

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Tuesday, November 26, 2013

USDL-13-2257

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

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

(Note: Because of data processing errors, U.S. private sector estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were incorrectly published in news releases for reference years 2011 and 2012. No state level or government sector estimates were affected. Corrections will not be made to this news release. Data in this release should not be relied upon. For additional information see http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm.)

NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2012

The rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate was 112 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012, down from 117 in 2011, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total number of private industry, state government, and local government cases with days away from work decreased 2 percent to 1,153,980 cases. The median days away from work—a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses—was 9 days. This is one day more than in 2011. (See table 1.)

Key Findings:

- Private sector incidence rate for days-away-from-work cases decreased to 102 per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012 from 105 in 2011. (See tables 1 and 3.) Despite the overall decrease, four occupational groups had increases in their incidence rates in 2012 including: computer and mathematical occupations; community and social service occupations; personal care and service occupations; and transportation and material moving occupations. The number of cases for these four broad occupation groups also increased. Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest incidence rate (258, up from 251 in 2011) of all occupation groups. (See table 3.)
- Local government incidence rate decreased to 178 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012 from 193 in 2011. (See tables 1 and 3.) The number of cases also decreased 9 percent from the prior year to 181,340 cases. Among local government workers, the number of cases for building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations decreased 21 percent to 19,120 cases. The rate also decreased to 439 cases.
- Transit and intercity bus drivers had an incidence rate of 852 cases per 10,000 full-time workers for all ownerships. The majority of injuries and illnesses to bus drivers occurred in local government with a rate of 1,026—statistically unchanged from the previous year. For private sector bus drivers, the incidence rate increased to 417 from 342 in 2011. Three other occupations with high rates and at least 0.1 percent of full-time equivalent employment occurred primarily in local government or state government: police and sheriff's patrol officers; correctional officers; and fire fighters. (See table 4.)
- The incidence rate and total number of cases resulting from violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased for the private sector in 2012. (See table 1.) The rate increased slightly to 4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and the total number of violence cases increased 6 percent. Increases in the number of violence cases in several industry sectors contributed to the rate increase—notably the health care and social assistance sector had a 6 percent increase to 19,360 cases.

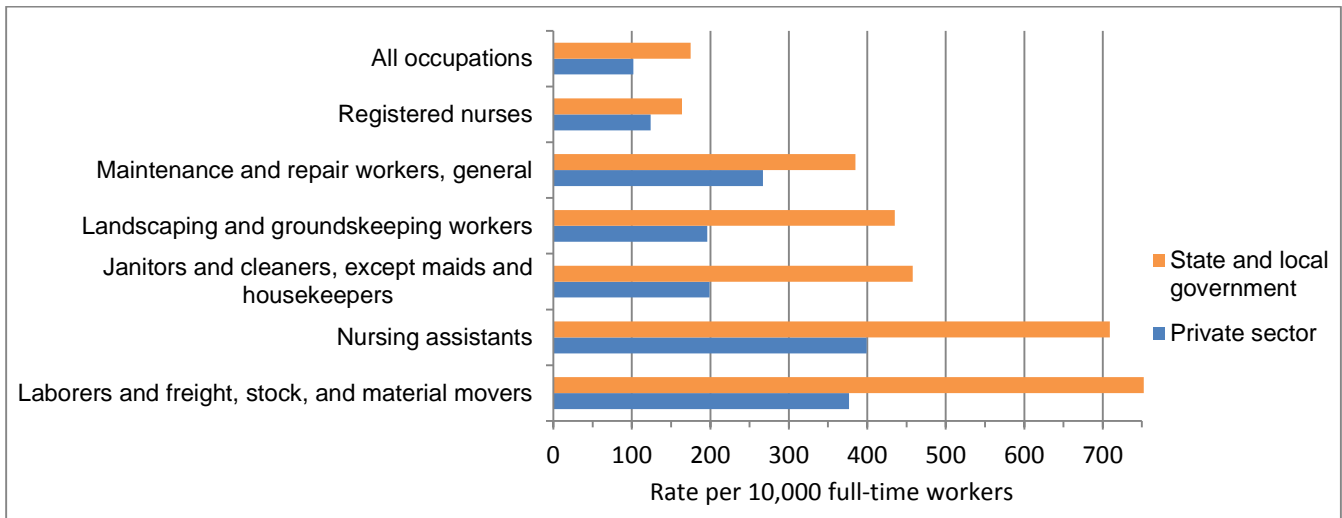
- Musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) cases (388,060) accounted for 34 percent of all injury and illness cases in 2012. Both the incidence rate and case count remained statistically unchanged from the previous year; however the median days away from work increased by 1 day to a median of 12 days. Laborer and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of MSD cases and an incidence rate of 164 per 10,000 full-time workers—up from 140 in 2011. (See table 18.)

Occupation (private sector, state government, local government)

Seven occupations had rates greater than 375 cases per 10,000 full-time workers: transit and intercity bus drivers; police and sheriff’s patrol officers; correctional officers and jailers; firefighters; nursing assistants; laborers and freight, stock and material movers; and emergency medical technicians and paramedics. Injuries and illnesses to four of the seven occupations occurred primarily to state and local government workers: transit and intercity bus drivers; police and sheriff’s patrol officers; correctional officers and jailers; and firefighters. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest number of days-away-from-work cases in 2012 with 63,690 cases (primarily in private industry) and an incidence rate of 391 (up from 367 in 2011). (See table 4.) Only occupations that had at least 0.1 percent of full-time equivalent employment are included in the list of high rate occupations.

For all occupations, the incidence rate for the public sector was over 71 percent higher than in the private sector. The public sector rates were more than two times greater than private sector rates for laborers, freight, and material movers, janitors and cleaners, and landscaping and groundskeeping workers. (See chart A.)

Chart A. Rates for selected occupations¹ with high case counts, by ownership, 2012



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

Private sector. In the private sector, the number of cases for laborers and freight, stock and material movers was 60,640 cases in 2012. The incidence rate was 377 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, up 7 percent from 2011. The median days away from work for this occupation was 10 days, up from 9 days in 2011. (See table 4.) Injuries to workers in this occupation occurred primarily in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry. (See table 9.)

The number of days-away-from-work cases for private sector nursing assistants was 38,010 in 2012. The incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers for this occupation was 399 cases. (See table 4.)

State government. There were 66,950 cases with days away from work in 2012 in state government—essentially unchanged from 2011. The incidence rate was 168 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median days away from work was 10 days, one less day than the median for 2011. (See tables 1 and 3.) State government correctional officers and police and sheriff’s patrol officers each had incidence rates at least two and one-half times greater than the rates for all state government workers. Correctional officers had an incidence rate of 480 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and 11,340 cases in 2012—by far the most injuries and illnesses in state government with 17 percent of the total. Police and sheriff’s patrol officers had an incidence rate of 502 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and 3,540 cases. (See table 4.)

Local government. The incidence rate was 178 per 10,000 full-time workers and the number of cases was 181,340 in local government—decreases of 8 percent and 9 percent respectively from 2011. The median days away from work was 9. (See table 3.) Police and sheriff’s patrol officers had the highest number of cases with 28,520. (See table 4.) Their incidence rate was 624 per 10,000 full-time workers. Janitors and cleaners had 13,750 cases in 2012. Their incidence rate was 456 cases, down 19 percent from 2011.

Table A. Changes in incidence rates by high case count occupations¹, all ownerships, 2011 - 2012

Selected occupation	2011 Incidence rate²	2012 Incidence rate²	2011-2012 Percentage change
Correctional officers and jailers	544	459	Decreased 16 %
Janitors and cleaners	309	263	Decreased 15 %
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	700	610	Decreased 13 %
Bus drivers, school or special client	221	194	Decreased 12 %
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	746	852	Increased 14 %
Psychiatric aides	866	964	Increased 11 %

¹ These occupations had at least one percent of the days-away-from-work cases for all ownerships.

² Incidence rate is per 10,000 full-time workers.

Private industry

In the private industry sector in 2012, the number of days-away-from-work cases was statistically unchanged at 905,690. The incidence rate was 102 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down 3 percent from 2011. (See table 1.) The median number of days away from work was 8 days for the fifth consecutive year—this statistic is regarded as a key measure of the severity of injuries and illnesses. Three industries had more than 100,000 incidents in 2012: health care and social assistance (168,360), manufacturing (125,280), and retail trade (125,650). These were all statistically unchanged from 2011.

In health care and social assistance, musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) made up 42 percent of cases and had a rate of 55 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This rate was 56 percent higher than the rate for all private industries and second only to the transportation and warehousing industry. The incidence rate for violence and other injuries (15 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) in this industry sector was over three times greater than the rate for all private industries. (See table 1.)

Among private service providing industry sectors, transportation and warehousing had the highest rate of injuries and illnesses, 223 per 10,000 full-time workers. This was statistically unchanged from 2011. Workers experienced sprains and strains in this industry at a rate of 98 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, two and one-half times the rate for all industries. (See table 2.) Transportation incidents in this industry occurred at a rate of 26 cases per 10,000 full-time workers which was more than 5 times the rate for all industries. (See table 1.)

The mining industry had the highest median days away from work, at 21 days—down from 28 days in 2011. Transportation and warehousing reported a median of 20 days away from work—up from 17 days in 2011. (See table 1.)

Case circumstances

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

A nursing aide <i>strains</i> her <i>back</i> from <i>overexertion in lifting</i> a <i>health care patient</i> .			
↑	↑	↑	↑
(nature)	(part of body)	(event or exposure)	(source)

Event or exposure. Overexertion and bodily reaction was the leading event or exposure with 408,760 cases—essentially unchanged from the prior year. The incidence rate was 40 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and decreased from a rate of 41 in 2011. (See table 5.) Fewer cases of overexertion in local government (down 11 percent) contributed to this rate decrease. Overexertion and bodily reaction was the leading event or exposure for four of the five occupations with at least 30,000 cases and rates greater than 300. (See table B.) However, for police and sheriff’s patrol officers, violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the leading event or exposure.

Table B. Leading event or exposure for selected occupations¹, all ownerships, 2012

Selected occupations	Days-away-from-work cases	Median days away from work	Leading event or exposure (percent of total)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	63,690	10	Overexertion and bodily reaction (44%), Contact with object or equipment (33%)
Nursing assistants	44,100	6	Overexertion and bodily reaction (55%), Falls, slips, trips (18%)
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	41,840	18	Overexertion and bodily reaction (36%), Falls, slips, trips (29%)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeepers	38,610	11	Overexertion and bodily reaction (41%), Falls, slips, trips (30%)
Police and sheriff’s patrol officers	32,190	8	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals (27%), Transportation incidents (20%), Overexertion and bodily reaction (20%), Falls, slips, trips (20%)

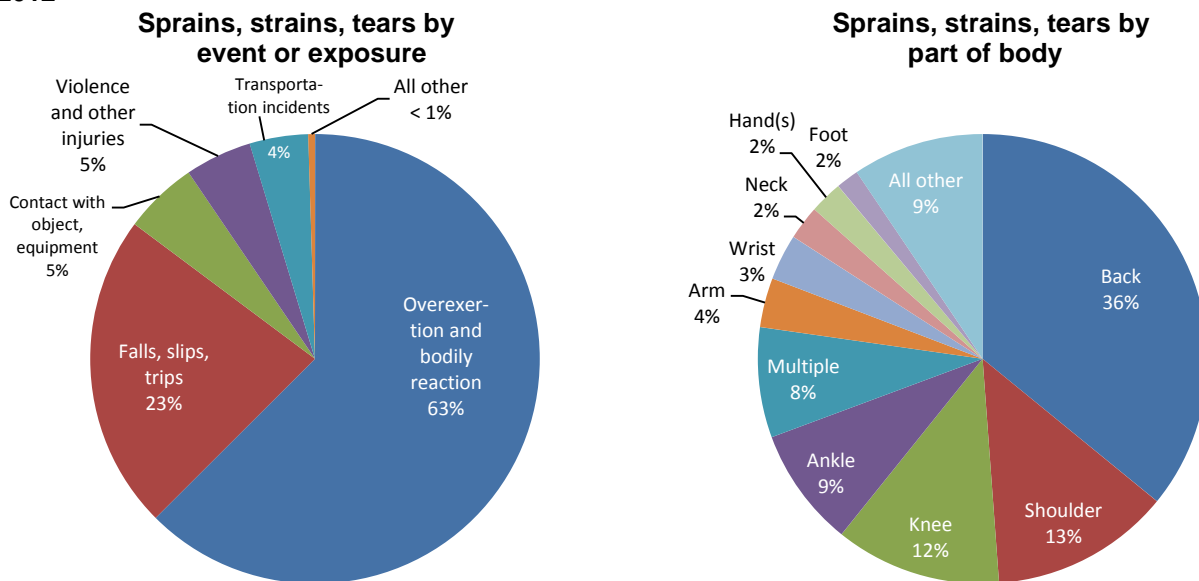
¹ Selected occupations had at least 30,000 cases and incidence rates greater than 300.

Injuries and illnesses resulting from repetitive motion involving microtasks resulted in workers taking a median of 23 days away from work to recuperate. This was 14 days more than what workers took for all events or exposures.

Nature of injury or illness. In 2012, sprains, strains, and tears was the leading nature of injury and illness and accounted for 38 percent of the total injury and illness cases requiring days away from work in all ownerships. The incidence rate was 43 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—down from 44 in 2011. Cases of soreness or pain from non-specified injuries accounted for another 15 percent of total cases at a rate of 17 cases per 10,000 workers—up from 15 in 2011. (See table 5.)

Of the 443,560 sprain, strain, and tear cases reported in 2012, 63 percent were the result of overexertion and bodily reaction. Falls, slips, and trips accounted for another 23 percent. Workers injured their back in 36 percent of the sprain, strain, and tear cases. (See table 17 and chart B.)

Chart B. Sprain, strain, and tear cases by selected event or exposure and part of body, all ownerships, 2012



Workers who suffered from fractures, multiple injuries with fractures, or carpal tunnel syndrome took a median of 30 days or more to recuperate before returning to work. While the incidence rates for fractures and carpal tunnel syndrome decreased from the prior year, the median number of days increased. For fractures, the median increased by 3 days to a median of 30 days. (See table 5.) For carpal tunnel syndrome, the median increased by 2 days to a median of 30 days. Fractures were primarily the result of falls on the same level (31 percent) or being struck by an object or equipment (21 percent). Fractures from falls on the same level required a median of 30 days away from work compared to 25 days for being struck by an object or equipment. (See table 17.)

Musculoskeletal disorders. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), commonly known as ergonomic injuries, accounted for 34 percent of all workplace injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in 2012. (See table 18.) There were 388,060 MSDs in all ownerships (state and local government and private industry) with an incidence rate of 38 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Workers who sustained MSDs required a median of 12 days to recuperate before returning to work, compared with 9 days for all types of cases.

Six occupations together accounted for over 25 percent of MSD cases: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; nursing assistants; janitors and cleaners; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; registered nurses; and maintenance and repair workers. (See table 18 and table C.) Of these occupations, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had the highest MSD case count of 26,770. The highest median days away from work in this group was 19 for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.

The most severe MSD cases, for all occupations, occurred to the shoulder requiring a median of 24 days before returning to work, and accounted for 14 percent of all MSD injuries. MSDs involving the back required a median of 7 days to recuperate and accounted for 41 percent of the MSD cases.

Table C. Median number of days away from work and percent of total musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) by selected occupations and selected part of body, all ownerships, 2012

Selected occupation	Median days away from work by part of body							
	Total	Shoulder	Back	Abdomen	Arm	Wrist	Leg	Multiple body parts
All occupations	12	24	7	21	17	18	17	17
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers	13	18	7	30	19	18	17	30
Nursing assistants	6	9	5	7	8	7	10	8
Janitors and cleaners- except maids and housekeepers	14	25	12	30	17	25	23	22
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	19	46	9	25	40	71	42	39
Registered nurses	8	12	7	7	13	14	11	12
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11	24	9	14	11	10	20	13
	Percent of total MSDs by part of body							
All occupations	100.0	13.6	41.2	4.9	4.5	5.6	10.9	5.1
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers	100.0	13.9	44.5	6.9	4.9	4.1	7.1	4.9
Nursing assistants	100.0	12.6	56.2	1.1	3.1	3.7	5.7	8.2
Janitors and cleaners- except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	13.0	47.4	4.2	3.5	4.5	10.6	5.0
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	15.7	35.5	6.3	5.7	5.9	13.4	3.2
Registered nurses	100.0	12.6	51.4	0.9	2.5	3.1	5.9	11.8
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	16.2	39.4	6.0	7.3	1.9	13.0	4.4

Worker characteristics

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

Age. The rates of non-fatal injury and illness cases declined for workers 35 and over and remained statistically unchanged for workers 34 or younger in 2012. Workers 65 and older had the lowest

incidence rate in 2012 with 89 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, but required the longest time away from work to recover, at a median of 14 days. Workers 45 to 54 had the most cases of injuries and illnesses of any age group at 293,700 cases. Of all the age groups and ownership classifications, the highest incidence rates occurred to workers 45 to 54 in state government and local government with rates of 204 and 196, respectively. (See table 6.)

Gender. The incidence rate of days-away-from-work cases per 10,000 full-time workers for both men and women decreased in 2012 to 123 cases for men (from 128 in 2011) and to 99 for women (from 104 in 2011). Men accounted for 61 percent (702,250 cases) of all injuries and illnesses and required 10 median days away from work—three days more than the median for women. (See table 6.)

Race or ethnicity. White workers accounted for 39 percent of days-away-from-work cases in 2012, and had a 7 percent decrease in the number of cases from 2011. Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for 12 percent of the injuries and illnesses and black or African American workers another 8 percent. (See table 7.) Race and ethnicity were unreported in 39 percent of all cases.

Length of service. Among private industry workers, injuries and illnesses to workers with fewer than 3 months of service and 3 to 11 months of service accounted for 30 percent of all cases. The number of injury and illness cases for workers with fewer than 3 months of service increased 8 percent—notably in manufacturing with a 9 percent increase. Workers with 3 to 11 months of service had a 5 percent increase in the number of cases—notably in retail trade with an 18 percent increase. (See tables 7 and 8.)

Notes

This release is the third in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for 2012. The first release, in August 2013, covered work-related fatal injuries from the 2012 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In early November 2013, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) annual summary reported the total recordable cases by industry and case type for occupational injuries and illnesses for 2012. Data in this third release are a subset of the SOII annual summary data and include additional detail about the case circumstances and worker characteristics for occupational injury and illness cases that required at least one day away from work to recuperate. While the data come from the same survey, they are reported at different levels of precision. For example, in this release, injury and illness incidence rates for days-away-from-work cases are reported as 112 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. However, the same incidence rate in the SOII annual summary news release is reported as 1.1 cases per 100 full-time workers. Data users are cautioned to take into account the different levels of precision when analyzing the data. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf>.

This release does not present all the publishable estimates and rates for days-away-from-work cases. Additional detailed data are available from BLS staff at 202-691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>. Information in this release is available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202)-691-5200; Federal relay service: (800) 877-8339.

Days of job transfer or restriction pilot study. In January of 2012, the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) began to collect information on case circumstances and worker characteristics for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases. The pilot included six industries: specialty trade contractors; food manufacturing; building material and garden equipment supplies

dealers; air transportation; warehousing and storage; and nursing and residential care facilities. The 2012 data from this study will be published in early 2014.

TABLE 1. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, musculoskeletal disorders⁴, and event or exposure, 2012

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Musculo-skeletal disorders (incidence rate)	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness (incidence rate)									
					Contact with objects	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Over-exertion in lifting/lowering	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal
Total private, State and local government	1,153,980	9	112.4	37.8	25.5	5.4	16.8	4.7	12.4	3.0	5.0	5.7	0.2	7.2
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	905,690	8	102.3	35.5	25.7	5.2	14.8	4.1	12.0	2.9	4.5	4.7	.2	4.0
Total goods producing	222,050	10	119.7	38.2	42.9	8.4	11.6	4.3	12.2	4.8	5.5	3.3	.3	1.4
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}	25,040	10	142.8	32.8	48.6	9.2	17.8	6.1	9.9	1.5	6.9	8.1	.3	9.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	17,620	7	195.0	38.0	62.7	13.8	26.8	9.0	10.9	2.9	9.5	13.0	–	17.2
Mining	7,420	21	87.3	27.2	33.7	4.3	8.3	3.1	8.8	–	4.2	2.9	.4	.3
Construction	71,730	11	143.4	42.1	48.7	17.7	12.3	5.7	15.1	1.2	5.1	5.0	.5	1.0
Manufacturing	125,280	9	106.2	37.4	39.5	4.4	10.4	3.4	11.3	6.8	5.4	1.9	.2	.4
Total service providing	683,640	8	97.7	34.8	21.2	4.4	15.7	4.0	12.0	2.4	4.2	5.0	.2	4.7
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	277,520	11	132.1	50.6	33.1	7.1	16.4	5.3	20.6	3.1	3.9	8.8	.3	1.7
Wholesale trade	58,330	10	107.7	43.4	27.3	6.4	10.3	4.1	17.6	2.6	3.5	7.8	.2	.8
Retail trade	125,650	7	113.7	41.8	32.1	5.3	17.4	4.2	19.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	.3	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	89,260	20	222.9	87.3	46.0	13.4	23.0	10.1	29.2	3.0	5.4	25.6	.2	2.6
Utilities	4,280	13	79.2	30.6	15.1	4.5	7.8	6.4	6.2	2.5	5.3	5.2	.4	1.1
Information	15,350	13	63.2	24.2	10.6	3.7	10.5	4.2	7.1	2.4	2.1	4.0	–	1.6
Financial activities	25,790	7	38.2	13.7	7.7	2.2	6.0	2.2	5.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	–	1.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,220	6	102.6	40.6	22.0	5.9	9.5	6.9	17.8	1.0	3.8	5.8	–	3.5
Professional and business services	70,330	8	52.0	15.0	12.1	3.5	8.5	1.9	4.7	1.5	2.3	3.4	.1	3.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	15,060	5	21.2	5.1	3.7	.7	4.0	.9	1.9	.8	1.0	1.1	–	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	5,460	8	29.5	9.8	5.1	1.8	6.4	.8	3.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	–	.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	49,820	10	109.3	32.5	28.1	8.5	16.4	4.0	9.4	2.6	4.7	7.8	.1	3.3
Education and health services	178,330	6	121.8	50.1	14.6	2.7	23.3	4.5	13.1	2.7	4.5	4.6	–	14.1
Educational services	9,970	5	55.5	13.4	9.2	2.8	14.0	2.6	4.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	–	6.8
Health care and social assistance	168,360	6	131.1	55.3	15.3	2.7	24.5	4.8	14.4	2.9	4.8	4.9	–	15.1
Leisure and hospitality	89,480	6	103.1	24.2	29.7	3.8	21.8	4.6	8.5	2.0	9.6	2.3	.2	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15,480	7	127.4	35.6	29.7	9.6	20.8	5.3	9.1	2.7	5.2	3.9	.4	7.6
Accommodation and food services	74,010	6	99.1	22.3	29.7	2.9	21.9	4.4	8.4	1.9	10.3	2.0	.2	1.8
Other services	26,820	6	92.2	25.6	25.7	4.3	14.6	4.7	6.9	2.3	5.3	3.6	1.4	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, musculoskeletal disorders⁴, and event or exposure, 2012 — Continued

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Musculo-skeletal disorders (incidence rate)	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness (incidence rate)									
					Contact with objects	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Over-exertion in lifting/lowering	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal
Total State government^{5,6,7}	66,950	10	167.7	46.0	20.9	6.1	24.5	8.9	12.3	4.3	6.0	9.2	0.2	35.8
Total goods producing	1,270	11	173.2	70.9	29.9	10.5	21.8	5.8	10.9	—	4.8	12.2	—	2.5
Construction	1,250	11	175.9	72.3	30.1	10.9	22.3	6.1	11.1	—	4.9	12.5	—	—
Total service providing	65,680	10	167.6	45.6	20.7	6.0	24.6	9.0	12.3	4.3	6.0	9.2	.2	36.4
Education and health services	29,270	8	144.1	38.7	16.5	4.8	22.2	7.2	11.9	2.2	3.6	3.5	.1	42.4
Educational services	8,980	7	60.8	19.9	11.2	3.7	13.1	3.5	7.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	.1	3.2
Health care and social assistance	20,290	9	366.5	88.9	30.8	7.7	46.5	17.0	24.9	4.0	7.0	7.6	—	147.1
Public administration	31,160	13	178.1	47.4	21.8	6.7	26.8	10.4	11.1	6.6	7.3	11.0	.3	30.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	20,420	14	286.1	74.1	32.8	10.3	41.2	16.4	16.0	9.3	11.8	15.7	.5	68.4
Total local government^{5,6,7}	181,340	9	177.8	54.1	25.4	7.1	31.2	8.8	16.4	3.0	8.9	13.0	.4	23.3
Total goods producing	3,140	10	346.2	140.0	62.5	18.7	31.6	36.7	37.7	19.4	25.4	14.9	—	5.6
Construction	3,130	10	347.1	140.6	62.3	18.8	31.7	36.7	37.8	19.6	25.5	15.0	—	5.6
Total service providing	178,200	9	176.3	53.4	25.1	7.0	31.2	8.5	16.2	2.9	8.8	13.0	.4	23.5
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	13,260	21	287.0	122.2	45.7	6.6	26.1	17.3	18.2	9.3	22.7	35.5	—	8.6
Transportation and warehousing	9,190	29	391.8	165.6	50.8	7.9	38.1	16.8	18.3	13.9	36.7	63.1	—	15.7
Utilities	4,050	11	180.0	78.2	39.9	5.4	13.9	18.0	18.3	4.7	8.4	7.1	—	1.3
Education and health services	69,130	8	116.4	32.7	17.6	5.1	30.9	5.4	11.2	2.2	3.9	3.4	—	14.9
Educational services	56,140	8	108.0	27.8	15.9	5.3	30.8	5.4	9.9	2.0	3.5	3.4	—	13.9
Health care and social assistance	13,000	7	175.4	67.2	29.2	4.0	31.9	5.1	20.3	3.7	7.2	3.9	—	22.3
Public administration	86,440	9	258.2	76.8	32.2	9.8	30.6	12.2	23.2	3.1	14.3	26.8	1.2	42.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	38,380	9	425.0	111.8	45.4	15.1	50.3	18.9	27.0	2.5	28.3	46.8	3.2	87.3

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

² Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

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

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

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

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to

the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2012

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness (incidence rate)											
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions	Heat (thermal) burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain, including back	All other natures ⁴
Total private, State and local government	1,153,980	9	112.4	43.2	8.2	7.9	0.5	9.5	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	3.7	16.7	17.8
Total private industry^{5,6,7}	905,690	8	102.3	38.5	8.1	8.1	.6	8.4	1.5	.4	.9	.3	3.1	14.8	16.2
Total goods producing	222,050	10	119.7	36.9	13.0	13.0	1.6	8.5	1.7	.6	1.5	.4	3.6	14.4	21.9
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}	25,040	10	142.8	44.9	17.7	10.6	1.4	13.1	1.0	.6	.3	.5	6.6	14.6	29.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	17,620	7	195.0	54.4	22.3	18.2	.9	19.2	.6	.9	.6	.9	10.4	24.2	38.4
Mining	7,420	21	87.3	34.9	12.9	2.5	2.0	6.6	1.4	.3	-	-	2.5	4.4	19.4
Construction	71,730	11	143.4	43.6	17.0	17.0	1.2	9.1	1.5	.4	.4	.1	3.6	21.5	25.3
Manufacturing	125,280	9	106.2	32.9	10.6	11.7	1.8	7.6	1.9	.7	2.2	.5	3.1	11.4	19.4
Total service providing	683,640	8	97.7	38.9	6.8	6.8	.3	8.3	1.5	.3	.7	.3	3.0	14.9	14.6
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	277,520	11	132.1	54.4	9.4	8.8	.5	12.2	1.1	.3	.8	.4	4.1	19.0	20.0
Wholesale trade	58,330	10	107.7	44.7	9.1	6.9	.6	8.1	1.3	.2	.8	.2	3.9	15.1	15.7
Retail trade	125,650	7	113.7	44.3	7.4	10.1	.3	11.8	1.2	.2	.9	.2	3.4	15.5	17.2
Transportation and warehousing	89,260	20	222.9	97.7	15.5	8.6	.6	20.1	.6	.6	.6	1.1	6.7	35.4	33.9
Utilities	4,280	13	79.2	36.6	7.5	3.4	.5	3.7	.6	.5	.8	-	.8	9.2	14.7
Information	15,350	13	63.2	30.4	4.3	2.1	.3	4.4	.2	-	.8	.3	1.5	6.6	11.6
Financial activities	25,790	7	38.2	14.9	2.9	3.1	-	2.7	.1	.1	.9	.1	1.1	5.5	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	17,220	6	102.6	47.0	5.6	9.7	.2	4.8	.3	.2	.5	-	2.7	15.4	15.2
Professional and business services	70,330	8	52.0	16.3	5.5	4.2	.2	3.5	.3	.4	.3	.1	1.7	8.6	8.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	15,060	5	21.2	5.5	2.4	1.0	.2	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.7	2.7	4.4
Management of companies and enterprises	5,460	8	29.5	10.8	3.7	1.2	-	1.9	.2	-	.5	-	1.3	4.9	4.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	49,820	10	109.3	35.3	11.1	10.6	.4	7.9	.4	.9	.5	.3	3.5	19.3	17.4
Education and health services	178,330	6	121.8	57.6	6.5	3.2	.1	11.0	1.0	.3	.8	.3	4.1	20.0	15.6
Educational services	9,970	5	55.5	18.7	5.3	3.2	.2	6.2	.4	.1	.4	-	2.9	7.8	9.9
Health care and social assistance	168,360	6	131.1	63.0	6.7	3.2	.1	11.6	1.1	.3	.8	.4	4.3	21.7	16.4
Leisure and hospitality	89,480	6	103.1	30.1	6.8	16.0	.5	8.2	6.8	.4	.6	.2	2.3	16.1	14.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	15,480	7	127.4	45.2	15.2	9.0	.3	9.6	2.3	.5	.3	.5	6.3	18.5	19.1
Accommodation and food services	74,010	6	99.1	27.7	5.4	17.1	.5	8.0	7.6	.4	.6	.1	1.7	15.7	13.8
Other services	26,820	6	92.2	28.2	7.5	7.8	.8	6.0	1.3	.5	.6	.2	3.2	13.9	19.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work¹, and incidence rate² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2012 — Continued

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness (incidence rate)											
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions	Heat (thermal) burns	Chemical burns	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain, including back	All other natures ⁴
Total State government ^{5,6,7}	66,950	10	167.7	67.3	7.8	5.3	0.1	17.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	8.2	29.4	28.6
Total goods producing	1,270	11	173.2	70.5	5.6	8.5	—	17.4	—	—	—	—	7.4	35.3	25.2
Construction	1,250	11	175.9	71.3	5.5	8.8	—	18.0	—	—	—	—	7.6	35.7	25.4
Total service providing	65,680	10	167.6	67.2	7.8	5.2	.1	17.4	.7	.2	.9	.2	8.2	29.3	28.7
Education and health services	29,270	8	144.1	59.7	6.0	3.8	—	19.6	.8	.1	.5	.2	5.9	25.2	20.9
Educational services	8,980	7	60.8	25.3	4.7	3.0	—	7.9	.4	.1	.4	.1	2.2	6.6	9.4
Health care and social assistance	20,290	9	366.5	151.7	9.5	6.0	—	51.1	1.9	—	.7	.5	16.0	74.6	51.6
Public administration	31,160	13	178.1	67.0	9.8	5.5	.1	12.7	.4	.2	1.3	.2	9.6	32.8	36.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	20,420	14	286.1	110.9	14.0	9.7	—	21.9	.4	.3	1.9	.3	16.0	55.9	51.7
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	181,340	9	177.8	74.3	9.6	7.5	.1	16.1	2.3	.2	.7	.2	7.1	28.7	28.0
Total goods producing	3,140	10	346.2	127.9	23.7	14.2	—	13.1	6.8	—	6.5	—	8.2	55.0	87.2
Construction	3,130	10	347.1	128.2	23.3	14.3	—	13.1	6.8	—	6.5	—	8.2	55.2	87.7
Total service providing	178,200	9	176.3	73.8	9.5	7.4	.1	16.2	2.2	.2	.7	.2	7.1	28.5	27.4
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁷	13,260	21	287.0	148.2	8.9	11.6	1.0	18.6	2.8	—	1.2	.5	8.0	39.7	44.8
Transportation and warehousing	9,190	29	391.8	202.0	11.0	10.2	—	28.2	5.3	—	—	1.0	8.8	60.2	61.9
Utilities	4,050	11	180.0	93.8	6.8	12.0	2.0	8.9	—	—	1.7	—	7.3	18.8	27.5
Education and health services	69,130	8	116.4	47.3	8.1	4.5	.1	12.8	1.3	.2	.3	.2	5.1	20.1	15.5
Educational services	56,140	8	108.0	43.0	8.3	4.3	.1	11.6	1.3	.2	.3	.2	5.2	18.1	14.9
Health care and social assistance	13,000	7	175.4	77.4	6.9	6.5	—	21.3	1.2	.3	.6	.6	4.5	33.8	19.9
Public administration	86,440	9	258.2	107.3	12.0	11.2	.1	20.8	2.8	.3	1.1	.2	10.3	39.8	45.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	38,380	9	425.0	189.4	16.6	23.9	—	41.8	6.4	—	.5	—	16.7	62.7	57.5

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

² Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

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

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

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

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 3. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by summary occupational groups and ownership, 2012

Occupation	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,980	112.4	9	905,690	102.3	8	66,950	167.7	10	181,340	177.8	9
Management occupations	25,690	41.6	7	22,460	40.9	7	1,090	49.6	9	2,140	44.5	5
Business and financial operations occupations	7,890	15.3	6	5,810	12.5	6	1,340	44.0	6	750	32.5	11
Computer and mathematical occupations	3,430	11.1	8	2,820	9.9	8	260	19.5	3	350	27.6	7
Architecture and engineering occupations	3,500	17.3	11	2,910	15.4	10	270	33.6	11	320	49.6	16
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,590	31.5	6	1,490	26.0	6	590	36.0	5	510	54.9	7
Community and social services occupations	13,790	94.2	7	7,350	81.8	7	4,060	164.7	6	2,380	76.1	13
Legal occupations	1,450	16.5	13	550	7.7	12	450	54.8	5	440	55.6	61
Education, training, and library occupations	34,030	55.6	6	8,550	62.4	5	1,060	15.5	8	24,420	64.5	6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	5,130	40.8	8	4,580	39.3	7	130	34.3	8	420	67.4	12
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	65,050	109.3	7	50,400	97.0	7	6,640	216.5	9	8,000	168.5	7
Healthcare support occupations	69,440	242.2	6	57,080	212.9	6	7,610	772.5	10	4,740	463.0	6
Protective service occupations	84,590	329.1	10	9,310	104.4	8	17,550	417.3	15	57,730	481.6	9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	78,080	104.9	5	69,800	97.4	5	1,580	478.3	10	6,700	296.9	8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	81,820	262.0	8	58,360	225.0	7	4,340	470.2	9	19,120	439.1	12
Personal care and service occupations	29,140	115.9	7	25,600	113.9	7	1,800	438.8	7	1,740	80.0	6
Sales and related occupations	58,290	55.8	7	57,530	55.0	7	360	207.0	5	390	105.2	6
Office and administrative support occupations	75,490	47.6	8	64,280	46.0	8	4,130	59.1	5	7,070	57.7	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	15,010	157.8	7	14,480	154.6	7	420	252.0	9	110	150.9	7
Construction and extraction occupations	81,970	188.5	11	67,940	170.2	12	4,940	570.7	11	9,090	321.3	8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	97,360	219.3	10	83,860	204.5	10	2,940	348.8	8	10,560	392.3	8
Production occupations	113,580	151.5	9	109,880	147.8	9	580	298.8	6	3,130	305.5	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	202,020	278.4	14	177,760	258.1	13	3,410	839.9	16	20,850	576.2	17

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 4. Number, incidence rate,¹ and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by selected worker occupation⁴ and ownership, 2012

Occupation ⁴	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{5,6,7}			State government ^{5,6,7}			Local government ^{5,6,7}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,980	112.4	9	905,690	102.3	8	66,950	167.7	10	181,340	177.8	9
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	9,650	851.5	19	2,410	416.7	10	2,260	–	20	4,980	1,025.6	27
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	32,190	570.0	8	120	240.6	9	3,540	502.3	15	28,520	624.4	7
Correctional officers and jailers	17,290	459.1	12	720	347.9	15	11,340	480.4	17	5,230	406.3	9
Firefighters	13,380	442.9	10	140	110.0	16	80	122.9	3	13,160	504.0	10
Nursing assistants	44,100	425.8	6	38,010	398.8	5	2,210	767.1	9	3,890	700.9	6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	8,130	419.4	7	5,510	450.8	6	130	–	32	2,490	375.0	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	63,690	390.6	10	60,640	376.6	10	430	544.6	9	2,630	1,093.1	10
Light truck or delivery services drivers	25,220	356.5	14	24,620	349.2	14	20	–	43	580	921.7	19
Nonfarm animal caretakers	3,400	318.7	4	3,250	312.8	4	60	–	10	90	332.0	8
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	6,520	317.9	12	6,230	323.3	12	100	191.2	5	190	232.6	17
Food preparation workers	14,980	303.7	5	13,510	296.2	5	290	495.5	7	1,180	375.5	8
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	19,350	301.0	7	18,020	290.4	7	520	780.7	5	820	435.3	5
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	41,840	292.2	18	40,440	283.7	19	140	–	20	1,270	767.7	14
Maintenance and repair workers, general	29,800	285.3	9	23,470	267.1	9	1,440	359.4	11	4,890	393.4	9
Construction laborers	18,630	280.0	10	17,660	275.4	11	130	–	7	850	337.9	6
Driver/sales workers	9,730	267.5	13	9,680	263.6	13	30	–	25	20	–	60
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners ..	38,610	262.6	11	21,970	199.0	10	2,890	482.1	11	13,750	456.4	13
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	12,350	232.3	8	11,670	227.7	7	90	131.0	6	600	383.3	9
Carpenters	10,810	229.5	11	10,080	218.7	10	260	683.0	23	470	493.2	44
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	14,900	227.7	7	11,150	196.1	6	690	442.9	6	3,060	437.3	14
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	4,880	226.8	10	3,500	188.9	9	490	1,239.9	7	890	352.8	24
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	2,820	225.6	22	2,800	224.6	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food servers, nonrestaurant	3,200	216.8	6	2,660	186.6	5	240	–	13	290	648.3	10

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2012

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,980	112.4	9	905,690	102.3	8	66,950	167.7	10	181,340	177.8	9
Musculoskeletal disorders⁷	388,060	37.8	12	314,470	35.5	11	18,380	46.0	14	55,210	54.1	12
Nature of injury or illness:												
Fractures	84,700	8.2	30	71,830	8.1	32	3,090	7.8	33	9,770	9.6	25
Sprains, strains, tears	443,560	43.2	10	340,900	38.5	10	26,860	67.3	14	75,800	74.3	10
Amputations	5,280	.5	26	5,100	.6	26	30	.1	47	150	.1	16
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	98,380	9.6	3	85,030	9.6	3	2,810	7.0	5	10,540	10.3	4
Cuts, lacerations	81,610	7.9	4	71,880	8.1	4	2,120	5.3	5	7,610	7.5	3
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	16,770	1.6	3	13,150	1.5	3	690	1.7	5	2,930	2.9	5
Bruises, contusions	97,540	9.5	5	74,150	8.4	5	6,930	17.4	5	16,460	16.1	6
Chemical burns and corrosions	3,560	.3	4	3,250	.4	4	70	.2	3	240	.2	2
Heat (thermal) burns	16,280	1.6	5	13,700	1.5	5	280	.7	5	2,300	2.3	7
Multiple traumatic injuries	38,190	3.7	10	27,640	3.1	11	3,270	8.2	7	7,290	7.1	10
With sprains	16,820	1.6	9	11,760	1.3	10	1,620	4.1	8	3,450	3.4	9
With fractures	7,510	.7	31	6,280	.7	28	380	1.0	58	850	.8	42
Soreness, pain	171,930	16.7	9	130,900	14.8	10	11,750	29.4	9	29,280	28.7	8
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8,610	.8	30	7,540	.9	30	340	.9	27	720	.7	34
Tendonitis (other or unspecified)	3,020	.3	15	2,680	.3	15	90	.2	33	250	.2	16
All other natures	182,940	17.8	8	142,980	16.2	8	11,430	28.6	13	28,540	28.0	7
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:												
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	73,470	7.2	6	35,370	4.0	5	14,290	35.8	8	23,810	23.3	7
Intentional injury by other person	29,840	2.9	7	12,410	1.4	5	7,340	18.4	8	10,090	9.9	9
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	29,510	2.9	7	12,050	1.4	7	6,080	15.2	10	11,390	11.2	6
Animal and insect related incidents	13,580	1.3	3	10,560	1.2	3	810	2.0	3	2,210	2.2	7
Transportation incidents	58,240	5.7	10	41,300	4.7	12	3,680	9.2	12	13,260	13.0	6
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	41,420	4.0	8	27,840	3.1	9	3,130	7.8	10	10,460	10.3	5
Fires and explosions	2,240	.2	8	1,750	.2	15	70	.2	4	420	.4	3
Falls, slips, trips	285,380	27.8	11	219,630	24.8	12	16,060	40.2	10	49,690	48.7	10
Slips, trips without fall	48,660	4.7	11	36,140	4.1	11	3,550	8.9	12	8,960	8.8	10
Fall on same level	172,930	16.8	10	131,280	14.8	10	9,800	24.5	7	31,860	31.2	10
Fall to lower level	55,860	5.4	16	46,160	5.2	18	2,420	6.1	14	7,290	7.1	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	51,010	5.0	4	39,510	4.5	4	2,400	6.0	6	9,100	8.9	5
Contact with object, equipment	261,890	25.5	5	227,640	25.7	5	8,330	20.9	6	25,920	25.4	6
Struck by object or equipment	146,940	14.3	5	127,880	14.5	5	4,590	11.5	6	14,470	14.2	6
Struck against object or equipment	63,000	6.1	5	53,010	6.0	5	2,410	6.0	6	7,580	7.4	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	38,030	3.7	10	35,090	4.0	10	810	2.0	7	2,130	2.1	6
Overexertion and bodily reaction	408,760	39.8	12	331,130	37.4	12	19,780	49.6	15	57,850	56.7	12
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	127,840	12.4	11	106,210	12.0	10	4,910	12.3	17	16,730	16.4	10
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	30,310	3.0	23	25,500	2.9	23	1,700	4.3	19	3,110	3.0	25
All other event or exposures	12,990	1.3	16	9,370	1.1	11	2,340	5.9	36	1,280	1.3	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2012 — Continued

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:												
Head	80,910	7.9	3	65,320	7.4	3	4,270	10.7	4	11,320	11.1	3
Eye(s)	23,830	2.3	2	20,300	2.3	2	880	2.2	3	2,650	2.6	2
Neck	16,430	1.6	8	12,490	1.4	8	1,270	3.2	10	2,680	2.6	7
Trunk	286,060	27.9	8	233,340	26.4	8	13,570	34.0	9	39,150	38.4	9
Back	217,660	21.2	7	177,580	20.1	7	10,220	25.6	10	29,860	29.3	8
Upper extremities	347,590	33.8	10	285,680	32.3	10	16,680	41.8	13	45,230	44.3	11
Shoulder	87,130	8.5	24	68,090	7.7	24	4,540	11.4	30	14,490	14.2	25
Arm	52,220	5.1	10	41,230	4.7	11	2,930	7.3	9	8,060	7.9	9
Wrist	46,760	4.6	15	38,230	4.3	16	2,020	5.1	15	6,520	6.4	11
Hand	140,070	13.6	5	121,580	13.7	5	5,490	13.8	8	12,990	12.7	6
Lower extremities	259,610	25.3	12	200,110	22.6	12	15,450	38.7	12	44,050	43.2	11
Knee	105,340	10.3	15	76,960	8.7	15	7,950	19.9	13	20,430	20.0	14
Ankle	56,980	5.5	8	43,870	5.0	8	2,960	7.4	17	10,150	10.0	7
Foot	49,530	4.8	9	41,620	4.7	9	1,870	4.7	8	6,040	5.9	6
Body systems	25,520	2.5	4	17,590	2.0	4	2,080	5.2	10	5,850	5.7	5
Multiple	125,970	12.3	10	82,900	9.4	11	11,830	29.6	9	31,240	30.6	9
All other parts of body	11,880	1.2	11	8,270	.9	8	1,800	4.5	36	1,820	1.8	5
Source of injury or illness:												
Chemicals and chemical products	13,680	1.3	3	11,560	1.3	3	530	1.3	3	1,600	1.6	2
Containers	120,420	11.7	10	106,010	12.0	10	3,430	8.6	12	10,980	10.8	12
Furniture and fixtures	48,820	4.8	7	37,460	4.2	7	2,530	6.3	10	8,830	8.7	9
Machinery	59,280	5.8	8	53,000	6.0	8	1,480	3.7	7	4,790	4.7	10
Parts and materials	92,260	9.0	9	82,760	9.4	9	2,460	6.2	11	7,050	6.9	10
Person, injured or ill worker	180,080	17.5	13	136,360	15.4	13	11,450	28.7	13	32,260	31.6	13
Worker motion or position	169,990	16.6	14	129,470	14.6	14	10,560	26.5	14	29,950	29.4	13
Person, other than injured or ill worker	113,880	11.1	7	67,770	7.7	7	16,940	42.4	9	29,170	28.6	7
Patient	65,810	6.4	7	49,600	5.6	7	9,150	22.9	8	7,050	6.9	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	186,830	18.2	10	141,560	16.0	11	11,250	28.2	9	34,020	33.4	10
Handtools	46,690	4.5	4	40,760	4.6	4	1,350	3.4	7	4,580	4.5	5
Ladder	22,590	2.2	15	20,510	2.3	15	250	.6	13	1,830	1.8	13
Vehicles	112,480	11.0	10	87,430	9.9	11	5,290	13.2	10	19,760	19.4	8
Trucks	26,280	2.6	16	22,850	2.6	16	400	1.0	10	3,040	3.0	14
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	14,380	1.4	10	12,640	1.4	10	670	1.7	15	1,060	1.0	7
All other sources	156,980	15.3	6	120,520	13.6	5	10,000	25.1	13	26,470	25.9	7

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

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

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

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining

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

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

⁷ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

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

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

TABLE 6. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by gender, age groups, and ownership, 2012

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{4,5,6}			State government ^{4,5,6}			Local government ^{4,5,6}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,980	112.4	9	905,690	102.3	8	66,950	167.7	10	181,340	177.8	9
Gender:												
Male	702,250	122.6	10	559,830	109.5	10	36,150	219.0	11	106,270	235.0	10
Female	447,020	99.4	7	342,640	92.5	7	29,480	130.3	9	74,890	132.2	8
Age:												
14 - 15	170	-	2	120	-	2	-	-	-	50	-	1
16 - 19	22,470	112.9	4	21,170	111.0	4	250	111.9	3	1,050	168.0	4
20 - 24	96,750	109.8	5	89,590	108.9	4	2,140	123.5	7	5,030	120.2	5
25 - 34	245,370	106.6	6	202,200	99.5	6	12,160	155.0	8	31,000	161.0	7
35 - 44	256,480	111.5	9	195,270	99.1	9	15,710	178.4	11	45,510	187.0	8
45 - 54	293,700	121.7	11	219,150	107.5	12	20,710	204.3	10	53,840	196.0	10
55 - 64	184,910	114.7	12	136,880	103.0	14	11,500	144.1	11	36,520	178.9	10
65 and over	34,320	89.2	14	27,260	82.8	14	1,610	108.6	11	5,450	133.3	13

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 7. Number, percent distribution, and median days away from work¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by race or ethnic origin, length of service, and ownership, 2012

Characteristic	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{3,4,5}			State government ^{3,4,5}			Local government ^{3,4,5}		
	Number	Percent	Median days away from work	Number	Percent	Median days away from work	Number	Percent	Median days away from work	Number	Percent	Median days away from work
Total	1,153,980	100.0	9	905,690	100.0	8	66,950	100.0	10	181,340	100.0	9
Race or ethnic origin:⁶												
White only	455,160	39.4	7	362,480	40.0	7	18,650	27.9	9	74,030	40.8	6
Black only	89,100	7.7	8	70,710	7.8	7	8,500	12.7	9	9,900	5.5	10
Hispanic or Latino only	134,010	11.6	9	118,940	13.1	8	3,540	5.3	10	11,530	6.4	14
Asian only	15,770	1.4	7	13,770	1.5	7	550	.8	3	1,450	.8	40
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	3,500	.3	8	2,940	.3	6	240	.4	22	330	.2	24
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	5,100	.4	7	4,200	.5	6	160	.2	11	740	.4	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race	990	.1	5	710	.1	1	-	-	-	270	.1	66
Multi-race	1,280	.1	4	1,130	.1	4	70	.1	4	80	(7)	16
Not reported	449,080	38.9	10	330,830	36.5	10	35,230	52.6	12	83,020	45.8	11
Length of service with employer:												
Less than 3 months	102,260	8.9	6	95,670	10.6	6	1,580	2.4	7	5,010	2.8	4
3 - 11 months	185,830	16.1	7	171,540	18.9	7	4,210	6.3	7	10,070	5.6	6
1 - 5 years	357,460	31.0	8	300,490	33.2	7	16,120	24.1	9	40,850	22.5	9
More than 5 years	489,760	42.4	11	325,220	35.9	12	41,820	62.5	10	122,720	67.7	10

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

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the

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

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

⁶ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

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

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

TABLE 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by worker characteristics and industry sector, private industry, 2012

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	905,690	222,050	25,040	71,730	125,280	683,640	277,520	15,350	25,790	70,330	178,330	89,480	26,820
Gender:													
Male	559,830	191,360	21,210	70,270	99,880	368,470	194,350	11,760	16,020	45,350	36,600	44,880	19,510
Female	342,640	30,550	3,810	1,400	25,350	312,090	80,230	3,590	9,770	24,960	141,640	44,570	7,320
Age:													
14 - 15	120	—	—	—	—	110	30	—	—	—	50	30	—
16 - 19	21,170	3,120	660	670	1,790	18,050	6,820	120	170	1,050	2,400	6,550	940
20 - 24	89,590	20,060	2,730	6,280	11,060	69,520	27,410	1,020	3,030	6,420	14,200	13,810	3,630
25 - 34	202,200	52,740	7,090	20,000	25,650	149,470	54,690	3,310	5,940	19,200	38,500	21,690	6,130
35 - 44	195,270	52,250	5,320	17,910	29,020	143,010	59,400	3,800	5,640	14,470	38,210	16,060	5,430
45 - 54	219,150	55,490	5,030	18,040	32,410	163,660	72,010	3,920	5,650	16,210	44,260	16,520	5,090
55 - 64	136,880	31,240	3,040	7,280	20,920	105,650	43,020	2,450	4,500	9,390	32,710	9,390	4,190
65 and over	27,260	3,510	490	520	2,510	23,750	9,500	320	610	2,600	6,110	3,400	1,200
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	95,670	31,280	5,520	11,430	14,320	64,400	24,400	720	1,360	9,900	11,850	11,750	4,410
3 - 11 months	171,540	44,020	5,000	15,710	23,310	127,520	49,150	1,740	4,560	14,150	31,770	20,690	5,460
1 - 5 years	300,490	63,860	7,960	21,500	34,400	236,630	89,330	3,820	11,520	23,670	66,540	33,940	7,810
More than 5 years	325,220	80,790	5,940	22,610	52,240	244,430	108,380	8,700	8,130	21,750	66,690	21,770	9,010
Race or ethnic origin:⁵													
White only	362,480	108,210	5,530	40,330	62,350	254,270	99,890	4,140	8,920	25,840	72,700	29,500	13,270
Black only	70,710	12,400	510	2,590	9,300	58,310	15,640	770	2,620	5,280	24,810	7,690	1,500
Hispanic or Latino only	118,940	41,770	10,580	11,200	20,000	77,170	23,110	830	3,000	14,850	13,320	18,170	3,890
Asian only	13,770	2,990	130	430	2,430	10,780	3,060	100	360	1,040	3,340	2,680	200
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	2,940	440	—	160	270	2,490	750	—	60	230	670	730	50
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	4,200	1,430	80	800	550	2,770	1,040	20	50	180	700	540	220
Hispanic or Latino and other race	710	100	—	—	80	620	380	—	—	50	140	50	—
Multi-race	1,130	110	—	30	80	1,020	200	—	—	530	130	110	40
Not reported	330,830	54,600	8,210	16,170	30,220	276,230	133,460	9,490	10,780	22,320	62,510	30,040	7,650

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002;

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

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

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

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

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

TABLE 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupation² and industry sector, 2012

Occupation	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 cases	905,690	222,050	25,040	71,730	125,280	683,640	277,520	15,350	25,790	70,330	178,330	89,480	26,820
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	60,640	11,930	540	80	11,310	48,710	39,330	400	760	4,570	1,100	750	1,810
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	40,440	5,410	1,090	1,600	2,730	35,020	31,020	30	440	3,140	130	50	210
Nursing assistants	38,010	—	—	—	—	38,010	—	—	30	70	37,880	—	—
Production workers, all other	28,090	22,950	370	460	22,130	5,140	3,250	80	180	1,050	210	80	280
Light truck or delivery services drivers	24,620	1,550	120	390	1,040	23,070	19,590	130	1,050	620	750	450	470
Retail salespersons	24,520	260	20	90	150	24,250	22,830	50	330	470	120	370	80
Maintenance and repair workers, general	23,470	5,930	350	1,050	4,530	17,540	4,790	440	3,680	2,520	2,110	2,470	1,540
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	21,970	1,700	50	100	1,550	20,270	1,840	130	1,860	9,120	3,910	2,760	660
Stock clerks and order fillers	20,940	930	—	50	870	20,020	19,060	50	40	280	390	130	60
Registered nurses	20,930	20	—	—	—	20,910	—	—	20	180	20,680	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	18,020	60	—	—	40	17,950	100	40	430	2,400	7,320	7,520	140
Construction laborers	17,660	16,500	180	15,940	380	1,160	420	60	80	430	140	—	—
Food preparation workers	13,510	120	—	—	120	13,390	5,870	—	60	110	730	6,590	30
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	13,250	40	20	—	20	13,210	12,050	20	230	170	50	680	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	11,670	200	—	30	170	11,470	7,350	30	—	90	20	30	3,940
Personal care aides	11,470	—	—	—	—	11,470	—	—	20	80	11,320	—	40
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	11,150	370	80	260	30	10,780	250	—	370	6,900	670	1,820	760
Cashiers	11,140	—	—	—	—	11,130	8,690	30	—	290	130	1,850	130
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	11,060	9,210	—	120	9,070	1,850	1,460	—	—	180	80	—	130
Carpenters	10,080	9,050	—	8,500	550	1,030	350	—	210	200	160	100	—
Driver/sales workers	9,680	1,100	40	40	1,030	8,580	5,640	190	50	210	90	1,840	560
Cooks, restaurant	9,090	—	—	—	—	9,090	40	—	—	—	—	9,040	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8,580	—	—	—	—	8,570	1,090	—	—	50	110	7,330	—
Home health aides	7,830	—	—	—	—	7,830	—	—	—	40	7,780	—	—
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	7,760	7,170	7,100	—	70	590	540	—	—	40	—	—	—
Electricians	6,890	6,240	120	5,500	620	640	240	30	—	130	130	100	—
Customer service representatives	6,430	250	—	80	170	6,180	2,300	830	1,560	870	180	310	140
Security guards	6,380	110	—	20	80	6,270	590	30	170	3,870	950	610	50
Waiters and waitresses	6,320	—	—	—	—	6,310	70	—	—	—	60	6,140	40
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	6,230	5,340	—	5,240	100	890	560	—	90	50	150	20	—

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

² Selected occupations ranked in descending case count for private industry.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health

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

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

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

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

TABLE 10. Number, median¹, and percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by worker characteristics and days away from work groups, private industry, 2012

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	905,690	14.1	10.7	17.2	12.0	11.5	6.4	28.0	8
Gender:									
Male	559,830	13.5	10.0	17.1	11.8	11.6	6.8	29.2	10
Female	342,640	15.2	11.9	17.4	12.3	11.4	5.8	26.0	7
Age:									
14 - 15	120	16.7	58.3	—	—	—	—	—	2
16 - 19	21,170	22.4	14.7	21.6	13.0	14.1	4.0	10.2	4
20 - 24	89,590	19.9	14.9	20.0	12.9	11.0	5.1	16.1	4
25 - 34	202,200	16.3	12.9	19.4	12.2	11.5	5.8	21.9	6
35 - 44	195,270	13.7	9.8	17.0	12.6	11.3	6.6	29.0	9
45 - 54	219,150	11.9	9.0	15.4	11.5	11.5	7.2	33.6	12
55 - 64	136,880	10.4	8.7	15.2	11.7	11.8	7.0	35.1	14
65 and over	27,260	11.0	9.0	14.1	9.8	12.4	7.3	36.3	14
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	95,670	16.8	13.6	18.4	11.3	11.3	6.1	22.4	6
3 - 11 months	171,540	16.5	11.9	18.0	12.8	11.0	5.6	24.1	7
1 - 5 years	300,490	14.6	11.4	17.6	12.2	11.4	6.8	26.0	7
More than 5 years	325,220	11.5	8.6	16.1	11.8	12.1	6.5	33.3	12
Race or ethnic origin:³									
White only	362,480	16.1	11.4	17.1	11.4	11.5	6.0	26.4	7
Black only	70,710	13.5	11.9	18.6	11.7	11.7	4.8	27.9	7
Hispanic or Latino only	118,940	13.3	10.3	19.0	12.1	10.4	7.4	27.4	8
Asian only	13,770	15.3	14.4	14.0	14.7	11.8	7.3	22.5	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	2,940	11.6	11.9	21.1	21.8	10.5	5.1	18.4	6
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	4,200	11.7	14.3	21.7	10.7	10.0	5.2	26.2	6
Hispanic or Latino and other race	710	50.7	5.6	12.7	5.6	8.5	5.6	11.3	1
Multi-race	1,130	11.5	8.0	35.4	6.2	8.8	1.8	29.2	4
Not reported	330,830	12.3	9.6	16.3	12.6	11.9	6.9	30.4	10

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

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

³ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be

counted as both Multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

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

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

TABLE 11. Number, median days away from work¹, and percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker occupation³ and days away from work groups, private industry, 2012

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	905,690	14.1	10.7	17.2	12.0	11.5	6.4	28.0	8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	60,640	12.9	10.0	16.1	11.2	11.5	7.3	31.0	10
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	40,440	7.2	5.9	14.6	11.6	12.4	8.3	39.9	19
Nursing assistants	38,010	15.5	14.2	20.6	14.6	10.2	5.0	19.9	5
Production workers, all other	28,090	14.1	11.0	18.2	13.0	12.0	5.7	26.1	8
Light truck or delivery services drivers	24,620	9.9	9.2	15.2	11.4	8.9	5.4	40.0	14
Retail salespersons	24,520	16.7	11.8	15.6	10.8	11.0	6.9	27.2	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general ..	23,470	12.1	10.9	18.7	11.5	14.7	7.0	25.0	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	21,970	11.9	8.4	18.1	13.6	10.7	6.2	31.1	10
Stock clerks and order fillers	20,940	14.5	10.7	17.3	11.0	11.5	5.6	29.4	8
Registered nurses	20,930	14.4	10.1	19.8	13.8	11.1	6.5	24.2	7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	18,020	14.0	11.9	18.6	13.0	13.4	5.3	23.8	7
Construction laborers	17,660	12.9	7.9	15.2	13.3	11.9	5.9	32.9	11
Food preparation workers	13,510	18.4	15.6	20.4	12.6	9.8	5.5	17.7	5
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	13,250	10.6	12.8	16.6	11.5	9.2	5.4	33.8	10
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	11,670	18.5	12.2	12.7	10.6	11.8	3.1	31.2	7
Personal care aides	11,470	11.0	11.9	19.3	11.9	12.1	8.7	25.2	8
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	11,150	16.6	11.0	21.3	10.7	12.4	8.1	20.0	6
Cashiers	11,140	19.4	14.6	13.7	10.1	10.6	3.5	27.9	7
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	11,060	13.3	11.4	16.4	11.9	11.0	7.3	28.6	9
Carpenters	10,080	8.4	14.5	14.7	13.0	10.9	3.1	35.5	10
Driver/sales workers	9,680	8.7	8.3	19.6	11.3	10.6	9.0	32.4	13
Cooks, restaurant	9,090	14.6	14.2	24.5	15.0	9.1	4.2	18.3	5
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8,580	18.9	14.7	22.6	13.3	10.1	3.3	17.1	5
Home health aides	7,830	8.9	8.6	13.8	12.8	13.0	8.2	34.7	14
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	7,760	14.3	10.2	25.9	13.7	9.9	5.5	20.4	5
Electricians	6,890	12.9	6.5	22.4	8.4	11.5	6.2	32.1	10
Customer service representatives	6,430	17.4	12.1	16.6	9.8	14.5	6.1	23.6	7
Security guards	6,380	16.5	11.3	15.2	9.7	11.4	4.9	30.9	8
Waiters and waitresses	6,320	17.9	13.4	15.8	12.5	11.4	7.4	21.7	7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	6,230	10.0	10.3	16.2	12.4	11.7	10.1	29.2	12

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

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

³ Selected occupations ranked in descending case count for private

industry.

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. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers and median days away from work³ by industry sector and days away from work groups, private industry, 2012

Industry	Total cases	Incidence rate for days-away-from-work cases involving —							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry	102.3	14.4	10.9	17.6	12.3	11.8	6.6	28.7	8
Goods producing:									
Total goods producing	119.7	16.3	11.7	20.2	14.1	13.8	8.2	35.4	10
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}	142.8	17.7	13.8	25.1	17.2	16.2	10.8	41.9	10
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁴	195.0	28.3	20.9	36.9	26.0	22.1	14.0	46.8	7
Mining ⁵	87.3	6.5	6.3	12.6	8.0	9.9	7.4	36.7	21
Construction	143.4	17.3	13.1	24.2	16.7	16.1	9.2	46.7	11
Manufacturing	106.2	15.7	10.8	17.7	12.5	12.4	7.3	29.7	9
Service providing:									
Total service providing	97.7	14.0	10.7	16.9	11.8	11.3	6.2	26.9	8
Trade, transportation and utilities ⁶	132.1	16.7	12.2	20.6	15.2	14.6	8.9	43.9	11
Wholesale trade	107.7	14.1	9.3	17.9	12.7	11.7	8.0	34.0	10
Retail trade	113.7	17.9	13.3	19.0	13.1	12.1	6.5	31.9	7
Transportation and warehousing	222.9	17.9	13.7	30.0	25.2	26.4	17.2	92.4	20
Utilities	79.2	8.1	6.4	9.6	11.2	9.5	4.2	30.2	13
Information	63.2	7.3	7.0	8.4	6.9	8.5	4.3	20.9	13
Financial activities	38.2	6.9	3.8	6.7	5.4	5.3	1.8	8.2	7
Real estate and rental and leasing	102.6	18.4	11.0	18.8	16.0	13.8	4.1	20.4	6
Professional and business services	52.0	8.7	5.6	8.6	5.5	6.4	3.4	13.8	8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	21.2	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.2	4.3	5
Management of companies and enterprises	29.5	3.8	3.8	4.8	3.5	3.4	1.6	8.6	8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	109.3	17.1	10.1	18.4	11.3	14.0	7.5	30.9	10
Education and health services	121.8	18.3	14.9	23.7	16.3	13.9	7.5	27.1	6
Educational services	55.5	10.5	7.5	10.9	7.0	5.7	3.1	10.8	5
Health care and social assistance	131.1	19.4	15.9	25.5	17.6	15.1	8.1	29.4	6
Leisure and hospitality	103.1	15.3	13.8	20.7	13.2	11.5	5.6	23.1	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	127.4	16.9	16.4	21.6	18.7	16.2	8.6	29.1	7
Accommodation and food services	99.1	15.1	13.3	20.5	12.3	10.7	5.1	22.1	6
Other services	92.2	14.7	13.7	14.7	8.6	11.4	6.1	23.1	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 Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry*

Classification System-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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

TABLE 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, day of week, and industry sector, private industry, 2012

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	905,690	222,050	25,040	71,730	125,280	683,640	277,520	15,350	25,790	70,330	178,330	89,480	26,820
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	29,720	7,360	1,020	220	6,120	22,360	10,550	320	490	1,650	6,920	2,270	160
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	88,070	24,210	2,810	5,960	15,440	63,860	29,700	840	1,080	6,960	18,530	4,620	2,130
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	253,690	65,740	7,680	24,330	33,740	187,940	77,120	5,190	8,160	20,860	48,060	19,900	8,650
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	203,730	50,180	5,840	19,030	25,310	153,550	63,470	4,610	7,890	14,680	38,680	18,290	5,930
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	103,480	16,540	2,070	2,770	11,700	86,940	34,940	1,920	1,650	7,200	24,170	14,190	2,890
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	55,560	10,420	850	500	9,060	45,140	17,570	620	460	3,560	12,200	9,750	970
Not reported	171,440	47,590	4,770	18,920	23,900	123,850	44,180	1,840	6,050	15,420	29,790	20,470	6,100
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	4,940	700	30	90	580	4,230	940	240	250	710	1,560	500	40
Less than 1 hour	74,390	15,530	1,460	4,290	9,780	58,860	24,910	1,010	1,860	6,050	16,100	6,960	1,970
1 hour to less than 2 hours	88,800	18,070	1,460	4,980	11,630	70,730	29,030	1,610	2,710	6,630	18,640	9,000	3,110
2 hours to less than 4 hours	184,730	42,550	3,980	13,320	25,250	142,180	58,190	3,670	4,420	14,830	37,180	18,210	5,690
4 hours to less than 6 hours	144,570	33,360	3,760	9,890	19,700	111,210	45,040	2,540	4,210	9,860	29,190	16,730	3,650
6 hours to less than 8 hours	125,220	33,400	2,960	11,150	19,290	91,820	36,460	2,320	3,850	9,010	25,800	10,790	3,590
8 hours to less than 10 hours	62,660	18,820	2,150	6,700	9,970	43,840	20,620	1,510	1,540	4,730	10,160	3,930	1,350
10 hours to less than 12 hours	18,150	5,270	910	1,270	3,090	12,890	5,540	340	140	1,380	4,110	720	650
12 hours to less than 16 hours	6,640	1,020	110	290	620	5,620	2,380	130	30	400	1,790	390	490
More than 16 hours	910	90	—	30	40	820	380	—	50	—	220	150	—
Not reported	194,680	53,240	8,210	19,700	25,330	141,440	54,030	1,970	6,740	16,730	33,590	22,110	6,280
Day of week:													
Sunday	59,980	7,510	1,310	1,610	4,590	52,460	20,360	1,050	980	2,380	14,930	11,190	1,580
Monday	163,620	44,200	4,510	16,150	23,540	119,420	48,930	2,780	5,700	13,950	30,680	12,400	4,990
Tuesday	156,180	42,250	4,090	13,970	24,190	113,930	47,340	3,240	4,820	12,460	29,820	12,140	4,120
Wednesday	159,370	43,360	3,940	14,600	24,820	116,010	46,730	2,780	4,050	13,440	30,090	13,520	5,400
Thursday	152,130	39,580	4,850	12,150	22,580	112,540	45,250	2,410	5,490	12,910	29,320	12,910	4,250
Friday	138,450	33,540	4,120	10,580	18,850	104,910	43,700	2,040	3,570	10,570	26,660	13,880	4,480
Saturday	75,950	11,590	2,220	2,660	6,710	64,360	25,220	1,070	1,180	4,620	16,830	13,440	2,010

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012

Characteristic	Total incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Total	112.4	122.6	99.4	112.9	109.8	106.6	111.5	121.7	114.7	89.2
Musculoskeletal disorders³	37.8	42.1	32.5	20.9	31.0	35.5	40.7	44.7	37.3	20.7
Nature of injury or illness:										
Fractures	8.2	9.4	6.8	8.4	6.6	6.4	6.9	8.6	11.9	13.9
Sprains, strains, tears	43.2	46.9	38.5	29.5	38.4	41.0	45.8	49.2	42.9	25.9
Amputations .....	.5	.8	.2	.8	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.4	.2
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.6	13.0	5.3	19.4	16.5	11.6	8.7	8.2	6.3	5.1
Cuts, lacerations	7.9	11.1	4.0	18.0	13.9	9.5	7.1	6.6	5.5	4.7
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	.8	.4
Bruises, contusions	9.5	8.6	10.7	11.5	11.2	8.9	8.8	9.3	10.5	10.7
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	.3	.5	.2	1.0	.4	.4	.2	.4	.3	.3
Heat (thermal) burns	1.6	1.8	1.4	8.6	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	.8
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.6	5.0
With sprains	1.6	1.3	2.1	.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6
With fractures .....	.7	.9	.5	.7	.4	.6	.6	1.0	.9	1.1
Soreness, pain	16.7	17.1	16.5	12.9	12.9	15.2	17.6	19.2	17.4	13.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.8	.5	1.2	.1	.4	.5	.8	1.2	1.3	.4
Tendonitis (other or unspecified) .....	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
All other natures	17.8	20.3	14.4	18.4	16.7	16.8	17.5	19.0	17.7	13.1
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	7.2	6.2	8.4	3.9	6.3	8.3	8.5	7.4	5.3	3.1
Intentional injury by other person	2.9	2.3	3.7	.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.3	1.0
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	2.9	2.6	3.3	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.0	1.2
Animal and insect related incidents	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	.9	.8
Transportation incidents	5.7	7.2	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.0
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	4.0	4.9	2.9	1.7	3.5	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.5	2.5
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.4	-	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	-
Falls, slips, trips	27.8	25.3	31.0	20.2	20.3	20.5	24.0	31.6	40.7	41.7
Slips, trips without fall	4.7	5.2	4.1	2.6	4.5	3.7	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.3
Fall on same level	16.8	12.0	23.2	13.4	10.3	11.6	13.1	19.0	27.8	31.1
Fall to lower level	5.4	7.2	3.3	3.5	4.9	4.2	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.0
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5.0	5.4	4.4	12.9	6.9	5.5	4.5	4.8	3.7	2.4
Contact with object, equipment	25.5	32.7	16.4	48.0	37.5	28.1	24.4	23.8	19.4	15.6
Struck by object or equipment	14.3	18.5	9.0	28.0	20.4	16.7	13.9	12.8	10.4	8.3
Struck against object or equipment	6.1	7.4	4.6	13.4	8.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	4.9	4.7
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.7	5.0	2.1	5.0	6.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	1.7
Overexertion and bodily reaction	39.8	44.2	34.4	22.6	32.7	37.8	42.7	46.6	39.4	22.0
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	12.4	15.0	9.2	7.5	12.1	12.2	13.8	13.7	11.4	6.4
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.0	2.1	4.1	.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.0	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012 — Continued

Characteristic	Total incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
All other event or exposures	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
Head	7.9	9.0	6.5	14.3	9.8	8.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.3
Eye(s)	2.3	3.2	1.2	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.7	.7
Neck	1.6	1.5	1.7	.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.2
Trunk	27.9	31.8	22.8	19.1	25.1	28.3	30.4	30.2	25.5	18.9
Back	21.2	23.1	18.8	15.7	20.8	22.7	24.1	22.4	17.2	9.7
Upper extremities	33.8	38.0	28.7	42.8	37.9	31.0	32.1	36.9	34.7	25.2
Shoulder	8.5	9.7	7.0	4.1	5.5	6.0	8.0	11.0	11.2	8.7
Arm	5.1	5.7	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	4.0
Wrist	4.6	3.7	5.6	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.1	5.3	4.9	3.8
Hand	13.6	17.1	9.3	26.8	22.3	15.2	12.6	12.2	10.5	6.8
Lower extremities	25.3	28.2	21.6	26.4	25.6	24.0	24.3	27.6	26.8	20.1
Knee	10.3	11.3	8.9	6.2	7.7	9.0	9.6	12.4	12.4	9.4
Ankle	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	4.4	3.2
Foot	4.8	5.6	3.8	8.9	6.7	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.9
Body systems	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.7
Multiple	12.3	10.7	14.4	6.8	6.4	9.5	12.4	15.0	15.7	14.2
All other parts of body	1.2	1.0	1.1	.3	1.2	.8	.8	.8	.9	.5
Source of injury or illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.0	.7
Containers	11.7	13.8	9.1	13.1	12.2	11.0	12.0	13.5	10.8	7.3
Furniture and fixtures	4.8	4.3	5.4	7.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.2
Machinery	5.8	7.7	3.4	10.8	9.3	5.8	5.1	5.9	5.0	2.7
Parts and materials	9.0	14.3	2.2	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.3	8.4	5.0
Person, injured or ill worker	17.5	18.9	15.9	8.6	12.5	15.9	18.9	20.4	19.5	11.7
Worker motion or position	16.6	17.9	15.0	7.8	12.0	14.9	17.8	19.5	18.1	10.8
Person, other than injured or ill worker	11.1	6.7	16.8	7.0	10.9	12.8	13.2	11.0	8.4	4.6
Patient	6.4	2.4	11.5	4.8	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.3	4.9	2.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18.2	13.8	23.9	14.7	12.1	12.9	14.9	20.3	28.2	32.6
Handtools	4.5	6.8	1.7	7.8	7.5	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.0	1.7
Ladder	2.2	3.2	.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.3
Vehicles	11.0	14.3	6.6	10.2	10.3	9.9	11.6	12.3	10.8	9.0
Trucks	2.6	4.2	.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	1.9
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
All other sources	15.3	17.4	12.2	20.0	18.0	16.1	14.2	15.5	12.1	8.3

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 Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

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

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

TABLE 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and nature of injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012

Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness (incidence rate)								
		Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total	112.4	43.2	8.2	9.6	7.9	1.6	9.5	1.6	0.3	0.5
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	851.5	451.3	17.4	20.1	15.7	4.3	62.5	4.1	—	—
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	570.0	229.6	31.6	38.2	25.6	12.5	51.2	.4	—	—
Correctional officers and jailers	459.1	172.9	17.3	24.2	12.1	12.1	54.7	.4	.5	—
Firefighters	442.9	232.4	7.2	12.2	10.8	1.4	20.1	22.6	—	—
Nursing assistants	425.8	238.9	10.6	5.4	3.7	1.7	36.7	1.0	—	—
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	419.4	246.8	11.1	2.3	1.8	—	12.3	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	390.6	156.4	33.7	38.5	32.9	5.5	33.2	1.7	.9	2.0
Light truck or delivery services drivers	356.5	138.4	32.4	18.1	16.5	1.6	28.5	—	—	—
Nonfarm animal caretakers	318.7	75.2	10.1	90.1	11.2	78.9	10.9	—	—	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	317.9	138.8	22.9	28.1	24.1	4.0	15.1	7.6	2.3	1.8
Food preparation workers	303.7	76.8	12.0	74.8	74.1	.7	29.9	26.5	.9	1.1
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	301.0	123.5	13.7	15.5	12.9	2.6	35.0	.4	2.4	—
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	292.2	124.3	29.3	12.7	11.8	.9	21.4	2.8	.9	.8
Maintenance and repair workers, general	285.3	114.7	26.7	31.6	27.2	4.4	15.3	4.0	3.7	2.0
Construction laborers	280.0	78.9	33.1	38.1	33.3	4.8	21.2	2.9	.8	4.5
Driver/sales workers	267.5	145.9	18.0	9.9	6.9	3.0	15.1	1.2	—	1.3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	262.6	113.4	17.6	15.2	13.2	2.0	22.9	1.7	2.0	.3
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	232.3	73.4	8.4	30.1	26.4	3.8	18.5	7.9	.5	3.8
Carpenters	229.5	71.1	28.5	45.1	40.6	4.5	21.3	—	—	1.2
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	227.7	72.7	17.4	37.4	32.4	5.0	10.6	.4	—	1.4
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	226.8	91.6	10.5	29.2	23.6	5.6	17.0	2.0	1.9	2.6
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	225.6	121.1	7.7	17.0	13.0	4.0	11.0	—	—	—
Food servers, nonrestaurant	216.8	73.3	8.6	19.8	19.2	—	27.0	15.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and nature of injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012 — Continued

Occupation ³	Nature of injury or illness (incidence rate)						All other natures ⁴
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Soreness, pain	
			Total	With fractures and other injuries	With sprains and other injuries		
Total	0.8	0.3	3.7	0.7	1.6	16.7	17.8
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	2.7	1.9	36.4	—	27.2	120.9	132.9
Police and sheriffs patrol officers .....	.9	.4	29.3	3.3	8.1	91.7	96.7
Correctional officers and jailers	1.3	—	26.0	1.0	13.9	86.3	75.2
Firefighters	—	—	19.3	.9	12.0	51.8	76.4
Nursing assistants	—	1.1	8.1	.5	5.5	82.4	41.3
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	—	—	6.4	—	4.4	86.6	53.2
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1.8	1.1	10.3	2.4	4.1	54.3	56.6
Light truck or delivery services drivers .....	.8	.4	8.6	2.0	3.5	72.8	56.1
Nonfarm animal caretakers	—	—	31.3	29.6	—	19.8	77.6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	—	—	5.0	.9	3.5	39.3	55.5
Food preparation workers	2.6	—	5.4	.8	3.6	41.3	32.1
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	2.8	.6	7.7	.7	4.1	61.1	38.1
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	2.5	.5	11.5	1.8	4.5	45.7	39.8
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	.7	.3	7.4	2.4	2.4	30.4	48.3
Construction laborers .....	.6	—	7.3	1.9	1.5	44.6	48.0
Driver/sales workers	1.7	—	14.4	7.0	4.1	24.4	35.3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.7	.8	10.9	2.7	5.1	39.5	37.7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics .....	.9	—	2.9	.5	1.5	36.3	49.7
Carpenters	1.5	—	5.2	1.3	.8	24.4	30.9
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	.7	—	9.2	1.5	3.7	32.6	45.0
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	.9	—	6.3	—	5.0	27.8	36.8
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	2.2	—	4.2	—	—	18.5	43.3
Food servers, nonrestaurant	—	—	11.4	3.8	7.0	33.7	25.9

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

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

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

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

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and events or exposures, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012

Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness (incidence rate)									
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion and bodily reaction		
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed by equipment or object				Total	Overexertion in lifting/low-ering	Repetitive motion
Total	112.4	25.5	14.3	6.1	3.7	5.4	16.8	4.7	39.8	12.4	3.0
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	851.5	98.1	16.1	51.3	5.3	11.0	71.0	21.3	291.2	31.8	17.5
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	570.0	42.1	14.7	22.1	3.3	6.7	63.7	25.1	111.7	18.4	2.8
Correctional officers and jailers	459.1	57.1	32.6	17.0	3.0	17.8	54.4	22.4	110.1	17.5	2.8
Firefighters	442.9	62.2	45.2	12.2	2.4	24.7	27.2	17.8	229.3	75.2	2.7
Nursing assistants	425.8	38.1	18.9	13.8	4.1	2.8	62.3	12.1	233.5	53.6	2.0
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	419.4	23.9	8.3	5.2	4.6	6.3	32.4	18.8	263.1	122.1	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	390.6	128.5	79.1	21.0	23.7	17.7	29.1	13.2	170.6	70.5	9.6
Light truck or delivery services drivers	356.5	69.4	42.7	15.9	8.6	25.0	44.0	13.1	146.8	52.1	3.1
Nonfarm animal caretakers	318.7	65.8	11.9	51.7	2.1	–	30.2	24.9	49.9	7.5	1.6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	317.9	76.1	44.0	13.6	11.6	33.9	17.3	7.9	142.5	29.6	1.4
Food preparation workers	303.7	115.7	74.3	30.0	8.9	6.8	63.7	10.2	73.8	32.0	9.3
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	301.0	58.9	28.6	21.6	6.7	6.8	71.6	10.5	128.7	35.7	12.6
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	292.2	50.1	26.9	12.4	7.7	31.4	33.2	16.1	105.3	25.0	3.9
Maintenance and repair workers, general	285.3	78.3	45.0	17.8	10.1	24.9	27.9	10.5	106.4	28.6	3.5
Construction laborers	280.0	109.3	71.4	16.5	13.8	31.7	20.5	10.0	80.9	32.4	2.3
Driver/sales workers	267.5	32.4	18.9	7.8	3.9	19.1	33.4	20.5	105.6	45.3	2.9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	262.6	54.3	30.6	16.3	4.9	17.7	48.0	11.1	108.3	41.4	4.5
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	232.3	93.9	56.2	17.9	12.0	7.0	16.6	5.5	77.8	26.3	6.7
Carpenters	229.5	84.4	50.1	19.9	12.1	40.1	10.2	7.9	75.6	21.6	4.1
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	227.7	86.6	57.2	17.9	6.7	8.0	17.3	11.5	72.5	26.7	3.9
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	226.8	81.0	46.3	18.6	8.8	16.9	14.6	10.2	86.5	23.7	3.2
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	225.6	36.4	19.9	14.6	–	13.0	21.1	6.6	121.1	32.9	3.4
Food servers, nonrestaurant	216.8	66.8	40.2	18.2	5.7	1.9	47.7	10.3	61.2	25.7	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and events or exposures, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012 — Continued

Occupation ³	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness (incidence rate)								
	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events ⁴
		Total	Roadway incidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related	
Total	5.0	5.7	4.0	0.2	7.2	2.9	2.9	1.3	1.3
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	65.5	218.8	201.4	—	65.2	46.5	12.8	3.0	8.1
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	28.4	113.6	92.1	.3	156.1	62.6	83.5	9.8	6.0
Correctional officers and jailers	17.1	5.9	4.2	.7	168.5	78.6	83.9	5.3	3.5
Firefighters	43.4	8.4	4.6	10.8	4.9	.9	3.5	—	11.1
Nursing assistants	7.7	2.8	2.5	—	62.2	30.4	26.9	4.2	3.4
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	14.0	30.1	22.8	—	29.1	7.8	20.5	—	1.4
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.0	13.4	3.2	.2	2.5	.3	.5	1.6	3.1
Light truck or delivery services drivers	5.6	41.6	35.5	—	4.2	.8	.4	3.0	4.0
Nonfarm animal caretakers	1.8	—	—	—	143.7	—	—	143.7	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	20.5	9.0	8.5	5.5	.8	—	—	—	3.7
Food preparation workers	29.2	.4	—	—	1.6	.3	1.2	—	1.2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.3	4.6	3.3	—	4.0	.8	.6	2.5	3.9
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	6.0	39.3	33.1	2.1	2.3	.7	—	1.5	1.7
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.6	8.1	5.0	.9	5.8	.9	1.7	3.3	2.2
Construction laborers	10.6	9.7	7.2	.3	1.1	—	—	.9	4.3
Driver/sales workers	2.9	41.2	31.7	—	7.3	3.3	1.1	2.9	2.5
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.0	5.1	4.0	.2	3.2	1.4	.6	1.2	2.6
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	16.3	4.8	3.2	3.9	.3	—	—	—	.5
Carpenters	4.9	2.5	1.8	—	1.0	—	—	.9	2.0
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	10.5	10.3	4.0	—	6.7	.8	1.1	4.8	2.0
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	6.3	6.9	3.4	1.7	1.5	—	—	1.5	—
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	2.8	14.0	11.1	—	8.8	—	—	7.7	—
Food servers, nonrestaurant	21.5	1.4	—	—	4.0	1.3	2.2	—	1.2

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

⁴ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 17. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for event or exposure and part of body by nature of injury or illness, private industry, state government, and local government, 2012

Characteristic	Sprains, strains, tears			Bruises, contusions			Fractures			Soreness, pain		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	443,560	43.2	10	97,540	9.5	5	84,700	8.2	30	171,930	16.7	9
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:												
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	21,300	2.1	9	9,430	.9	4	3,090	.3	14	11,860	1.2	5
Intentional injury by other person	7,190	.7	11	5,660	.6	4	1,250	.1	14	5,120	.5	5
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	13,350	1.3	8	3,180	.3	4	1,490	.1	14	6,070	.6	6
Animal and insect related incidents	650	.1	12	510	—	4	290	—	16	570	.1	3
Transportation incidents	18,620	1.8	7	5,590	.5	5	5,410	.5	67	12,800	1.2	9
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	14,470	1.4	6	2,860	.3	4	2,440	.2	54	9,840	1.0	7
Fires and explosions	20	—	18	40	—	6	30	—	66	100	—	4
Falls, slips, trips	100,610	9.8	10	38,490	3.7	5	41,880	4.1	36	49,280	4.8	9
Slips, trips without fall	33,550	3.3	9	770	.1	13	2,760	.3	37	7,050	.7	8
Fall on same level	48,240	4.7	10	29,000	2.8	5	26,330	2.6	30	32,010	3.1	7
Fall to lower level	15,270	1.5	14	7,440	.7	4	11,700	1.1	49	9,270	.9	18
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810	.1	4
Contact with object, equipment	23,560	2.3	11	43,580	4.2	4	29,390	2.9	25	22,850	2.2	6
Struck by object or equipment	10,880	1.1	15	26,620	2.6	4	18,050	1.8	25	13,630	1.3	7
Struck against object or equipment	7,770	.8	10	11,490	1.1	4	4,460	.4	28	6,090	.6	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3,630	.4	10	4,790	.5	4	6,340	.6	24	2,010	.2	7
Overexertion and bodily reaction	277,310	27.0	10	160	—	14	4,440	.4	27	71,840	7.0	12
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	93,220	9.1	9	50	—	11	370	—	13	21,610	2.1	13
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	8,000	.8	17	—	—	—	30	—	21	6,680	.7	15
All other event or exposures	2,150	.2	10	240	—	4	460	—	52	2,380	.2	14
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:												
Head	320	—	7	11,790	1.1	3	3,710	.4	5	9,000	.9	3
Eye(s)	20	—	11	1,050	.1	2	—	—	—	1,690	.2	2
Neck	10,860	1.1	7	300	—	7	170	—	72	2,330	.2	10
Trunk	177,600	17.3	7	14,350	1.4	5	9,720	.9	39	51,470	5.0	7
Back	159,250	15.5	7	4,920	.5	5	1,880	.2	39	41,470	4.0	8
Upper extremities	106,950	10.4	17	22,290	2.2	5	35,570	3.5	24	40,910	4.0	14
Shoulder	57,390	5.6	25	3,460	.3	9	2,170	.2	38	15,250	1.5	25
Arm	15,730	1.5	17	5,370	.5	5	8,290	.8	32	7,060	.7	9
Wrist	14,670	1.4	7	1,420	.1	5	8,710	.8	22	5,240	.5	12
Hand	10,480	1.0	10	10,800	1.1	4	15,600	1.5	15	8,410	.8	10
Lower extremities	111,390	10.8	10	32,970	3.2	5	33,340	3.2	41	34,810	3.4	11
Knee	52,980	5.2	17	14,390	1.4	8	2,760	.3	60	17,820	1.7	14
Ankle	37,890	3.7	6	2,110	.2	4	9,620	.9	48	3,760	.4	7
Foot	7,250	.7	6	9,800	1.0	4	14,700	1.4	28	5,990	.6	6
Body systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	3
Multiple	35,190	3.4	13	15,390	1.5	5	2,110	.2	66	32,040	3.1	10
All other parts of body	1,250	.1	11	460	—	3	70	—	35	1,300	.1	16

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by selected worker occupation⁵ and ownership, 2012

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{6,7,8}			State government ^{6,7,8}			Local government ^{6,7,8}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total	388,060	37.8	12	314,470	35.5	11	18,380	46.0	14	55,210	54.1	12
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	26,770	164.2	13	25,640	159.2	13	140	177.5	19	1,000	414.5	13
Nursing assistants	23,390	225.8	6	20,650	216.6	6	790	274.1	12	1,960	353.1	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners ..	15,230	103.6	14	8,270	74.9	14	1,350	225.5	14	5,610	186.3	15
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	14,490	101.2	19	13,850	97.2	19	60	—	19	570	347.0	18
Registered nurses	11,610	58.4	8	9,900	58.5	8	780	65.7	9	920	49.7	8
Maintenance and repair workers, general	10,600	101.4	11	7,570	86.1	10	540	134.2	16	2,490	200.4	11
Light truck or delivery services drivers	10,120	143.1	20	9,770	138.5	20	—	—	—	350	548.0	35
Stock clerks and order fillers	10,050	79.0	11	9,840	78.1	11	90	85.9	5	130	106.6	2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7,970	123.9	9	7,470	120.4	9	190	281.7	6	310	166.3	15
Firefighters	6,350	210.1	14	30	20.3	51	20	34.7	14	6,300	241.2	14
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	5,810	102.9	14	20	33.6	16	810	114.2	15	4,990	109.2	13
Personal care aides	5,090	74.9	10	4,670	69.5	10	250	189.7	17	170	199.1	13
Construction laborers	5,010	75.3	10	4,760	74.3	10	50	—	24	210	81.8	7
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	4,950	255.1	6	3,470	283.8	6	50	—	23	1,430	215.4	7
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	4,730	41.9	14	4,700	41.6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	4,710	23.4	10	4,500	22.6	10	150	201.4	5	60	26.2	62
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	4,570	69.8	7	3,100	54.6	7	240	152.6	14	1,230	175.2	17
Correctional officers and jailers	3,830	101.7	28	210	100.9	25	2,670	113.2	35	950	73.9	12
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3,810	71.6	20	3,670	71.5	20	40	54.4	6	110	68.9	12
Driver/sales workers	3,740	102.7	16	3,710	101.0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	3,500	74.4	13	3,230	70.1	13	110	286.3	5	160	172.2	6
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	3,420	301.7	27	800	138.6	9	580	—	77	2,030	418.5	33
Food preparation workers	3,340	67.7	9	2,940	64.5	8	70	125.4	7	320	103.4	11
Home health aides	3,300	53.3	13	3,170	52.4	13	30	37.6	16	100	137.7	8
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	2,790	50.9	7	2,230	45.2	8	250	111.1	7	310	89.0	6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	2,740	133.9	17	2,620	135.9	17	40	72.2	3	90	108.3	14
Customer service representatives	2,370	13.3	16	2,330	13.5	16	20	7.0	1	20	6.2	45
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	2,320	77.9	17	2,050	72.4	17	60	141.7	33	210	175.4	11
Electricians	2,200	47.6	11	1,840	41.4	10	140	242.3	32	220	145.5	14
Teacher assistants	2,180	27.1	7	370	21.7	5	30	11.5	8	1,770	31.5	7
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	2,020	35.6	8	1,990	35.0	8	—	—	—	20	—	2
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	1,930	203.2	10	500	81.9	23	—	—	—	1,430	448.6	6
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	1,840	85.4	14	1,270	68.5	12	230	573.3	12	340	135.6	29
Industrial truck and tractor operators	1,780	39.9	12	1,670	37.4	12	—	—	—	110	—	14
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers ..	1,770	39.8	5	1,360	33.3	7	150	154.6	15	260	92.8	4
Bus drivers, school or special client	1,660	48.6	16	600	38.2	13	20	—	17	1,040	61.9	21
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	1,630	53.2	8	1,600	52.3	7	20	—	27	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	1,590	7.9	16	890	5.4	25	360	23.6	16	340	14.9	7
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	1,550	38.3	14	1,480	36.5	14	20	—	16	50	—	5
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	1,530	81.4	21	1,520	82.1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists	1,460	41.2	15	1,450	40.8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	1,430	114.4	33	1,430	114.4	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1,420	92.3	9	1,340	88.8	10	—	—	—	50	179.5	4
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	1,410	7.5	14	1,360	7.5	14	30	57.1	8	20	5.0	7
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators ..	1,390	44.7	12	480	18.9	12	170	134.5	8	730	178.9	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by selected worker occupation⁵ and ownership, 2012 — Continued

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, State, and local government			Private industry ^{6,7,8}			State government ^{6,7,8}			Local government ^{6,7,8}		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	1,280	18.9	8	1,080	16.8	7	100	144.0	6	100	30.9	10
Security guards	1,240	15.6	12	1,070	14.8	11	100	54.5	30	70	12.2	20
Psychiatric aides	1,240	215.8	19	140	52.5	5	1,090	319.4	31	—	—	—
General and operations managers	1,210	6.4	19	1,170	6.5	19	20	8.1	7	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	1,110	9.9	7	50	4.6	1	—	—	—	1,060	11.3	7
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	1,020	18.9	12	970	18.3	12	20	57.1	18	40	30.2	4
Industrial machinery mechanics	1,010	36.2	21	980	36.0	21	—	—	—	30	38.0	12
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	1,000	87.7	26	1,000	87.8	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	980	79.0	21	920	82.0	21	40	63.8	25	20	32.9	7
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	970	44.2	10	900	42.0	9	—	—	—	60	84.2	29
Painters, construction and maintenance	920	63.6	30	750	54.7	30	40	131.6	15	130	253.9	49
Radiologic technologists	910	60.6	10	850	63.2	11	30	51.2	2	30	28.5	12
Orderlies	880	222.1	12	780	225.9	12	—	—	—	110	323.5	21
Food servers, nonrestaurant	840	56.7	10	690	48.2	8	90	—	101	50	120.7	5
First-line supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers	800	56.6	5	610	54.8	5	20	34.3	13	170	68.2	18

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving

microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Selected occupations ranked in descending musculoskeletal disorder case count for private, State, and local government.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

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