	—	6.1	4.5	1.6	11.0
Healthcare support occupations	2.6	14.0	5.5	.2	20.4	16.9	3.5	21.2
Protective service occupations	1.2	5.1	12.7	—	15.1	14.0	1.2	13.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.2	13.0	.6	.2	.9	.7	.2	6.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3.6	18.4	8.2	.5	3.6	2.2	1.5	24.4
Personal care and service occupations	1.4	5.6	7.7	—	11.5	7.8	3.7	11.5
Sales and related occupations	2.6	1.8	3.0	(⁶)	.8	.6	.2	8.0
Office and administrative support occupations	3.8	1.9	2.4	.1	.5	.2	.2	7.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.5	7.9	7.9	.6	9.7	1.5	8.2	22.9
Construction and extraction occupations	4.8	9.9	8.3	1.1	.7	.2	.5	30.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4.0	11.1	9.0	1.1	1.2	.6	.6	26.2
Production occupations	14.7	11.2	2.6	.4	.8	.4	.4	17.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.3	7.0	31.3	.2	2.2	1.4	.8	34.2

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

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

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

³ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Struck by object = 020-029; Struck against object = 010-019; Caught in or compressed or crushed = 030-049; Fall to lower level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; In lifting = 221; Repetitive motion

= 230-239; Exposure to harmful substance or environment = 30-39; Transportation accidents = 40-49; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; By person = 61; All other assaults = 60, 62, and 63; All other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.
⁵ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for fewer than 50 cases.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, 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 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, 2006

Occupation	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ⁴						
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	51.1	10.2	12.4	10.9	1.9	0.8	0.9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	526.0	314.9	13.6	4.9	38.3	1.5	.6	.2
Construction laborers	488.4	161.8	57.5	73.7	37.4	3.7	2.7	2.1
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	465.8	195.4	42.4	45.1	49.0	2.1	3.3	2.5
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	453.8	334.8	4.4	6.2	14.8	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	411.4	182.6	42.8	17.2	41.1	1.0	1.9	2.1
Roofers	410.1	111.4	69.4	67.3	21.2	29.7	—	2.1
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	362.5	106.4	36.1	40.8	26.1	13.5	1.0	4.9
Carpenters	335.2	107.4	38.0	78.3	20.2	2.5	.7	6.3
Food servers, nonrestaurant	333.2	116.9	18.6	44.5	39.6	22.3	3.1	—
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	317.3	133.5	25.8	30.9	20.5	3.7	2.7	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	316.0	115.7	28.0	30.3	23.0	6.6	4.2	6.1
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	298.9	128.1	24.3	34.6	14.4	5.0	4.7	7.3
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	296.7	141.4	18.4	11.1	22.2	.2	3.8	.5
Butchers and meat cutters	293.7	100.5	9.6	98.5	5.8	—	—	11.2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	282.0	141.0	14.1	2.9	21.2	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	270.8	119.9	12.0	12.7	33.3	.8	2.9	—
Sheet metal workers	269.5	83.4	31.2	45.1	13.6	—	—	1.9
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	260.6	84.3	7.0	66.4	20.5	36.2	1.9	2.2
Driver/sales workers	249.2	132.3	18.8	7.4	20.5	.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	248.2	104.2	14.3	19.7	23.3	1.3	3.9	.9
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	228.4	81.7	13.1	39.3	15.5	9.6	1.8	2.1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	228.1	99.4	15.4	36.8	9.5	2.2	1.2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected nature of injury or illness, 2006 — Continued

Occupation	Nature of injury or illness ⁴							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 [1,183,500 cases]	1.4	0.5	5.0	1.1	1.9	11.3	3.8	21.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.4	1.3	11.8	.8	7.5	74.3	32.9	64.3
Construction laborers	1.1	.3	17.0	4.5	7.3	35.1	11.9	95.9
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2.2	.8	15.5	4.7	5.0	38.2	12.5	69.3
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	—	—	6.3	—	2.6	55.0	24.4	32.1
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	.8	.7	25.4	5.7	9.4	36.9	15.3	59.0
Roofers	—	—	18.9	3.5	8.0	37.9	4.0	51.6
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	4.1	.9	8.2	2.4	2.0	25.7	4.4	94.8
Carpenters	3.0	.3	8.6	1.8	3.1	22.4	7.9	47.5
Food servers, nonrestaurant	—	—	13.8	—	6.9	26.3	12.1	44.6
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	5.0	—	10.8	5.6	2.4	15.3	2.6	68.2
Industrial machinery mechanics	2.5	.8	14.7	4.5	5.3	18.4	7.2	65.6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	11.7	.5	8.5	2.3	3.3	26.0	9.0	33.7
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	.8	—	13.3	3.2	4.1	42.1	13.9	42.9
Butchers and meat cutters	8.3	—	5.1	—	1.7	15.2	—	38.4
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	—	—	16.3	5.1	9.2	30.4	6.2	55.2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1.7	1.2	15.3	.9	12.1	36.0	13.5	34.7
Sheet metal workers	2.8	3.2	8.7	4.8	1.4	34.6	4.1	44.7
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	1.3	1.0	4.9	—	2.5	17.5	4.5	17.5
Driver/sales workers .....	.8	.7	9.5	.7	3.4	24.4	10.1	33.9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.5	.8	10.6	2.1	5.9	28.8	9.9	39.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3.1	1.2	6.2	2.2	.8	22.1	4.6	32.7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	—	—	9.3	2.4	4.8	18.8	9.6	34.5

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

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

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

³ 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 = 021; Fractures = 012; Cuts, punctures = 034, 037; Bruises = 043; Heat burns = 053; Chemical burns = 051; Amputations = 031; Carpal tunnel syndrome

= 1241; Tendonitis = 1733; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 080-089; With fractures, burns, and other injuries = 083, 084; With sprains and bruises = 082; Back pain and pain, except back, Total = 0972, 0973; Back pain, hurt back only = 0972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ 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 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected parts of body, 2006

Occupation	Total cases	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ⁴									
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities			
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Finger	Hand	Wrist
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	8.9	3.9	1.9	43.4	27.1	8.2	29.6	11.5	5.3	5.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	526.0	16.0	4.9	9.4	284.8	208.9	43.8	65.8	15.1	9.8	18.8
Construction laborers	488.4	46.8	26.4	7.2	137.8	86.5	23.1	120.8	46.5	30.9	13.9
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	465.8	31.3	12.0	5.7	171.7	107.3	30.6	100.6	41.2	17.9	18.4
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	453.8	9.1	—	13.3	285.6	227.4	40.1	41.9	9.4	8.2	6.9
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	411.4	22.5	6.7	9.8	160.6	90.7	39.2	57.3	15.3	7.3	11.1
Roofers	410.1	14.6	4.5	5.4	101.3	62.7	15.0	109.5	34.6	35.7	14.0
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	362.5	67.6	54.9	4.6	108.6	55.7	19.1	90.8	49.9	11.9	11.2
Carpenters	335.2	25.2	16.9	2.5	94.8	58.5	18.3	99.6	50.6	19.2	13.9
Food servers, nonrestaurant	333.2	19.2	8.1	4.8	93.8	59.2	19.0	110.7	35.7	33.9	14.4
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	317.3	37.2	17.9	2.8	97.1	59.8	19.8	65.0	30.6	9.8	8.5
Industrial machinery mechanics	316.0	23.4	15.0	3.3	104.2	54.6	20.7	87.2	41.5	12.7	9.9
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	298.9	16.4	8.7	1.7	109.1	76.8	15.7	76.1	39.3	7.8	16.3
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	296.7	11.6	2.4	4.8	118.8	69.1	28.3	38.1	8.5	6.3	5.3
Butchers and meat cutters	293.7	5.0	—	2.3	90.2	32.1	26.9	146.7	106.2	15.5	11.8
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	282.0	18.0	1.7	12.9	114.6	72.8	26.4	23.0	6.5	2.8	4.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	270.8	15.8	5.4	2.8	107.3	73.0	20.0	51.5	14.8	10.5	11.9
Sheet metal workers	269.5	19.2	11.7	3.2	54.8	27.8	12.9	124.6	54.2	23.9	8.9
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	260.6	9.7	3.9	2.1	54.9	37.4	10.4	120.9	51.7	34.1	10.0
Driver/sales workers	249.2	6.5	2.4	6.7	103.2	63.4	24.8	30.3	4.2	3.7	4.9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	248.2	17.2	6.9	2.3	92.6	56.9	16.7	46.9	16.7	8.4	8.9
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	228.4	30.8	17.0	2.4	67.6	40.1	18.4	68.1	23.8	11.2	7.2
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	228.1	14.9	7.0	3.7	84.0	46.1	16.7	48.4	16.1	11.1	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected parts of body, 2006 — Continued

Occupation	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ⁴					
	Lower extremities			Body systems	Multiple body parts	All other body parts ⁵
	Total	Knee	Foot, toe			
Total [1,183,500 cases]	28.3	10.3	6.2	2.0	12.5	1.2
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	76.3	36.0	12.5	10.7	59.0	3.9
Construction laborers	131.0	38.6	27.1	7.0	32.5	5.2
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	122.6	32.5	41.8	3.6	26.7	3.7
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	55.5	26.8	7.3	1.4	45.1	2.0
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	95.6	35.3	15.1	3.8	58.8	3.0
Roofers	83.9	26.4	20.4	9.3	80.0	6.0
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	69.7	21.0	20.2	3.1	16.5	1.5
Carpenters	89.3	31.8	18.6	1.3	20.3	2.2
Food servers, nonrestaurant	67.6	26.6	20.4	1.5	33.6	2.1
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	82.5	37.9	14.2	2.9	28.4	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	72.2	27.4	24.0	4.8	20.1	.7
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	71.5	26.5	18.6	1.3	22.3	.4
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	81.9	27.9	19.5	1.2	37.7	2.5
Butchers and meat cutters	32.1	16.9	5.6	2.6	14.0	—
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	55.6	25.0	6.9	2.5	50.4	5.0
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	54.7	24.9	8.0	7.9	28.5	2.3
Sheet metal workers	45.5	20.7	6.5	1.8	19.7	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	46.8	15.3	11.0	2.1	23.5	—
Driver/sales workers	65.0	28.4	8.9	3.4	32.4	1.7
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	54.0	20.4	11.2	3.7	29.7	1.8
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	44.3	19.9	11.3	2.3	12.0	.8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	55.5	31.9	6.8	2.5	18.6	—

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees

during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

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

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

equivalent employment.

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Part of body codes: Head, Total = 00-09; Eyes = 032; Neck = 10-19; Trunk, Total = 20-29; Back = 23; Shoulder = 21; Upper extremities, Total = 30-39; Finger = 34; Hand = 33; Wrist = 32; Lower extremities, Total = 40-49; Knee = 412; Foot, toe = 43, 44; Body systems = 5; Multiple body parts = 8; All other body parts = remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 22. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected sources of injury or illness, 2006

Occupation	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ⁴										
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Hand-tools	Vehicles	Health care patient	All other sources ⁵
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	2.1	15.9	4.9	8.4	13.5	17.6	23.2	6.1	10.9	5.7	19.5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	526.0	4.8	9.3	21.2	4.8	2.1	44.2	71.7	1.4	8.3	295.5	62.7
Construction laborers	488.4	4.8	28.4	4.1	26.6	118.1	57.9	70.9	54.2	22.0	–	101.5
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	465.8	5.5	117.1	21.8	29.8	62.4	52.8	59.2	17.8	49.4	–	50.1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	453.8	–	4.9	7.3	7.1	–	42.5	60.3	–	46.5	180.4	103.9
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	411.4	4.7	49.6	5.7	9.3	46.4	53.3	91.7	6.2	114.6	–	30.0
Roofers	410.1	1.5	27.2	–	6.0	77.1	41.2	98.9	50.8	17.3	–	89.1
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	362.5	3.0	18.8	6.5	31.3	106.8	43.3	31.6	51.0	10.5	–	59.5
Carpenters	335.2	1.2	10.1	9.9	18.7	94.3	39.0	59.0	33.2	7.4	–	62.3
Food servers, nonrestaurant	333.2	7.7	65.8	18.2	32.9	5.8	35.2	83.1	8.5	25.7	–	49.4
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	317.3	4.6	8.4	5.8	27.5	61.1	57.5	50.1	26.7	40.4	–	35.2
Industrial machinery mechanics	316.0	9.0	17.8	3.5	40.1	78.9	40.9	42.2	23.0	16.5	–	43.9
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	298.9	5.2	15.0	11.8	28.6	62.9	53.2	42.7	39.4	9.2	–	30.9
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	296.7	4.4	60.7	20.9	6.2	16.0	43.4	54.0	4.7	62.6	–	23.9
Butchers and meat cutters	293.7	–	63.8	3.3	78.6	2.5	45.2	22.1	45.7	3.7	–	28.2
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	282.0	1.7	33.5	1.3	4.4	6.2	28.5	55.7	–	104.7	17.4	28.3
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	270.8	11.9	31.1	39.0	8.4	4.0	46.2	74.2	5.8	15.0	.7	34.5
Sheet metal workers	269.5	1.7	10.4	1.1	31.6	81.1	27.3	43.8	27.7	7.8	–	37.0
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	260.6	3.2	41.1	5.8	16.7	2.3	23.1	59.5	50.4	3.8	2.1	52.6
Driver/sales workers	249.2	–	60.8	9.0	3.7	8.1	31.0	47.7	.6	68.9	–	19.3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	248.2	7.9	43.8	20.9	17.1	11.0	31.0	52.9	9.0	12.5	–	41.9
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	228.4	3.6	6.0	6.1	16.3	76.9	25.9	18.8	18.2	20.9	–	35.7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	228.1	4.6	18.3	.8	36.9	33.0	39.7	31.9	7.2	15.2	–	40.6

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

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

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

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes: Chemicals and chemical products = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29; Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49; Worker motion or position = 562; Floors, walkways or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 80-89; Health care patient = 573; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ 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 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2006

Occupation	Total cases	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total [1,183,500 cases]	127.8	36.2	17.8	9.3	6.4	8.0	16.4	3.8	30.8	16.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	526.0	53.3	28.3	15.3	8.4	6.6	69.0	12.2	284.6	119.8
Construction laborers	488.4	221.8	125.0	45.9	31.9	38.8	39.9	11.3	79.3	48.3
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	465.8	164.8	90.4	32.4	33.4	21.6	41.0	12.0	138.6	80.1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	453.8	32.8	10.9	10.7	8.2	12.3	44.9	11.7	263.6	171.9
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	411.4	79.1	40.6	22.1	10.8	50.8	46.6	13.5	93.3	36.9
Roofers	410.1	110.3	71.3	18.4	4.5	104.8	17.8	6.4	58.3	33.9
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	362.5	154.8	80.5	19.0	31.2	15.2	21.1	7.3	69.4	31.9
Carpenters	335.2	144.2	73.5	32.9	21.4	42.7	24.4	8.3	63.9	42.4
Food servers, nonrestaurant	333.2	97.1	53.1	26.7	15.3	5.2	82.3	13.1	67.1	43.3
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	317.3	107.8	55.2	28.1	13.1	23.2	28.0	7.1	61.0	28.1
Industrial machinery mechanics	316.0	117.4	46.5	25.7	32.7	13.9	24.6	8.2	81.7	37.4
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	298.9	93.5	51.2	24.0	11.6	19.6	24.7	13.0	84.6	53.8
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	296.7	59.7	35.4	14.9	7.7	23.1	28.0	7.1	84.1	44.2
Butchers and meat cutters	293.7	139.8	71.9	40.1	23.2	1.4	22.7	6.6	78.5	54.3
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	282.0	26.3	11.8	13.5	—	26.6	31.6	7.9	66.5	33.7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	270.8	53.8	23.6	24.6	4.1	12.4	65.8	11.3	68.0	31.7
Sheet metal workers	269.5	123.1	58.5	35.1	20.0	34.0	15.9	5.6	59.1	23.8
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	260.6	91.2	65.4	15.3	6.3	8.7	48.9	6.0	40.3	22.0
Driver/sales workers	249.2	36.6	17.6	12.0	4.3	18.2	32.6	5.1	76.3	36.8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	248.2	65.2	29.4	24.4	8.2	24.7	32.5	11.8	64.3	35.0
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	228.4	96.3	56.2	18.8	8.2	4.7	13.7	6.1	60.0	26.4
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	228.1	65.1	25.3	32.7	2.6	30.0	9.3	6.9	54.9	42.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, 2006 — Continued

Occupation	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴							All other events ⁵
	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents	Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts			
					Total	By person	All other assaults	
Total [1,183,500 cases]	4.1	6.1	6.1	0.2	2.4	1.7	0.7	13.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	4.1	20.5	4.3	.2	31.8	30.2	1.6	39.4
Construction laborers	4.1	16.4	16.6	1.2	1.4	.2	1.1	57.6
Labor and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.6	11.4	20.6	.3	1.8	1.1	.7	44.1
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	—	1.8	38.9	—	8.9	8.8	—	37.9
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	3.7	7.3	64.5	.5	2.8	1.1	1.7	49.2
Roofers	2.0	39.8	8.1	—	8.4	4.3	4.1	52.9
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	11.7	41.3	4.4	2.3	.8	—	.6	34.1
Carpenters	6.8	3.6	3.9	2.2	.4	—	.4	34.8
Food servers, nonrestaurant	3.3	35.1	3.0	—	2.0	—	1.5	25.0
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	6.5	14.7	16.0	—	—	—	—	51.7
Industrial machinery mechanics	7.4	17.8	9.5	1.6	—	—	—	33.4
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	13.5	11.1	5.8	—	.5	—	—	32.2
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	3.6	7.3	38.1	—	1.7	.4	1.3	43.8
Butchers and meat cutters	28.3	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	11.3
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	1.9	2.2	85.4	—	8.3	8.2	—	25.4
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.5	15.2	2.3	.3	1.2	.9	.3	35.1
Sheet metal workers	5.8	2.7	3.8	—	—	—	—	18.7
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	5.1	40.4	—	—	—	—	—	18.3
Driver/sales workers	4.9	4.6	41.6	—	1.0	.8	—	28.2
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	3.8	14.9	6.2	.2	1.9	.7	1.2	22.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	5.3	13.8	5.9	3.1	.6	—	—	18.8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	2.9	8.2	11.4	1.3	—	—	—	37.6

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

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

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

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Event codes: Contact with objects, Total = 00-09; Struck by object = 020-029; Struck against object = 010-019; Caught in or compressed or crushed = 030-049; Fall to lower

level = 110-119; Fall on same level = 130-139; Slips or trips without fall = 215; Overexertion, Total = 220-229; In lifting = 221; Repetitive motion = 230-239; Exposure to harmful substance or environment = 30-39; Transportation accidents = 40-49; Fires and explosions = 50-52; Assaults and violent acts, Total = 60-63; By person = 61; All other assaults = 60, 62, and 63; All other events = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the 1992 Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ 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