

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Thursday, November 19, 2015

USDL 15-2205

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

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

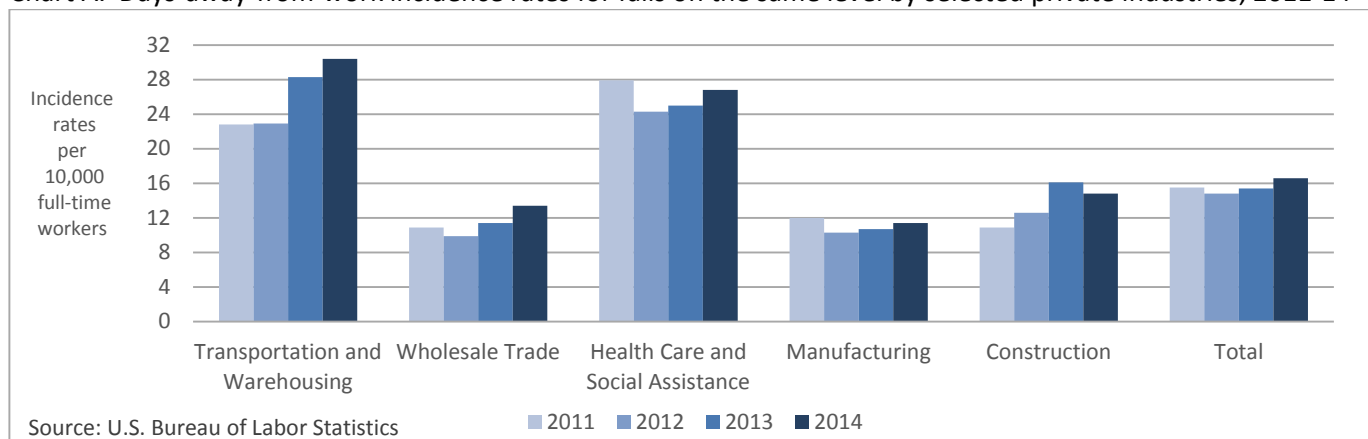
**NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2014**

The overall incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate was 107.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2014, down from the 2013 rate of 109.4, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In 2014, there were 1,157,410 days-away-from-work cases in private industry, state government, and local government—essentially unchanged from the number of cases reported in 2013. The median days away from work to recuperate—a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses—was 9 days in 2014, 1 day more than reported in 2013. (See table 1.)

In private industry in 2014, the number of days-away-from-work cases (916,440) and the incidence rate (97.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) was essentially unchanged from 2013. (See table 1.)

- The rate of falls on the same level in private industry increased to 16.6 in 2014, up from 15.4 in 2013. In transportation and warehousing the rate of falls on the same level increased from 28.3 in 2013 to 30.4 in 2014—the second year in a row with an increase in this industry. Other industries where the rate of falls on the same level increased in 2014 were wholesale trade, health care and social assistance, and manufacturing. While the rate of falls on the same level in construction decreased in 2014, the rate was larger than the 2011 and 2012 rates. (See chart A and table 1.)

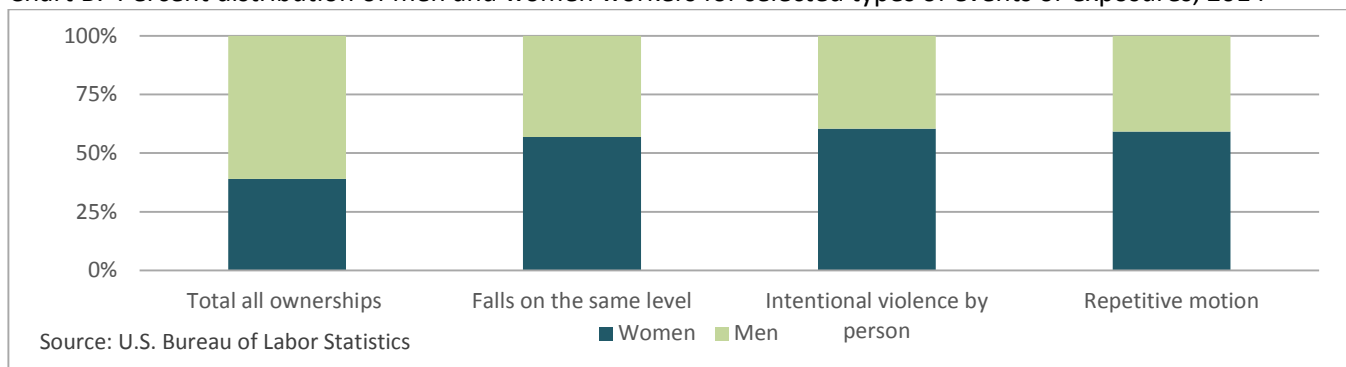
Chart A. Days-away-from-work incidence rates for falls on the same level by selected private industries, 2011-14



- Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and laborers and freight, stock, and material movers in the private sector each had more than 50,000 injuries and illnesses in 2014 (each with 6 percent of total injuries and illnesses). The incidence rate for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers increased to 355.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2014, up from 322.8 in 2013. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had a 4 percent increase in the number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2014. However, there was little change in the incidence rate of 284.5 in 2014 compared to 289.5 in 2013. (See table 4.)

- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) accounted for 32 percent of all injury and illness cases in 2014 for all ownerships. The MSD incidence rate decreased to 33.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2014, down from 35.8 cases. Nursing assistants and laborers and freight, stock, and material movers incurred the highest number of MSD cases in 2014. (See table 16.) MSD cases accounted for 54 percent of total cases that occurred to nursing assistants in 2014.
- Injuries and illnesses to women for all ownerships accounted for 39 percent of the total days-away-from-work cases in 2014. Compared with men, women had higher incidence rates and number of cases associated with intentional violence by persons, falls on the same level, and repetitive motion. (See chart B and table 12.) For women, the intentional violence by person incidence rate increased to 4.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2014, up from 3.8 in 2013.

Chart B. Percent distribution of men and women workers for selected types of events or exposures, 2014



Note: The percent distributions exclude cases where gender was not specified.

## Occupation

There were six occupations in 2014, for all ownerships, where the incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers was greater than 300 and the number of cases with days away from work was greater than 10,000. These occupations were police and sheriff’s patrol officers, correctional officers and jailers, firefighters, nursing assistants, construction laborers, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. (See table 4.)

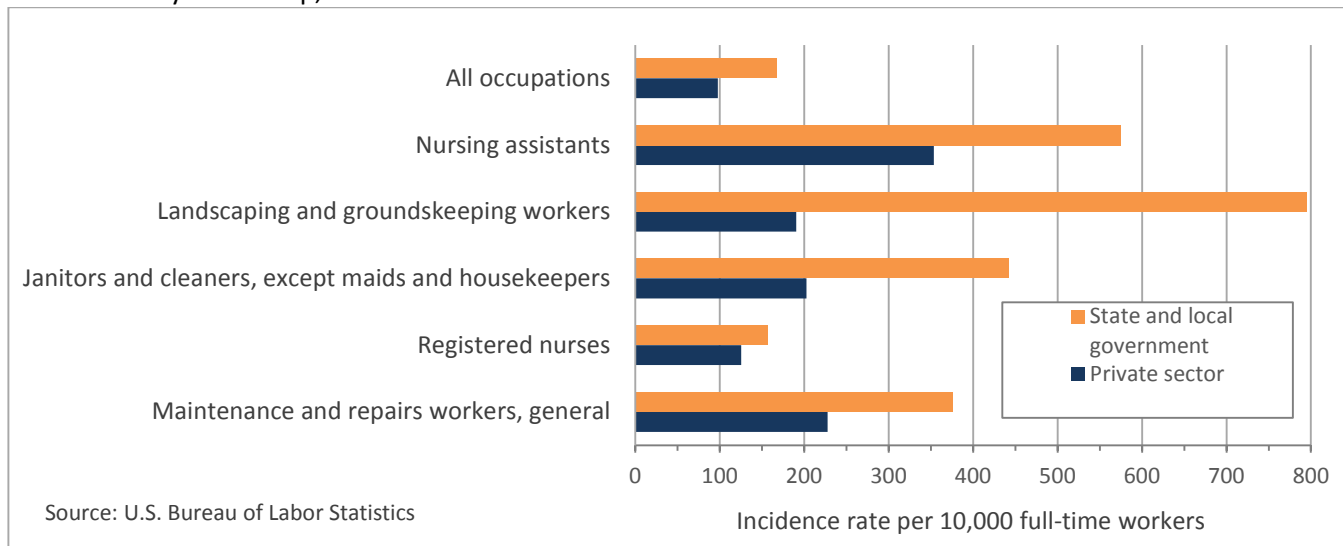
Of these six occupations, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had the highest number of days-away-from-work injuries and illnesses in 2014 with 55,710 cases (97 percent occurred in private industry) and an incidence rate of 365.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—up from 328.4 in 2013. For heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, the incidence rates increased for falls to lower level, falls on same level, and slips or trips without falls. Together, falls, slips, or trips accounted for 35 percent of the injuries and illnesses to heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers in 2014. (See table 14.)

Nursing assistants had an incidence rate of 372.5 in 2014, a decrease from 392.8 in 2013. Injuries and illnesses resulting from overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 55 percent of the cases occurring to nursing assistants and decreased to 21,430 cases in 2014. The incidence rate for overexertion and bodily reaction for nursing assistants was 204.6—more than five times greater (35.6) than for all workers for this type of event or exposure. (See tables 4 and 14.)

*State and local government* For all occupations, the incidence rate for public sector workers was 167.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, compared to the rate of 97.8 for all private sector workers. Some public sector (state and local government combined) occupations experienced higher rates than the equivalent private sector occupations. Public sector janitors and cleaners had an incidence rate that was over twice that of private sector janitors and cleaners. (See chart C.) The rate for public sector landscaping

and groundskeeping workers was 795.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, compared to 190.4 for private sector landscaping and groundskeeping workers.

Chart C. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses with days away from work for selected occupations with high case counts by ownership, 2014



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

In state government, there were 67,400 cases with days away from work in 2014 which was essentially unchanged from the number reported for 2013. The incidence rate was 170.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. State government workers required a median of 12 days away from work, up from a median of 10 days in 2013. (See table 3.)

Correctional officers and jailers had 10,590 cases in 2014, the most injuries and illnesses in state government, with 16 percent of the total. The rate of 491.2 was essentially unchanged in 2014 compared to 2013. (See table 4.)

In local government, the number of cases was 173,570 and the incidence rate was 166.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, both essentially unchanged from 2013. Workers in local government took a median of 10 days away from work to recuperate from their occupational injuries and illnesses. (See table 3.)

Police and sheriff’s patrol officers had the highest number of cases with 24,230 in local government. (See table 4.) The incidence rate was 519.9 per 10,000 full-time workers, essentially unchanged from 2013.

**Case characteristics and musculoskeletal disorders**

The leading event or exposure resulting in occupational injuries or illnesses for all ownerships in 2014 was overexertion and bodily reaction with 384,260 cases accounting for 33 percent of total cases. The 2014 incidence rate for overexertion or bodily reaction was 35.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from 37.7 in 2013. (See table 5.)

Falls, slips, or trips accounted for an additional 27 percent of the total in 2014 with 316,650 days-away-from-work cases. The incidence rate increased to 29.3 in 2014, up from 27.9 in 2013.

The leading nature (type) of injury or illness in 2014 for all ownerships was sprains, strains, or tears with 420,870 days-away-from-work cases. The rate was 38.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from a rate of 40.2 in 2013. Workers who sustained sprains, strains, or tears required a median of 10 days away from work compared to 9 days for all types of injuries or illnesses. (See table 5.)

Workers who sustained fractures required a median of 32 days to recuperate before returning to work. This was more than three times the number of days required for all types of injuries or illnesses.

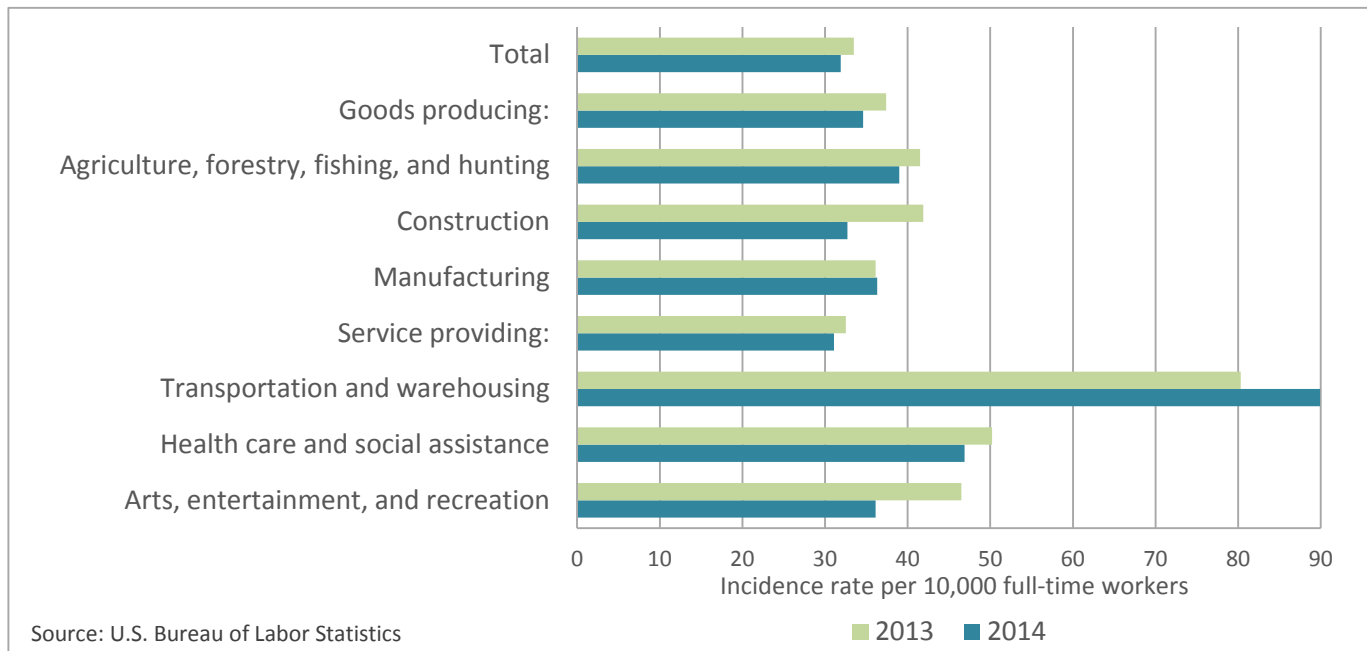
*Musculoskeletal disorders* In 2014 for all workers, there were 365,580 cases of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), such as sprains or strains resulting from overexertion in lifting. The MSD incidence rate was 33.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2014, down from 35.8 in 2013. Workers who sustained an MSD required a median of 13 days to recuperate before returning to work in 2014, compared to 9 days for all types of cases and up from 11 days in 2013. (See table 16.)

## Industry

Three private sector industries had more than 100,000 days-away-from-work incidents in 2014: health care and social assistance (164,440), manufacturing (125,990), and retail trade (120,640). Of these three industries, retail trade was the only one to have a decrease in the incidence rate, to 104.5 in 2014 down from 112.8 in 2013. The number of cases in manufacturing increased 5 percent in 2014. The incidence rate in this industry was 103.1 cases in 2014, essentially unchanged from 100.9 reported for 2013. (See table 1.)

Transportation and warehousing had 95,040 occupational injuries and illnesses in 2014 resulting in an incidence rate of 225.2 per 10,000 full-time workers—the highest reported among private industries. Despite a 9 percent increase in the case count from 2013, the incidence rate was essentially unchanged from the rate reported for 2013. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) accounted for 40 percent of the cases in transportation and warehousing in 2014. The MSD rate increased to 89.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, up from 80.3 in 2013. (See chart D and table 1.)

Chart D. Musculoskeletal disorder incidence rates for selected private sector industries, 2013-14



Health care and social assistance had a rate of 121.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, the highest among the private industry sectors with greater than 100,000 cases. Musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 39 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in this industry in 2014. The MSD incidence rate decreased to 46.9 cases, down from 50.2 in 2013. (See chart D.) The rate of violence and other injuries by persons or animal decreased to 14.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2014. The rate of injuries and

illnesses from violence in this industry was more than three times greater than the violence rate for all private industries. (See table 1.)

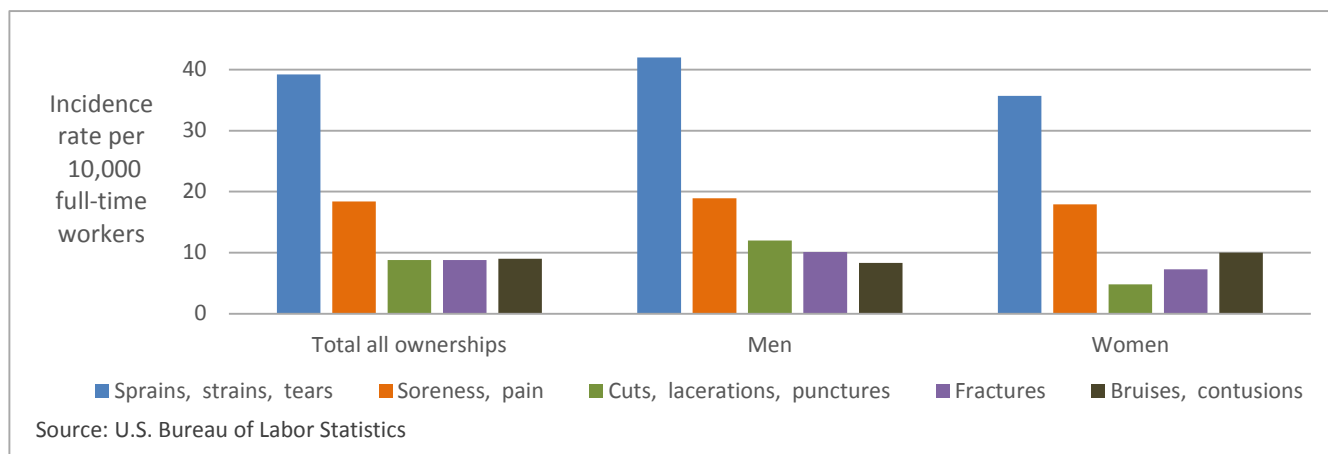
There were 7,680 occupational injuries and illnesses in mining (including quarrying, and oil and gas extraction) in 2014 resulting in an incidence rate of 84.7—less than the overall private industry rate of 97.8. Workers in the mining industry required a median of 31 days away from work to recuperate from injuries and illnesses, up from 24 days in 2013. This was more than three times the number of days required in all industries. (See table 1.)

## Gender

The nonfatal injury and illness incidence rate for men in private sector, state government, and local government (all ownerships) was 116.5 in 2014, down from 119.2 reported for 2013. (See table 6.) Injuries and illnesses to men accounted for 60 percent (699,470) of all cases and required a median of 10 days away from work, 3 days more than the median for women. The 2014 nonfatal injury and illness incidence rates for women in all ownerships was 95.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.

The two leading types of injuries or illnesses for both men and women were sprains, strains, or tears, and soreness and pain. (See chart E and table 12.) Men incurred sprains, strains, or tears at a greater rate than women with 41.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers compared to a rate of 35.8 for women. Women workers had a higher incidence rate than men for bruises, contusions with an incidence rate of 10.0 compared with a rate of 8.3 for men.

Chart E. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by gender and selected nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2014



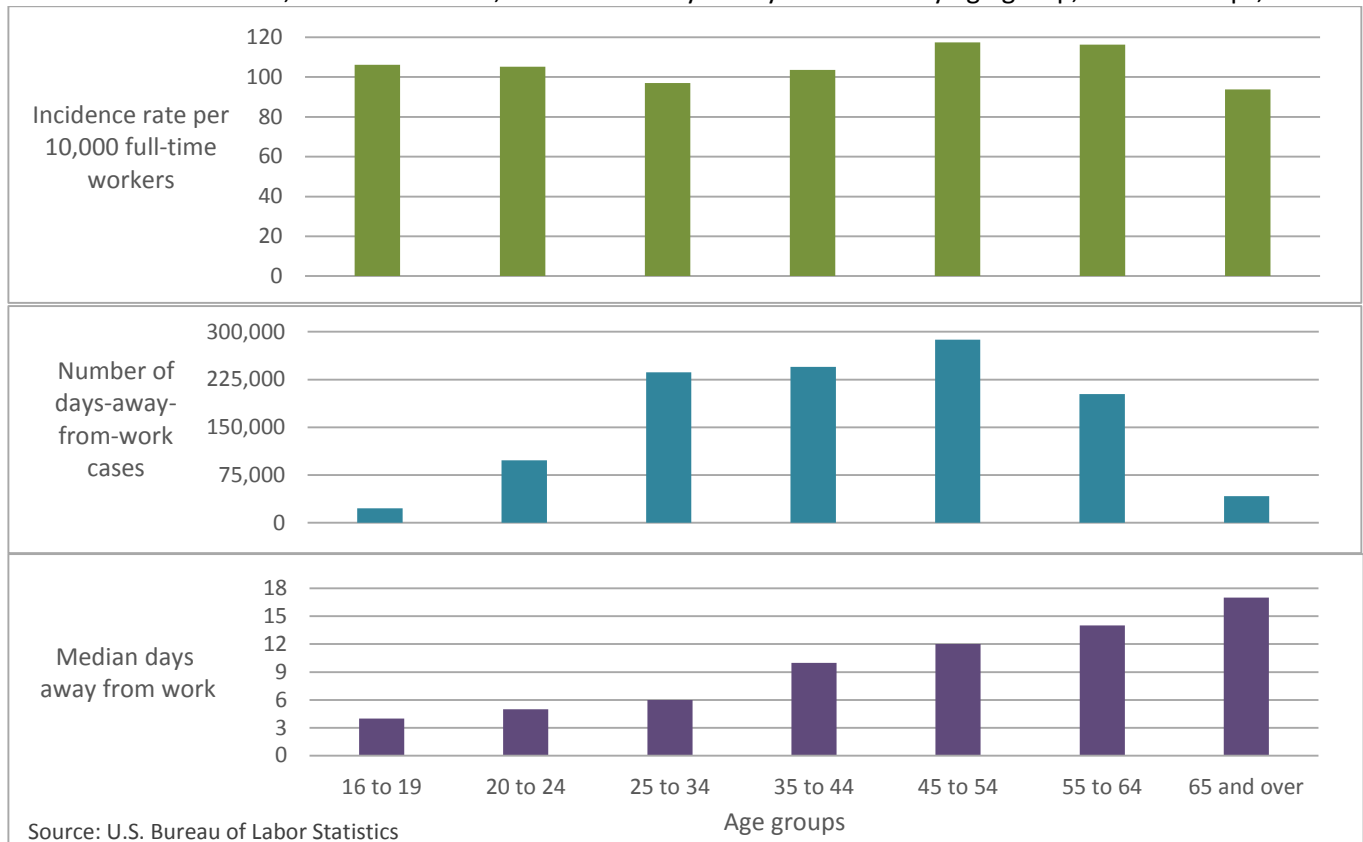
For additional data on gender, see tables 6, 8, 9, and 12. For additional data on nature of injury or illness, see tables 2, 5, 12, 13, and 15.

## Age groups

Workers in age group 45 to 54 had the highest number (286,490) of days-away-from-work cases in 2014, for all ownerships, with an incidence rate of 117.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See chart F and table 6.) The number of injuries and illnesses to workers in age group 55 to 64 increased to 201,740 cases in 2014. Despite the increase in the number of cases for age group 55 to 64, the incidence rate (116.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) was essentially unchanged from the rate reported for 2013. Incidence rates decreased in 2014 for workers in age groups 25 to 34 and 35 to 44.

The median days away from work increased by 1 day in 2014 for workers in age groups 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 55 to 64. For workers in age group 65 and older, the median increased 3 days in 2014 to 17 median days away from work to recuperate from occupational injuries and illnesses.

Chart F. Incidence rate, number of cases, and median days away from work by age group, all ownerships, 2014



For additional information on age groups, see tables 6, 8, 9, and 12.

### Race or ethnicity

There were 444,590 days-away-from-work cases reported among white workers, which accounted for 38 percent of all cases for all ownerships. (See table 7.) This was essentially unchanged from the number of cases reported for 2013. Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for 12 percent of the injuries and illnesses in 2014 and the number of cases did not change significantly from 2012. Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander were the only groups with an increase in cases in 2014. The number of injuries and illnesses to Asian workers increased to 15,950 cases in 2014, up from 14,180 in 2013. The number of injuries and illnesses increased 27 percent for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders to 3,860 cases. Race or ethnicity were unreported in 40 percent of all cases.

For additional information on race or ethnicity, see tables 7, 8, and 9.

### Notes

This release is the third in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for 2014. The first release, in September 2015, covered work-related fatal injuries from the 2014 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In October 2015, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) reported counts and rates of injuries and illnesses by detailed industry and case type for 2014. Data in this third release are a subset of the SOII data and include additional detail about the case

circumstances and worker characteristics for occupational injury and illness cases that required at least 1 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 107.1 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 [www.bls.gov/pub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/pub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf).

In 2014, the SOII began using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparison of SOII estimates for 2014 to prior years is not advised below the sector level due to this change. For additional detailed information regarding NAICS revisions, visit [www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm).

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](mailto:iifstaff@bls.gov), and the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm](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 2011-13 data from this study were published in August 2015 in BLS Report 1056: [www.bls.gov/opub/reports/iif/a-pilot-study-of-job-transfer-or-work-restriction-cases-2011-2013.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/iif/a-pilot-study-of-job-transfer-or-work-restriction-cases-2011-2013.pdf).

In January of 2015, the original six industries selected for the DJTR study were replaced with a new set of six industries. The new industries are beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; general merchandise stores; couriers and messengers; waste management and remediation services; hospitals; and accommodation. DJTR data for these industries will be released in 2016.

## **Completeness of SOII**

BLS has long acknowledged that some conditions which often are difficult for employers to relate to the workplace are not adequately recognized and reported during a calendar year (for example, long-term latent illnesses) and are believed to be understated in SOII illness measures. Following several studies in the mid-2000s questioning the completeness of SOII injury and illness counts, BLS began internal research in 2007 and, at the request of Congress, established an ongoing research program. Initial research conducted between 2009 and 2012 found that the SOII failed to capture some cases but could not determine the magnitude or leading cause of an undercount. Researchers determined that the ability to match injury and illness data across different data sources was impacted by various factors, such as establishment type, the time of case filing, and the type of injury. BLS initiated additional research from 2012 to 2014 that included interviews with employers in four states to learn more about their injury and illness recordkeeping practices and a multiple-year match of SOII data to workers' compensation records to analyze matching trends over time. BLS is currently funding a nationwide follow-back survey with SOII respondents to learn more about their recordkeeping practices and timing issues that may negatively affect injury and illness reporting to the SOII. BLS also continues to conduct exploratory research on the collection of occupational injury and illness data directly from employees. For more information on undercount research, please see [www.bls.gov/iif/undercount.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/undercount.htm).

TABLE 1. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and incidence rate<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by ownership, industry, musculoskeletal disorders<sup>4</sup>, and event or exposure, 2014

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Musculoskeletal disorders (incidence rate)	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
<b>Total private, state and local government</b> .....	1,157,410	9	33.8	107.1	23.8	5.4	18.8	4.4	11.0	2.7	4.3	5.8	0.2	6.8
<b>Total private industry</b> <sup>5,6,7</sup> .....	916,440	9	31.9	97.8	24.0	5.3	16.6	4.0	10.7	2.7	4.0	5.1	.1	4.0
Total goods producing .....	225,180	10	34.6	114.4	40.1	8.5	12.7	4.2	10.9	4.4	5.1	4.3	.3	1.8
Natural resources and mining <sup>5,6</sup> .....	24,730	10	29.1	133.0	43.7	10.1	15.0	5.8	8.3	1.9	5.8	8.5	.5	10.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>5</sup> .....	17,050	6	39.0	179.0	51.1	14.9	21.3	8.2	9.8	3.3	8.1	11.7	–	19.7
Mining <sup>6</sup> .....	7,680	31	18.8	84.7	35.9	5.1	8.5	3.2	6.7	.5	3.4	5.2	1.0	.6
Construction .....	74,460	10	32.7	132.7	44.3	17.7	14.8	5.9	11.1	1.0	4.6	7.2	.4	1.7
Manufacturing .....	125,990	10	36.3	103.1	37.5	4.0	11.4	3.2	11.2	6.4	5.2	2.3	.2	.5
Total service providing .....	691,260	8	31.1	93.4	19.7	4.4	17.6	3.9	10.6	2.2	3.7	5.3	.1	4.6
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>7</sup> .....	278,700	11	46.0	127.2	32.8	6.4	18.6	5.3	18.4	2.3	2.9	9.6	.2	1.9
Wholesale trade .....	59,240	11	36.5	106.0	28.8	6.1	13.4	5.4	15.0	1.9	2.2	9.6	.3	.6
Retail trade .....	120,640	7	35.3	104.5	32.0	4.0	17.3	3.9	16.0	2.2	2.9	4.1	.2	2.2
Transportation and warehousing .....	95,040	20	89.9	225.2	43.0	13.7	30.4	9.0	30.8	3.6	3.7	25.0	.1	2.9
Utilities .....	3,780	10	28.2	69.0	11.8	3.8	10.2	3.4	8.4	1.1	2.9	5.2	–	1.4
Information .....	15,730	12	19.9	62.3	10.2	4.8	11.5	3.7	3.7	2.0	1.6	5.4	–	1.8
Financial activities .....	26,350	9	11.0	36.9	6.4	3.4	10.1	1.2	2.8	3.3	1.0	1.6	–	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	16,350	10	27.2	91.5	22.1	9.6	18.0	3.4	8.6	2.2	1.9	3.9	–	1.6
Professional and business services .....	77,720	10	14.9	53.2	10.3	3.2	9.8	2.5	5.2	1.9	1.8	4.0	.1	3.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	19,360	8	6.7	25.4	3.9	.9	5.2	.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	–	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises .....	5,530	7	8.8	26.6	4.0	1.5	6.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	.6	1.4	–	1.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .....	52,830	10	30.2	107.3	22.8	7.4	18.4	5.8	11.4	2.2	3.1	9.1	.2	2.6
Education and health services .....	175,900	6	42.9	114.1	13.3	3.1	25.5	4.4	11.4	2.0	4.9	3.9	–	13.7
Educational services .....	11,460	5	14.3	61.5	9.4	3.9	15.7	3.9	3.7	1.3	2.0	2.3	–	8.2
Health care and social assistance .....	164,440	6	46.9	121.3	13.8	2.9	26.8	4.5	12.4	2.1	5.3	4.1	–	14.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	90,920	7	22.5	97.2	26.9	4.1	22.6	4.2	7.7	1.9	9.1	2.1	.1	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	15,770	7	36.1	121.1	29.4	6.6	21.1	6.1	7.1	1.9	4.5	4.3	–	8.6
Accommodation and food services .....	75,140	6	20.3	93.4	26.5	3.7	22.8	3.9	7.8	1.9	9.8	1.7	.1	2.0
Other services .....	25,940	11	25.3	85.1	20.9	5.5	16.0	3.0	9.8	2.6	3.2	5.4	–	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 1. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and incidence rate<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by ownership, industry, musculoskeletal disorders<sup>4</sup>, and event or exposure, 2014 — Continued

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Musculoskeletal disorders (incidence rate)	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 in lifting/lowering	Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal
<b>Total state government</b> <sup>5,6,7</sup> .....	67,400	12	42.1	170.3	20.7	5.5	28.8	7.0	10.3	3.3	5.9	11.2	0.2	32.1
Total service providing .....	65,520	12	41.4	168.8	19.9	5.2	28.7	6.8	10.1	3.3	5.8	10.9	.2	32.8
Education and health services .....	27,820	9	39.7	139.2	16.3	3.8	25.8	4.6	10.5	1.8	3.7	3.6	—	38.2
Educational services .....	8,380	8	20.1	57.6	9.4	3.0	15.3	3.0	6.2	1.3	2.0	1.5	—	2.0
Health care and social assistance .....	19,450	10	92.1	357.7	34.6	5.9	53.8	9.0	21.9	3.2	8.1	9.4	—	135.2
Public administration .....	33,240	13	40.1	190.2	21.7	5.5	31.0	8.8	8.9	5.1	7.5	12.7	.4	28.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	19,300	14	62.1	272.8	32.5	7.0	50.9	16.4	9.3	4.7	11.9	18.0	.6	63.9
<b>Total local government</b> <sup>5,6,7</sup> .....	173,570	10	48.4	166.4	22.9	6.8	35.1	8.0	14.7	2.9	6.3	10.0	.6	22.0
Total goods producing .....	3,000	11	92.6	295.1	60.5	29.7	41.8	10.8	26.4	6.1	6.8	20.3	—	23.3
Construction .....	2,990	11	93.0	296.4	60.4	29.9	42.2	10.9	26.6	6.1	6.7	20.5	—	23.5
Total service providing .....	170,570	10	47.9	165.1	22.5	6.5	35.0	7.9	14.6	2.9	6.3	9.9	.6	22.0
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>7</sup> .....	12,810	16	76.2	274.4	37.6	11.3	38.3	11.8	15.7	4.1	21.7	32.9	—	13.2
Transportation and warehousing .....	9,460	21	98.7	395.5	49.8	14.7	48.7	15.9	10.3	4.6	33.3	57.6	—	20.2
Utilities .....	3,340	9	53.2	148.8	25.0	7.7	27.9	7.6	21.6	3.7	9.6	7.1	—	6.0
Education and health services .....	68,840	7	30.0	110.6	13.2	4.2	32.2	5.7	10.0	1.8	2.9	3.9	—	15.4
Educational services .....	57,470	7	25.8	104.7	12.8	4.6	32.0	5.6	9.2	1.7	2.5	3.8	—	14.9
Health care and social assistance .....	11,370	7	61.4	155.0	16.2	1.8	34.3	5.9	15.9	2.5	5.6	4.7	—	19.3
Public administration .....	81,300	12	72.4	246.8	35.9	10.4	39.9	11.9	20.8	4.1	10.5	18.2	1.7	36.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	34,870	12	103.9	392.9	52.6	10.5	66.0	15.3	28.0	4.0	16.8	25.6	2.8	78.7

<sup>1</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>2</sup> The 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).

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

<sup>4</sup> Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which 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, and 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.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2012) 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and incidence rate<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2014

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup> (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 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total private, state and local government ..</b>	1,157,410	9	107.1	38.9	8.8	7.3	0.5	9.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.3	18.3	16.9
<b>Total private industry<sup>6,7,8</sup> .....</b>	916,440	9	97.8	35.4	8.6	7.6	.5	7.9	1.4	.4	.7	.2	2.8	16.0	14.9
Total goods producing .....	225,180	10	114.4	33.5	12.5	12.4	1.3	7.7	1.4	.8	1.3	.3	3.2	16.4	21.0
Natural resources and mining <sup>6,7</sup> .....	24,730	10	133.0	37.8	17.5	11.3	.8	11.4	1.3	.7	.1	-	4.0	18.2	28.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>6</sup> .....	17,050	6	179.0	48.4	16.5	16.4	.6	16.5	.8	1.1	-	-	6.1	31.1	38.0
Mining <sup>7</sup> .....	7,680	31	84.7	26.6	18.5	6.0	.9	5.9	1.9	.3	.2	-	1.8	4.6	17.7
Construction .....	74,460	10	132.7	36.3	16.1	16.1	.5	6.7	.7	1.0	.2	-	4.3	23.0	23.5
Manufacturing .....	125,990	10	103.1	31.6	10.0	10.9	1.7	7.7	1.7	.8	1.9	.5	2.6	13.1	18.8
Total service providing .....	691,260	8	93.4	35.8	7.5	6.3	.2	8.0	1.4	.2	.6	.2	2.7	15.9	13.3
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....	278,700	11	127.2	52.7	11.1	9.2	.4	11.7	.7	.3	.6	.2	3.3	18.8	16.9
Wholesale trade .....	59,240	11	106.0	41.0	12.7	6.9	.8	7.8	.4	.3	.5	.1	2.7	16.9	14.2
Retail trade .....	120,640	7	104.5	39.6	8.1	10.6	.3	11.6	1.0	.3	.3	.2	2.4	14.2	14.8
Transportation and warehousing .....	95,040	20	225.2	106.8	17.6	9.1	.3	18.4	.4	.4	1.2	.4	6.6	35.1	27.2
Utilities .....	3,780	10	69.0	32.8	6.2	3.0	-	3.0	.6	-	-	-	1.7	9.1	10.8
Information .....	15,730	12	62.3	27.9	4.8	3.2	.1	4.2	.1	-	.8	.2	2.3	7.6	10.4
Financial activities .....	26,350	9	36.9	9.6	3.1	2.1	-	2.9	.1	-	1.4	.1	1.4	9.8	6.1
Real estate and rental and leasing ...	16,350	10	91.5	23.1	7.8	6.3	.2	6.1	.3	-	-	-	3.2	28.7	14.5
Professional and business services .....	77,720	10	53.2	16.7	5.4	3.5	.1	3.4	.3	.1	.5	.1	2.0	9.7	9.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	19,360	8	25.4	5.2	3.2	1.4	-	1.1	-	-	.6	-	.9	4.5	6.0
Management of companies and enterprises .....	5,530	7	26.6	8.9	2.9	1.5	.1	2.2	.2	-	.5	.1	1.1	6.2	2.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .....	52,830	10	107.3	37.7	9.8	7.6	.2	7.5	.9	.4	.4	.1	3.9	19.1	18.5
Education and health services .....	175,900	6	114.1	50.6	6.9	3.0	.1	10.3	1.0	.2	.4	.3	3.5	21.9	14.8
Educational services .....	11,460	5	61.5	21.3	7.1	2.9	.1	5.5	.5	-	.3	-	2.1	10.2	10.7
Health care and social assistance .....	164,440	6	121.3	54.6	6.9	3.0	.1	11.0	1.0	.2	.4	.3	3.7	23.5	15.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	90,920	7	97.2	27.7	6.8	13.0	.3	8.5	6.8	.6	.2	.2	2.6	16.2	13.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ...	15,770	7	121.1	41.1	13.5	8.6	.5	8.8	1.7	.4	.2	.8	4.8	17.1	22.0
Accommodation and food services ...	75,140	6	93.4	25.5	5.7	13.7	.3	8.4	7.6	.6	.2	.1	2.3	16.0	12.4
Other services .....	25,940	11	85.1	25.2	10.3	7.7	.4	4.1	.8	.1	.9	-	2.7	15.3	15.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and incidence rate<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by ownership, industry, and nature of injury, 2014 — Continued

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup> (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 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total state government</b> <sup>6,7,8</sup> .....	67,400	12	170.3	60.8	8.9	4.6	0.4	14.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	6.9	34.7	36.2
Total service providing .....	65,520	12	168.8	59.9	8.6	4.5	.4	14.8	.5	.3	.7	.4	6.9	34.5	36.2
Education and health services .....	27,820	9	139.2	53.8	7.6	3.8	.2	15.5	.9	.5	.3	.2	6.1	33.3	16.0
Educational services .....	8,380	8	57.6	24.4	5.5	2.7	.2	5.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	3.0	7.8	7.1
Health care and social assistance .....	19,450	10	357.7	132.6	13.4	6.5	—	43.0	2.0	1.1	.3	—	14.5	101.5	40.0
Public administration .....	33,240	13	190.2	57.9	9.5	4.8	.6	12.8	.2	—	1.1	.6	7.4	35.2	58.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	19,300	14	272.8	99.1	8.8	7.5	—	21.8	.3	—	2.2	.5	14.8	64.3	49.8
<b>Total local government</b> <sup>6,7,8</sup> .....	173,570	10	166.4	62.9	11.4	5.4	.5	16.4	1.0	.2	.9	.4	6.4	32.5	26.7
Total goods producing .....	3,000	11	295.1	123.2	9.3	10.0	—	43.2	—	—	—	—	3.8	42.0	53.8
Construction .....	2,990	11	296.4	123.6	9.4	10.1	—	43.6	—	—	—	—	3.9	42.3	54.0
Total service providing .....	170,570	10	165.1	62.3	11.4	5.3	.5	16.1	1.0	.2	.9	.4	6.4	32.4	26.5
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....	12,810	16	274.4	107.9	13.9	10.0	.6	25.8	1.1	.4	1.5	—	9.2	33.7	66.3
Transportation and warehousing .....	9,460	21	395.5	141.9	15.3	14.2	—	43.3	—	—	—	—	13.2	52.9	108.4
Utilities .....	3,340	9	148.8	72.9	12.6	5.7	1.0	7.5	2.0	—	2.4	—	5.2	13.6	22.3
Education and health services .....	68,840	7	110.6	42.0	7.9	3.1	.1	12.8	.7	.1	.8	.2	5.6	21.9	14.8
Educational services .....	57,470	7	104.7	38.2	8.1	3.0	.2	12.6	.5	.1	.8	.2	5.9	20.2	14.3
Health care and social assistance .....	11,370	7	155.0	69.8	6.4	3.4	—	13.8	1.7	.3	.9	—	4.0	35.2	18.5
Public administration .....	81,300	12	246.8	92.6	18.1	8.5	1.2	21.5	1.4	.3	.7	.7	7.5	50.4	40.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	34,870	12	392.9	157.7	29.7	12.9	—	48.0	1.5	.5	.7	2.3	11.9	56.6	63.8

<sup>1</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>2</sup> The 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).

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

<sup>4</sup> Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 123; Fractures = 111; Cuts, lacerations, punctures, Total = 132-133; Cuts, lacerations = 132; Punctures = 133; Bruises, contusions = 143; Heat burns = 152; Chemical burns = 151; Amputations = 1311; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 2241; Tendonitis (other or unspecified) = 2735; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 18; With fractures and other injuries = 183; With sprains and other injuries = 182; Soreness, pain = 1972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Includes nonclassifiable responses.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**TABLE 3. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by summary occupational groups and ownership, 2014**

Occupation	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>			State government <sup>5,6</sup>			Local government <sup>5,6</sup>		
	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 .....	1,157,410	107.1	9	916,440	97.8	9	67,400	170.3	12	173,570	166.4	10
Management occupations .....	24,390	36.9	7	20,510	34.6	7	910	42.8	5	2,970	61.4	8
Business and financial operations occupations .....	8,770	15.7	7	6,560	13.0	9	1,580	52.1	6	630	26.7	5
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	2,740	8.3	6	2,100	6.8	6	240	18.7	7	410	31.9	7
Architecture and engineering occupations .....	3,960	18.8	19	3,580	18.1	16	220	29.0	31	170	24.5	14
Life, physical, and social science occupations .....	3,300	37.1	7	2,240	35.4	5	530	34.4	16	520	53.5	21
Community and social services occupations .....	14,370	94.9	6	7,010	74.8	5	4,480	189.0	9	2,880	87.9	3
Legal occupations .....	1,400	15.5	10	980	13.2	10	170	22.2	5	260	29.7	13
Education, training, and library occupations .....	36,540	59.0	5	9,890	69.3	5	1,080	16.9	6	25,570	66.3	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	6,410	47.9	7	5,740	46.2	7	120	30.1	10	550	90.8	5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations .....	64,500	103.6	7	51,060	92.9	7	6,070	227.3	11	7,370	153.8	9
Healthcare support occupations .....	64,240	220.6	6	55,200	201.3	6	5,120	575.3	9	3,930	390.7	7
Protective service occupations .....	78,910	298.7	12	9,270	97.5	8	17,600	454.4	14	52,030	426.0	11
Food preparation and serving related occupations .....	76,450	96.9	6	69,690	91.6	5	1,530	454.4	9	5,230	160.5	9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations .....	84,090	258.5	9	58,570	214.2	8	4,360	522.0	10	21,160	490.2	10
Personal care and service occupations .....	30,370	110.3	6	26,090	103.9	5	2,640	585.9	14	1,640	75.0	9
Sales and related occupations .....	55,900	51.8	9	55,460	51.1	9	260	169.6	9	180	44.2	2
Office and administrative support occupations .....	81,750	50.4	10	70,750	49.0	10	3,910	62.5	4	7,090	58.5	10
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations .....	15,160	149.8	6	14,780	147.8	6	220	181.7	5	160	188.0	9
Construction and extraction occupations .....	88,910	189.5	12	73,460	168.9	11	4,460	503.2	8	10,990	400.6	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	94,430	202.9	11	81,730	189.6	10	2,640	328.8	12	10,060	354.4	11
Production occupations .....	108,130	136.5	8	104,980	133.6	8	520	298.7	9	2,630	234.2	10
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	203,180	—	14	182,800	246.7	14	3,500	—	21	16,880	464.9	13

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**TABLE 4. Number, incidence rate,<sup>1</sup> and median days away from work<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by selected worker occupation<sup>4</sup> and ownership, 2014**

Occupation <sup>4</sup>	Total private, state, and local government <sup>5,6,7</sup>			Private industry <sup>5,6,7</sup>			State government <sup>6,7</sup>			Local government <sup>6,7</sup>		
	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 .....	1,157,410	107.1	9	916,440	97.8	9	67,400	170.3	12	173,570	166.4	10
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	27,660	485.8	10	130	194.4	10	3,300	523.0	10	24,230	519.9	10
Firefighters .....	14,440	448.4	13	250	170.2	15	590	609.3	8	13,600	495.2	14
Highway Maintenance Workers .....	5,110	433.0	8	120	191.0	30	2,660	761.0	8	2,320	320.5	7
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	16,050	423.3	14	390	190.8	4	10,590	491.2	17	5,070	374.2	8
Nursing Assistants .....	39,020	372.5	6	34,250	353.6	6	1,630	586.4	11	3,140	565.6	7
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	55,710	365.5	20	54,030	355.4	20	190	–	3	1,490	840.8	8
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	7,010	333.0	9	4,650	342.9	7	70	–	12	2,290	336.4	16
Construction Laborers .....	22,190	309.7	9	20,300	294.2	7	130	463.1	8	1,750	629.8	40
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	22,420	299.9	20	21,950	293.9	20	130	–	12	340	532.1	6
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	6,590	284.7	8	6,150	279.9	8	110	254.8	30	330	368.2	11
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	3,090	274.0	5	2,860	257.0	5	50	–	3	190	–	11
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	18,390	271.9	7	17,150	261.9	6	480	858.1	9	760	388.8	10
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	5,110	269.8	18	5,080	271.3	18	–	–	–	20	–	12
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	18,190	264.8	8	11,490	190.4	7	770	617.3	8	5,930	833.7	13
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	39,290	258.1	9	23,450	202.6	9	2,840	497.8	11	12,990	434.0	9
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	27,460	250.7	10	20,910	227.5	10	1,390	345.5	15	5,160	380.1	10
Carpenters .....	12,480	238.0	17	11,710	227.3	16	260	701.6	31	500	536.6	24
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	3,410	237.2	11	3,200	229.7	11	20	–	3	190	402.7	10
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers .....	2,510	223.8	17	1,810	182.2	10	–	–	–	690	556.3	78
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	11,830	209.8	7	11,160	203.9	7	210	364.9	5	470	322.9	6
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	3,060	200.3	13	2,860	191.2	15	80	–	5	130	442.7	2
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks .....	2,250	199.4	22	2,250	198.1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	4,700	199.1	12	3,250	158.0	14	360	1,118.9	18	1,090	409.9	6
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	3,240	196.7	25	2,920	185.5	30	120	–	27	200	341.0	16
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	6,710	192.9	13	2,780	168.0	15	80	–	3	3,860	226.6	12
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	25,250	189.0	9	24,900	187.9	9	180	197.3	7	180	130.5	6
Food Service Managers .....	3,400	182.6	7	3,200	176.8	7	50	–	1	160	340.3	8
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	2,990	181.5	7	2,720	170.8	7	110	–	22	160	260.6	13
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators .....	5,670	177.5	23	1,990	74.2	19	530	461.1	5	3,140	785.6	23
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment .....	4,350	175.9	7	4,220	172.0	6	20	–	7	110	259.6	8
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	55,370	–	9	52,800	284.5	9	310	–	13	2,260	999.4	8

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>4</sup> These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*)

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.

<sup>7</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2014

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>			State government <sup>5,6</sup>			Local government <sup>5,6</sup>		
	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 .....	1,157,410	107.1	9	916,440	97.8	9	67,400	170.3	12	173,570	166.4	10
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders<sup>7</sup></b> .....	365,580	33.8	13	298,460	31.9	13	16,670	42.1	14	50,450	48.4	13
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>												
Fractures .....	95,550	8.8	32	80,160	8.6	35	3,520	8.9	21	11,870	11.4	26
Sprains, strains, tears .....	420,870	38.9	10	331,180	35.4	10	24,080	60.8	13	65,610	62.9	11
Amputations .....	4,900	.5	19	4,250	.5	21	140	.4	7	510	.5	13
Cuts, lacerations, punctures .....	94,670	8.8	3	84,840	9.1	3	2,270	5.7	5	7,550	7.2	4
Cuts, lacerations .....	78,510	7.3	4	71,100	7.6	4	1,800	4.6	5	5,610	5.4	4
Punctures (except gunshot wounds) .....	16,160	1.5	2	13,740	1.5	2	470	1.2	4	1,940	1.9	4
Bruises, contusions .....	97,080	9.0	5	74,140	7.9	5	5,880	14.9	5	17,060	16.4	6
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	3,750	.3	3	3,440	.4	4	110	.3	2	200	.2	3
Heat (thermal) burns .....	14,120	1.3	5	12,890	1.4	5	220	.5	7	1,010	1.0	5
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	36,040	3.3	10	26,680	2.8	10	2,720	6.9	11	6,640	6.4	8
With sprains .....	16,420	1.5	8	11,980	1.3	8	1,270	3.2	12	3,170	3.0	7
With fractures .....	6,990	.6	31	5,540	.6	35	230	.6	26	1,220	1.2	27
Soreness, pain .....	197,870	18.3	9	150,180	16.0	9	13,740	34.7	10	33,950	32.5	10
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	7,970	.7	32	6,800	.7	32	260	.7	42	910	.9	29
Tendonitis (other or unspecified) .....	2,440	.2	15	1,930	.2	15	140	.4	28	370	.4	6
All other natures .....	182,150	16.9	9	139,940	14.9	8	14,310	36.2	13	27,900	26.7	8
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>												
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal .....	73,410	6.8	6	37,750	4.0	5	12,720	32.1	11	22,940	22.0	6
Intentional injury by other person .....	31,380	2.9	6	15,980	1.7	5	6,270	15.8	10	9,130	8.7	5
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	27,090	2.5	8	10,270	1.1	7	5,860	14.8	14	10,970	10.5	8
Animal and insect related incidents .....	14,390	1.3	3	11,210	1.2	3	440	1.1	4	2,740	2.6	4
Transportation incidents .....	62,240	5.8	12	47,320	5.1	13	4,440	11.2	11	10,470	10.0	12
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles .....	44,980	4.2	11	32,930	3.5	11	3,710	9.4	9	8,340	8.0	12
Fires and explosions .....	1,980	.2	11	1,320	.1	14	80	.2	1	580	.6	6
Falls, slips, trips .....	316,650	29.3	11	247,120	26.4	12	16,650	42.1	12	52,880	50.7	10
Slips, trips without fall .....	48,090	4.4	10	37,020	4.0	10	2,760	7.0	12	8,300	8.0	10
Fall on same level .....	203,480	18.8	10	155,480	16.6	10	11,390	28.8	11	36,610	35.1	9
Fall to lower level .....	58,440	5.4	19	49,210	5.3	20	2,180	5.5	23	7,060	6.8	14
Exposure to harmful substances or environments .....	46,000	4.3	4	37,150	4.0	3	2,320	5.9	7	6,530	6.3	6
Contact with object, equipment .....	256,930	23.8	5	224,840	24.0	5	8,190	20.7	6	23,900	22.9	6
Struck by object or equipment .....	145,300	13.4	5	129,440	13.8	5	3,870	9.8	5	11,990	11.5	5
Struck against object or equipment .....	59,490	5.5	5	49,120	5.2	5	2,640	6.7	6	7,720	7.4	6
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment .....	37,850	3.5	9	34,440	3.7	9	1,160	2.9	5	2,250	2.2	13
Overexertion and bodily reaction .....	384,260	35.6	13	312,200	33.3	13	17,960	45.4	14	54,090	51.8	13
Overexertion in lifting or lowering .....	119,410	11.0	12	99,990	10.7	12	4,090	10.3	14	15,330	14.7	13
Repetitive motion involving microtasks .....	29,440	2.7	23	25,120	2.7	23	1,310	3.3	21	3,020	2.9	22
All other event or exposures .....	15,930	1.5	13	8,730	.9	7	5,020	12.7	13	2,170	2.1	21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2014 — Continued

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>			State government <sup>5,6</sup>			Local government <sup>5,6</sup>		
	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
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>												
Head .....	84,750	7.8	3	68,940	7.4	3	4,620	11.7	5	11,190	10.7	4
Eye(s) .....	23,730	2.2	2	20,910	2.2	2	930	2.3	3	1,890	1.8	3
Neck .....	16,060	1.5	8	12,410	1.3	8	1,390	3.5	7	2,260	2.2	6
Trunk .....	269,290	24.9	9	218,560	23.3	9	12,670	32.0	9	38,050	36.5	10
Back .....	200,250	18.5	8	162,720	17.4	7	9,440	23.8	9	28,090	26.9	10
Upper extremities .....	346,170	32.0	10	288,240	30.8	10	15,360	38.8	12	42,570	40.8	11
Shoulder .....	88,980	8.2	26	72,200	7.7	26	4,500	11.4	28	12,270	11.8	24
Arm .....	53,330	4.9	11	44,290	4.7	11	2,480	6.3	10	6,560	6.3	9
Wrist .....	43,980	4.1	15	36,540	3.9	14	1,590	4.0	13	5,850	5.6	18
Hand .....	137,440	12.7	5	119,810	12.8	5	5,050	12.8	8	12,570	12.1	7
Lower extremities .....	268,860	24.9	12	211,990	22.6	12	14,290	36.1	15	42,580	40.8	12
Knee .....	104,090	9.6	17	79,850	8.5	16	6,170	15.6	20	18,060	17.3	17
Ankle .....	60,830	5.6	9	47,950	5.1	8	3,050	7.7	11	9,830	9.4	11
Foot .....	52,070	4.8	9	43,460	4.6	9	2,580	6.5	7	6,030	5.8	7
Body systems .....	24,440	2.3	5	17,340	1.9	4	1,760	4.4	9	5,350	5.1	8
Multiple .....	131,910	12.2	10	89,490	9.6	10	12,300	31.1	13	30,120	28.9	7
All other parts of body .....	15,930	1.5	10	9,470	1.0	5	5,010	12.7	13	1,450	1.4	5
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>												
Chemicals and chemical products .....	13,840	1.3	3	11,790	1.3	3	660	1.7	3	1,380	1.3	2
Containers .....	118,540	11.0	10	104,730	11.2	10	2,830	7.1	11	10,980	10.5	12
Furniture and fixtures .....	47,140	4.4	7	38,140	4.1	6	2,360	6.0	6	6,640	6.4	9
Machinery .....	55,870	5.2	10	50,480	5.4	9	1,320	3.3	9	4,070	3.9	18
Parts and materials .....	86,320	8.0	10	77,860	8.3	9	1,750	4.4	12	6,710	6.4	11
Person, injured or ill worker .....	184,720	17.1	13	141,490	15.1	13	10,590	26.7	14	32,640	31.3	12
Worker motion or position .....	174,640	16.2	13	135,110	14.4	13	9,950	25.1	13	29,580	28.4	11
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	108,790	10.1	7	65,300	7.0	7	15,790	39.9	12	27,690	26.5	7
Patient .....	58,090	5.4	7	43,920	4.7	7	8,220	20.8	10	5,950	5.7	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	207,620	19.2	10	158,730	16.9	11	12,390	31.3	14	36,490	35.0	9
Handtools .....	44,350	4.1	5	38,790	4.1	5	1,250	3.1	6	4,320	4.1	8
Ladder .....	21,240	2.0	15	19,050	2.0	15	270	.7	35	1,920	1.8	9
Vehicles .....	116,390	10.8	12	93,970	10.0	12	6,190	15.6	10	16,230	15.6	10
Trucks .....	30,040	2.8	18	26,300	2.8	18	990	2.5	10	2,740	2.6	18
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered .....	14,820	1.4	9	13,090	1.4	10	560	1.4	11	1,180	1.1	3
All other sources .....	152,610	14.1	6	116,100	12.4	5	12,010	30.3	11	24,500	23.5	8

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

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

<sup>7</sup> Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which 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, and 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 6. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days away from work<sup>2</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> by gender, age groups, and ownership, 2014

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>			State government <sup>5,6</sup>			Local government <sup>5,6</sup>		
	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 .....	1,157,410	107.1	9	916,440	97.8	9	67,400	170.3	12	173,570	166.4	10
<b>Gender:</b>												
Male .....	699,470	116.5	10	560,970	103.9	10	35,120	223.9	12	103,380	224.7	12
Female .....	446,280	95.1	7	348,720	89.4	7	27,590	130.5	9	69,960	120.2	7
<b>Age:</b>												
14 - 15 .....	180	-	3	130	-	4	-	-	-	50	-	1
16 - 19 .....	22,860	106.6	4	21,520	104.8	4	540	249.6	7	800	107.0	2
20 - 24 .....	97,680	104.9	5	88,460	101.9	5	2,250	102.2	4	6,970	165.6	5
25 - 34 .....	234,180	96.4	6	195,090	90.3	6	11,470	160.3	8	27,620	138.3	7
35 - 44 .....	244,710	104.0	10	188,490	93.2	9	14,590	179.9	12	41,620	165.3	9
45 - 54 .....	286,490	117.2	12	216,280	104.0	12	18,240	195.0	12	51,970	189.7	10
55 - 64 .....	201,740	116.3	14	155,410	106.3	15	12,400	169.8	12	33,930	168.8	12
65 and over .....	41,600	94.2	17	32,250	85.6	17	1,930	111.6	13	7,420	154.4	18

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System--* United States, 2012) 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.



TABLE 7. Number, percent distribution, and median days away from work<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by race or ethnic origin, length of service, and ownership, 2014

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government			Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>			State government <sup>4,5</sup>			Local government <sup>4,5</sup>		
	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 .....	1,157,410	100.0	9	916,440	100.0	9	67,400	100.0	12	173,570	100.0	10
<b>Race or ethnic origin:<sup>6</sup></b>												
White only .....	444,590	38.4	8	358,210	39.1	8	18,270	27.1	10	68,110	39.2	8
Black only .....	88,480	7.6	8	72,280	7.9	8	6,470	9.6	14	9,740	5.6	9
Hispanic or Latino only .....	138,110	11.9	8	124,280	13.6	8	2,490	3.7	9	11,340	6.5	8
Asian only .....	15,950	1.4	8	13,930	1.5	8	530	.8	20	1,490	.9	9
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	3,860	.3	9	3,460	.4	9	120	.2	15	280	.2	9
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	5,420	.5	7	4,020	.4	7	450	.7	12	960	.6	5
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	1,080	.1	5	970	.1	5	-	-	-	100	.1	3
Multi-race .....	1,160	.1	4	1,020	.1	5	50	.1	26	90	.1	3
Not reported .....	458,770	39.6	10	338,280	36.9	10	39,010	57.9	12	81,480	46.9	11
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>												
Less than 3 months .....	105,430	9.1	6	98,860	10.8	6	2,060	3.1	7	4,510	2.6	4
3 - 11 months .....	193,530	16.7	7	177,790	19.4	7	4,110	6.1	7	11,630	6.7	6
1 - 5 years .....	348,690	30.1	7	299,670	32.7	7	14,070	20.9	7	34,950	20.1	8
More than 5 years .....	483,710	41.8	12	323,760	35.3	12	40,610	60.3	14	119,340	68.8	11

<sup>1</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 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 work<sup>1</sup> by worker characteristics and industry sector, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total .....	916,440	225,180	24,730	74,460	125,990	691,260	278,700	15,730	26,350	77,720	175,900	90,920	25,940
<b>Gender:</b>													
Male .....	560,970	192,320	20,670	72,270	99,380	368,650	193,960	12,200	14,880	50,450	36,420	44,070	16,670
Female .....	348,720	32,710	4,030	2,170	26,520	316,010	81,290	3,510	11,470	24,750	139,250	46,820	8,920
<b>Age:</b>													
14 - 15 .....	130	40	40	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	30	30	—
16 - 19 .....	21,520	4,670	760	1,540	2,370	16,850	5,940	120	200	1,210	2,350	6,420	590
20 - 24 .....	88,460	21,330	3,330	7,120	10,890	67,130	26,850	890	1,370	6,510	14,880	14,080	2,550
25 - 34 .....	195,090	52,140	6,740	19,740	25,660	142,950	54,080	3,270	4,890	17,460	36,650	21,380	5,230
35 - 44 .....	188,490	50,090	5,000	18,480	26,610	138,400	55,000	3,980	5,560	16,280	36,410	15,560	5,600
45 - 54 .....	216,280	52,570	4,620	15,640	32,310	163,700	68,200	4,090	6,530	18,790	42,720	17,440	5,920
55 - 64 .....	155,410	35,190	3,110	9,070	23,020	120,210	52,060	2,670	6,510	10,350	32,960	11,760	3,910
65 and over .....	32,250	4,830	620	1,080	3,140	27,420	11,400	280	1,040	2,900	7,270	3,080	1,440
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>													
Less than 3 months .....	98,860	31,060	6,000	11,110	13,950	67,810	26,960	640	2,400	9,250	11,890	13,470	3,200
3 - 11 months .....	177,790	45,970	5,480	16,810	23,680	131,820	52,510	2,630	3,880	15,800	30,620	21,290	5,090
1 - 5 years .....	299,670	71,460	7,510	25,480	38,480	228,210	84,740	3,830	8,860	28,150	62,250	32,590	7,790
More than 5 years .....	323,760	73,820	5,250	19,730	48,840	249,930	108,690	8,390	11,040	21,140	69,030	22,370	9,270
<b>Race or ethnic origin:<sup>5</sup></b>													
White only .....	358,210	104,870	5,850	39,550	59,470	253,340	99,240	2,880	9,520	29,880	69,070	29,730	13,030
Black only .....	72,280	12,420	450	2,470	9,500	59,860	16,580	610	2,210	5,880	25,390	7,190	2,000
Hispanic or Latino only .....	124,280	47,080	9,960	15,800	21,310	77,200	25,230	550	4,610	13,260	14,250	16,110	3,190
Asian only .....	13,930	2,920	80	350	2,500	11,010	2,650	110	670	1,210	3,410	2,650	300
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	3,460	840	60	480	300	2,620	760	30	170	370	760	500	40
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	4,020	1,070	100	430	540	2,950	750	50	180	530	830	510	100
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	970	150	—	100	50	820	100	—	—	470	180	50	—
Multi-race .....	1,020	320	30	220	70	700	150	—	20	50	400	70	—
Not reported .....	338,280	55,520	8,200	15,070	32,250	282,760	133,250	11,490	8,960	26,070	61,620	34,110	7,270

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**TABLE 9. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker characteristics and days away from work groups, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry 3,4,5	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 .....	916,440	13.9	10.7	17.1	11.8	11.3	6.3	29.0	9
<b>Gender:</b>									
Female .....	348,720	14.1	11.9	18.0	12.2	11.1	5.7	27.0	7
Not reported .....	6,760	14.6	8.9	13.6	7.4	10.5	8.4	36.5	17
<b>Age:</b>									
16 - 19 .....	21,520	18.4	17.5	24.6	11.5	12.1	5.0	10.8	4
20 - 24 .....	88,460	19.7	14.3	19.3	14.1	10.6	4.6	17.3	5
25 - 34 .....	195,090	16.1	12.9	20.0	11.9	11.3	5.5	22.3	6
35 - 44 .....	188,490	14.0	10.6	16.6	11.6	11.2	6.4	29.6	9
45 - 54 .....	216,280	11.7	9.0	15.8	11.5	11.5	6.9	33.6	12
55 - 64 .....	155,410	10.6	8.0	14.7	11.3	11.6	7.2	36.6	15
65 and over .....	32,250	10.1	8.2	13.6	10.3	10.6	7.1	40.2	17
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>									
Less than 3 months .....	98,860	17.0	12.1	18.6	12.6	10.1	5.9	23.6	6
3 - 11 months .....	177,790	14.9	12.2	18.4	11.5	11.8	5.9	25.4	7
1 - 5 years .....	299,670	14.7	11.3	17.6	12.3	10.9	5.7	27.5	7
More than 5 years .....	323,760	11.6	8.9	15.6	11.4	11.8	7.1	33.6	12
<b>Race or ethnic origin:<sup>6</sup></b>									
White only .....	358,210	15.8	11.0	16.8	11.2	11.0	6.9	27.3	8
Black only .....	72,280	13.6	11.0	18.5	12.7	10.7	6.0	27.6	8
Hispanic or Latino only .....	124,280	13.4	11.0	18.3	11.8	11.9	5.8	27.9	8
Asian only .....	13,930	10.9	12.3	19.7	14.4	10.2	4.9	27.7	8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	3,460	12.1	13.9	15.0	13.9	7.2	4.6	33.2	9
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	4,020	10.7	12.9	18.4	19.9	8.5	8.5	21.1	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	970	9.3	15.5	34.0	10.3	10.3	5.2	16.5	5
Multi-race .....	1,020	7.8	23.5	21.6	17.6	7.8	4.9	16.7	5
Not reported .....	338,280	12.3	9.9	16.6	12.1	11.6	5.9	31.7	10

<sup>1</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**TABLE 10. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker occupation<sup>3</sup> and days away from work groups, all ownerships, 2014**

Occupation	Total	Percent of days-away-from-work cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 - 5 days	6 - 10 days	11 - 20 days	21 - 30 days	31 days or more	
Total .....	1,157,410	13.3	10.5	16.8	12.3	11.5	6.6	28.9	9
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers .....	55,710	7.7	7.0	14.1	11.1	11.1	7.0	42.0	20
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	55,370	14.6	9.9	17.0	11.9	11.3	6.4	28.8	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	39,290	11.8	10.2	17.3	13.9	11.1	6.1	29.5	9
Nursing assistants .....	39,020	14.3	12.6	20.6	14.7	10.4	5.0	22.5	6
Police and sheriffs patrol officers .....	27,660	9.8	6.6	20.3	15.3	10.2	8.7	29.1	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	27,460	14.2	8.5	15.8	13.0	14.5	6.0	28.0	10
Registered nurses .....	26,830	13.0	11.0	19.3	13.1	11.7	7.4	24.5	7
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	25,250	14.2	11.2	16.8	10.0	11.4	6.7	29.7	9
Retail salespersons .....	23,500	18.8	10.6	17.6	11.1	10.5	6.2	25.4	7
Light truck or delivery services drivers .....	22,420	9.5	6.3	13.1	10.2	11.7	6.8	42.2	20
Construction laborers .....	22,190	14.2	10.5	19.4	10.5	10.7	6.5	28.2	9
Production workers, all other .....	21,750	15.9	9.7	18.2	11.3	10.5	5.7	28.8	8
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	18,390	15.2	12.0	18.4	13.9	12.0	4.9	23.5	7
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	18,190	11.5	10.3	18.7	14.1	10.9	5.9	28.6	8
Food preparation workers .....	17,050	16.2	14.7	21.0	12.1	11.3	4.4	20.3	5
Correctional officers and jailers .....	16,050	9.2	11.6	14.1	10.9	13.3	6.3	34.6	14
Firefighters .....	14,440	8.0	7.9	14.0	11.1	20.4	10.4	28.3	13
Personal care aides .....	14,290	9.6	13.4	20.2	14.1	10.3	6.2	26.5	7
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers .....	12,680	12.1	8.1	12.6	12.9	18.0	6.0	30.3	14
Teacher assistants .....	12,620	16.2	15.5	16.6	16.9	8.2	7.2	19.3	6
Carpenters .....	12,480	10.9	12.3	11.9	9.5	6.4	12.9	36.1	17
Automotive service technicians and mechanics .....	11,830	18.7	10.7	17.8	8.4	10.3	8.0	26.2	7
Driversales workers .....	10,550	7.8	9.1	14.7	15.8	10.2	9.0	33.5	13
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	10,110	14.3	9.6	15.0	11.4	11.7	7.2	30.8	10
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	9,310	21.7	13.4	18.7	19.7	9.1	4.0	13.4	5
Cooks, restaurant .....	9,290	17.4	11.6	21.1	14.1	11.1	6.9	17.8	5
Cashiers .....	8,950	12.6	11.8	16.3	12.5	8.8	4.0	33.9	9
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	8,850	13.3	14.6	24.3	10.3	11.9	4.2	21.4	5
Customer service representatives .....	8,420	11.6	7.8	11.6	9.3	11.8	4.4	43.3	19
Bus drivers, transit and intercity .....	8,320	6.0	7.2	12.4	12.6	9.4	9.1	43.3	22
Home health aides .....	8,190	8.8	11.2	17.3	12.6	9.9	7.4	32.8	11
Security guards .....	8,150	11.2	13.4	17.4	11.5	10.7	6.4	29.4	8
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse .....	8,040	14.6	13.2	20.0	12.8	8.8	5.0	25.5	6
Waiters and waitresses .....	7,150	11.0	12.3	18.0	12.7	10.9	4.9	30.2	8
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics .....	7,010	11.3	9.1	19.7	12.6	11.6	7.8	28.1	9
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers .....	6,830	18.0	5.1	13.8	17.0	7.3	6.6	32.5	10
Bus drivers, school or special client .....	6,710	8.9	10.4	16.5	9.5	13.4	7.3	33.8	13
Cargo and freight agents .....	6,620	4.2	5.0	14.2	11.0	14.0	7.7	43.8	23
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers .....	6,590	13.2	7.4	22.8	10.3	10.0	8.2	28.1	8
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	6,510	14.9	10.8	18.6	12.1	11.5	5.1	27.0	8
Electricians .....	6,490	18.6	8.6	20.5	7.7	7.6	6.0	30.8	7
Psychiatric aides .....	6,110	14.1	10.3	21.8	15.2	11.1	4.9	22.6	6
First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers .....	5,740	16.4	9.6	21.3	11.3	12.5	4.9	23.9	7
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	5,720	18.9	14.9	14.5	8.6	10.3	8.2	24.8	7
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	5,700	12.6	9.8	12.5	12.5	12.1	6.8	33.7	12

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 10. Number, median days away from work<sup>1</sup>, and percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker occupation<sup>3</sup> and days away from work groups, all ownerships, 2014 — Continued**

Occupation	Total	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	
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	5,670	7.8	8.6	13.9	6.5	10.2	15.9	37.0	23
Cooks, institution and cafeteria .....	5,600	18.0	13.2	16.8	14.5	12.0	5.9	19.6	6
Office clerks, general .....	5,470	18.3	13.7	16.8	11.2	8.8	5.1	26.1	6
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	5,450	13.9	7.2	19.8	7.5	9.4	5.7	36.7	12
Flight attendants .....	5,140	2.9	5.8	17.1	10.9	15.0	5.3	43.4	20

<sup>1</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>3</sup> Selected occupations ranked in descending case count for private, State, and local

government.

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

TABLE 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, day of the week, and industry sector, private industry, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total .....	916,440	225,180	24,730	74,460	125,990	691,260	278,700	15,730	26,350	77,720	175,900	90,920	25,940
<b>Time of event:</b>													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. ....	29,330	7,040	790	260	5,990	22,290	10,930	310	110	2,000	6,340	2,380	220
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. ....	87,130	25,000	2,940	5,930	16,130	62,130	28,220	810	1,240	6,510	18,430	4,860	2,060
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon .....	257,950	67,780	7,700	27,140	32,930	190,170	77,620	5,110	9,930	21,740	47,630	20,230	7,910
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. ....	197,780	48,540	5,790	18,080	24,670	149,240	61,860	4,710	4,740	16,460	37,410	17,940	6,110
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. ....	102,380	17,220	1,930	3,320	11,970	85,160	34,730	1,310	2,610	6,670	23,140	14,670	2,030
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight .....	53,810	10,160	1,020	570	8,570	43,650	16,920	440	410	3,430	11,750	9,760	950
Not reported .....	188,060	49,450	4,560	19,160	25,730	138,610	48,420	3,030	7,320	20,910	31,200	21,070	6,660
<b>Hours on the job before event occurred:</b>													
Before shift began .....	8,010	1,460	30	270	1,150	6,550	1,910	240	390	700	2,720	510	90
Less than 1 hour .....	71,510	14,050	1,180	4,040	8,830	57,460	23,660	930	2,860	5,220	15,830	7,020	1,940
1 hour to less than 2 hours .....	82,890	17,480	1,380	5,090	11,010	65,400	28,100	1,600	2,230	6,140	16,710	8,530	2,100
2 hours to less than 4 hours .....	189,760	45,330	4,060	16,640	24,640	144,420	61,300	3,200	5,220	15,010	35,890	19,120	4,680
4 hours to less than 6 hours .....	142,400	34,270	3,620	10,700	19,950	108,130	42,640	2,970	3,490	10,470	28,470	16,300	3,800
6 hours to less than 8 hours .....	121,480	32,570	3,140	10,670	18,760	88,910	36,320	2,210	2,170	10,330	24,070	9,910	3,900
8 hours to less than 10 hours .....	62,900	17,910	2,410	5,620	9,880	44,990	19,870	940	1,760	5,240	10,970	4,600	1,620
10 hours to less than 12 hours .....	18,040	5,650	590	1,450	3,610	12,390	5,450	430	350	1,120	4,010	600	440
12 hours to less than 16 hours .....	9,250	1,590	370	210	1,020	7,660	2,750	100	80	900	2,510	780	550
More than 16 hours .....	860	120	30	—	70	740	400	—	20	—	280	—	—
Not reported .....	209,340	54,750	7,920	19,760	27,070	154,590	56,310	3,110	7,780	22,580	34,450	23,530	6,820
<b>Day of week:</b>													
Sunday .....	59,970	6,280	1,210	1,140	3,920	53,690	19,730	980	1,580	2,750	13,530	13,070	2,050
Monday .....	168,230	46,940	4,630	16,680	25,630	121,290	50,720	3,260	4,220	14,940	30,640	12,610	4,920
Tuesday .....	160,170	44,000	4,850	15,030	24,110	116,170	47,350	2,710	4,240	15,830	29,400	12,370	4,270
Wednesday .....	162,400	43,750	4,130	15,330	24,290	118,660	48,240	2,920	5,210	14,820	30,200	12,430	4,840
Thursday .....	154,590	38,210	3,940	12,400	21,870	116,380	44,580	2,890	5,760	14,420	30,360	13,560	4,800
Friday .....	137,730	34,410	3,750	11,420	19,250	103,320	44,250	2,070	3,830	10,820	25,880	13,420	3,040
Saturday .....	73,360	11,600	2,220	2,460	6,920	61,750	23,820	900	1,510	4,140	15,900	13,460	2,020

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

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 12. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, all ownerships, 2014

Characteristic	Total incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Total .....	107.1	116.5	95.1	106.6	104.9	96.4	104.0	117.2	116.3	94.2
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>										
Fractures .....	8.8	10.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.3	6.7	9.6	13.1	18.2
Sprains, strains, tears .....	38.9	41.7	35.8	28.2	32.8	35.2	42.4	45.7	40.7	24.0
Amputations .....	.5	.7	.1	.4	.9	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
Cuts, lacerations, punctures .....	8.8	12.0	4.8	19.3	15.9	10.5	7.5	7.4	6.2	5.2
Cuts, lacerations .....	7.3	10.2	3.7	16.6	13.5	8.1	6.2	6.3	5.5	4.8
Punctures (except gunshot wounds) .....	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.2	.7	.4
Bruises, contusions .....	9.0	8.3	10.0	10.8	9.0	8.4	8.2	9.0	10.8	10.5
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	.3	.5	.2	.7	.6	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1
Heat (thermal) burns .....	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.5	2.7	1.5	1.1	.9	.6	.7
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.8	5.1
With sprains .....	1.5	1.3	1.8	.7	.7	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.9
With fractures .....	.6	.8	.4	.4	.6	.4	.7	.6	1.0	1.0
Soreness, pain .....	18.3	18.8	18.0	13.6	15.0	15.4	17.9	21.5	21.3	17.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.7	.5	1.1	—	.1	.3	.7	1.1	1.4	.5
Tendonitis (other or unspecified) .....	.2	.2	.3	—	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2
All other natures .....	16.9	18.9	12.9	17.4	18.1	15.1	15.4	17.6	16.3	12.0
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>										
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal .....	6.8	5.9	8.0	4.0	7.0	8.3	7.9	7.3	4.2	3.2
Intentional injury by other person .....	2.9	2.1	4.0	1.2	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.0	1.6
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.5	.7
Animal and insect related incidents .....	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.3	.7	.8
Transportation incidents .....	5.8	7.5	3.6	2.6	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.5	5.1
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles .....	4.2	5.3	2.8	1.0	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	3.4
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Falls, slips, trips .....	29.3	27.6	31.9	18.1	18.8	19.7	25.7	34.1	44.3	49.5
Slips, trips without fall .....	4.4	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.5	5.6	5.1	3.3
Fall on same level .....	18.8	14.6	24.6	10.6	10.8	11.2	15.4	21.4	31.5	40.3
Fall to lower level .....	5.4	7.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	4.2	5.0	6.5	7.2	5.7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments .....	4.3	4.5	4.1	11.5	6.5	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.1	1.6
Contact with object, equipment .....	23.8	30.6	15.5	43.9	37.4	25.4	21.4	23.0	19.9	13.2
Struck by object or equipment .....	13.4	17.3	8.8	26.0	21.9	14.4	12.1	13.1	10.6	8.0
Struck against object or equipment .....	5.5	6.7	4.1	10.4	7.2	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	2.9
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment .....	3.5	4.8	1.9	5.5	6.2	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.8
Overexertion and bodily reaction .....	35.6	39.3	31.4	26.1	29.4	32.2	38.0	42.3	37.5	21.3
Overexertion in lifting or lowering .....	11.0	13.4	8.3	8.7	11.6	10.1	10.9	13.5	11.1	6.4
Repetitive motion involving microtasks .....	2.7	2.0	3.7	.8	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.8	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, all ownerships, 2014 — Continued

Characteristic	Total incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>										
All other event or exposures .....	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>										
Head .....	7.8	8.8	6.7	11.6	11.1	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.4
Eye(s) .....	2.2	3.1	1.1	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.5	.9
Neck .....	1.5	1.4	1.6	.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5
Trunk .....	24.9	28.7	20.4	16.5	21.2	24.1	26.6	27.4	25.6	22.0
Back .....	18.5	20.5	16.3	12.8	16.9	19.2	20.7	20.3	17.0	9.6
Upper extremities .....	32.0	36.0	27.5	44.8	36.3	29.0	30.1	34.3	35.6	26.0
Shoulder .....	8.2	9.4	6.9	4.1	5.3	6.1	7.1	10.3	12.4	8.2
Arm .....	4.9	5.2	4.6	7.8	3.4	3.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.6
Wrist .....	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.5	5.1	4.2
Hand .....	12.7	16.3	8.3	28.3	22.1	13.9	11.4	11.2	10.5	6.4
Lower extremities .....	24.9	27.6	21.7	26.6	25.2	22.3	23.5	28.5	26.8	20.4
Knee .....	9.6	10.5	8.6	7.8	7.0	8.0	8.7	12.0	12.1	8.9
Ankle .....	5.6	6.0	5.2	7.9	7.0	5.6	6.6	5.6	4.3	3.1
Foot .....	4.8	5.6	4.0	7.6	7.3	4.8	3.8	5.0	4.7	3.9
Body systems .....	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.0
Multiple .....	12.2	11.0	13.9	4.3	7.3	8.8	12.3	14.8	16.7	15.1
All other parts of body .....	1.5	.8	.7	.3	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>										
Chemicals and chemical products .....	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	.5
Containers .....	11.0	12.8	8.8	13.0	13.3	10.1	10.7	12.5	10.7	7.5
Furniture and fixtures .....	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.4	5.0	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	4.9
Machinery .....	5.2	7.0	2.9	11.1	7.0	5.2	4.2	5.5	4.9	3.7
Parts and materials .....	8.0	12.6	2.2	7.3	8.6	8.0	8.2	8.7	7.7	2.8
Person, injured or ill worker .....	17.1	18.5	15.6	11.5	12.8	14.6	18.4	20.2	19.1	12.5
Worker motion or position .....	16.2	17.6	14.6	11.1	12.0	13.8	17.4	19.2	18.3	11.7
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	10.1	6.0	15.4	6.3	9.7	11.5	12.1	10.9	7.1	4.3
Patient .....	5.4	2.1	9.6	2.8	5.4	6.2	6.2	5.7	4.1	1.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	19.2	15.5	24.3	11.5	11.4	12.2	15.4	22.2	31.3	38.2
Handtools .....	4.1	6.0	1.7	9.9	7.3	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.0	1.2
Ladder .....	2.0	2.8	.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.4
Vehicles .....	10.8	14.2	6.5	8.0	10.0	9.4	11.2	11.6	12.6	9.9
Trucks .....	2.8	4.7	.3	.8	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.7
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered .....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.2
All other sources .....	14.1	15.6	10.6	20.5	17.1	14.5	12.4	13.9	10.4	7.3

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

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

<sup>3</sup> Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which 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, and 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.



TABLE 13. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation<sup>3</sup> and nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2014

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup> (incidence rate)								
		Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total .....	107.1	38.9	8.8	8.8	7.3	1.5	9.0	1.3	0.3	0.5
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	485.8	167.2	35.0	30.4	17.3	13.0	48.3	—	.5	—
Firefighters .....	448.4	204.8	12.5	17.8	17.4	.5	7.5	7.1	1.2	10.7
Highway Maintenance Workers .....	433.0	203.2	29.8	10.7	10.2	—	52.3	—	—	—
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	423.3	141.2	22.5	17.1	12.8	4.3	68.5	—	—	—
Nursing Assistants .....	372.5	204.7	10.8	5.6	4.3	1.3	30.7	.9	—	—
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	365.5	155.8	41.1	15.9	12.9	3.0	27.4	.4	.7	.6
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	333.0	183.5	14.1	5.2	3.9	1.3	13.4	—	—	—
Construction Laborers .....	309.7	83.3	32.2	46.7	31.6	15.1	18.5	1.8	2.0	1.3
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	299.9	147.2	17.2	9.3	7.9	1.4	16.3	—	—	.2
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	284.7	83.8	38.8	60.4	51.9	8.5	13.3	2.4	13.3	1.4
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	274.0	83.1	5.1	85.2	14.2	71.0	4.1	—	—	—
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	271.9	109.3	15.6	12.1	9.5	2.6	31.3	1.2	2.2	—
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	269.8	148.6	9.6	14.1	11.5	2.6	9.9	—	—	—
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	264.8	85.8	25.9	29.6	25.1	4.4	19.3	1.0	—	1.3
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	258.1	96.8	19.9	13.9	11.9	1.9	24.4	1.3	3.2	.3
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	250.7	80.7	29.7	24.7	21.5	3.2	17.4	3.7	1.5	2.4
Carpenters .....	238.0	60.9	26.4	56.2	43.5	12.7	13.2	—	—	1.9
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	237.2	84.8	12.4	4.5	4.5	—	18.3	—	1.2	—
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers .....	223.8	88.5	19.2	29.1	24.4	4.8	6.4	—	—	—
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	209.8	72.1	9.6	27.9	20.0	7.9	14.8	3.0	1.3	2.3
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	200.3	90.1	10.5	6.0	5.5	—	15.3	3.0	—	—
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks .....	199.4	132.0	12.1	7.2	7.2	—	10.0	—	—	—
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	199.1	76.4	12.2	19.9	18.2	1.6	19.1	1.3	—	2.0
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	196.7	43.2	32.5	10.3	9.7	—	8.1	—	—	1.0
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	192.9	79.0	13.9	3.1	2.2	1.0	14.9	—	—	—
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	189.0	87.9	10.7	19.0	18.1	.8	20.8	.9	.2	.3
Food Service Managers .....	182.6	69.4	5.6	12.2	12.2	—	11.9	5.1	—	—
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	181.5	58.0	14.9	17.1	14.4	2.7	22.4	10.1	—	1.2
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators .....	177.5	45.2	8.4	12.5	11.9	.6	13.7	1.6	1.4	—
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment .....	175.9	65.9	14.7	15.4	13.2	2.2	8.7	2.1	3.6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation<sup>3</sup> and nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2014 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup> (incidence rate)						All other natures <sup>5</sup>
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Soreness, pain	
			Total	With fractures and other injuries	With sprains and other injuries		
Total .....	0.7	0.2	3.3	0.6	1.5	18.3	16.9
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	—	1.3	25.2	6.3	10.9	90.1	87.7
Firefighters .....	—	4.4	6.8	1.6	4.9	64.4	111.3
Highway Maintenance Workers .....	—	—	4.4	—	1.8	67.4	63.8
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	.6	.4	21.2	1.3	9.3	91.2	60.2
Nursing Assistants .....	—	.5	7.4	.5	4.6	83.4	28.3
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	1.5	.3	15.7	2.5	5.9	59.7	46.3
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	—	2.7	3.6	.8	1.9	69.6	40.7
Construction Laborers .....	—	—	10.7	3.8	1.6	55.2	57.9
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	.5	.7	6.0	.6	2.9	70.3	32.0
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	—	—	3.7	1.2	2.1	38.4	29.0
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	—	—	7.2	—	—	51.3	37.9
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	1.2	.8	7.4	.5	4.5	58.0	32.8
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	—	—	8.6	1.0	3.5	41.9	36.1
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	—	.3	10.0	2.1	3.6	45.4	46.0
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	1.8	.9	9.4	3.0	3.3	53.5	32.7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	.9	.1	5.6	1.6	2.1	46.7	37.2
Carpenters .....	.7	—	6.9	3.7	1.7	38.1	33.5
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	—	—	7.0	—	3.7	78.8	30.1
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers .....	—	—	2.3	—	1.3	20.6	55.9
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	.6	—	1.9	—	.8	40.0	36.1
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	4.0	1.4	1.6	—	1.2	34.6	32.6
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks ....	—	2.7	4.0	—	3.5	2.7	27.4
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	—	—	6.9	—	2.0	26.7	33.0
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	—	—	4.6	1.0	—	57.9	38.6
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	—	.5	13.0	.6	4.7	49.4	18.6
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	1.0	.3	3.1	.6	1.4	24.1	20.9
Food Service Managers .....	—	—	2.7	—	2.4	29.9	43.5
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	1.0	—	4.7	—	3.5	29.6	22.0
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators ..	—	—	5.8	1.5	3.2	60.0	28.4
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment .....	.7	—	1.8	—	1.0	38.7	24.1

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

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

<sup>3</sup> These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.

<sup>4</sup> Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 123; Fractures = 111; Cuts, lacerations, punctures, Total = 132-133; Cuts, lacerations = 132; Punctures = 133; Bruises, contusions = 143; Heat burns = 152; Chemical burns = 151; Amputations = 1311; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 2241;

Tendonitis (other or unspecified) = 2735; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 18; With fractures and other injuries = 183; With sprains and other injuries = 182; Soreness, pain = 1972; All other natures = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 14. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation<sup>3</sup> and events or exposures, all ownerships, 2014

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	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 .....	107.1	23.8	13.4	5.5	3.5	5.4	18.8	4.4	35.6	11.0	2.7
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	485.8	42.5	10.6	26.2	3.3	17.7	87.5	14.8	104.2	11.7	2.2
Firefighters .....	448.4	80.8	32.1	34.3	12.5	18.4	45.6	22.0	208.5	67.4	1.6
Highway Maintenance Workers .....	433.0	78.9	39.0	15.5	15.1	43.3	47.1	21.0	143.3	33.1	25.3
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	423.3	57.1	20.6	28.3	6.5	8.0	69.1	25.6	82.3	9.8	1.4
Nursing Assistants .....	372.5	31.5	17.4	9.1	3.4	1.8	61.8	11.5	204.6	44.4	1.4
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	365.5	60.2	34.3	15.5	7.5	41.0	58.6	22.2	114.2	28.9	2.9
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	333.0	30.1	14.2	8.2	7.3	16.0	24.1	14.3	187.2	84.6	3.4
Construction Laborers .....	309.7	122.8	77.1	13.9	18.2	31.2	21.5	16.8	81.8	28.1	3.0
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	299.9	40.9	20.4	13.4	6.2	14.9	40.8	19.0	143.2	53.0	2.5
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	284.7	79.2	51.0	17.0	7.0	36.5	26.5	17.1	75.2	19.8	1.8
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	274.0	17.1	4.7	7.9	2.6	7.4	28.1	7.6	96.7	33.2	5.5
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	271.9	54.3	26.9	18.8	7.8	12.2	66.1	15.1	103.0	29.0	6.7
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	269.8	34.3	10.9	18.3	–	35.2	32.2	13.0	96.5	10.5	3.2
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	264.8	72.8	39.3	12.9	9.0	10.7	36.8	19.5	89.3	29.3	3.9
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	258.1	50.0	25.2	17.1	5.3	14.3	56.7	13.0	99.7	39.8	7.0
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	250.7	70.6	39.5	15.4	10.7	19.7	34.5	9.2	84.2	25.2	3.8
Carpenters .....	238.0	90.1	56.8	19.4	8.5	24.9	27.1	8.9	77.4	22.0	1.5
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	237.2	15.9	8.5	5.0	1.4	3.1	46.8	3.4	74.7	40.9	–
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers .....	223.8	59.3	25.2	20.0	9.8	13.7	18.2	8.0	91.3	22.8	2.1
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	209.8	71.9	37.7	18.9	10.9	4.4	22.3	6.3	76.7	27.8	6.3
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	200.3	45.4	20.1	13.0	11.5	2.1	57.5	2.5	84.3	17.6	16.0
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks ....	199.4	25.2	13.9	9.9	–	3.9	41.6	3.9	117.6	58.1	5.6
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	199.1	69.3	46.2	15.0	6.0	7.8	15.5	8.7	80.9	22.1	1.0
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	196.7	35.4	23.0	2.3	5.9	83.5	25.1	3.1	37.4	7.7	2.0
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	192.9	18.9	12.1	4.6	1.5	10.2	51.8	10.6	40.0	7.2	2.1
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	189.0	56.1	39.8	9.5	5.4	6.3	19.6	4.2	91.7	47.8	4.2
Food Service Managers .....	182.6	31.6	25.4	3.7	2.5	35.8	42.4	6.0	48.7	23.6	9.3
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	181.5	51.9	30.7	17.1	2.4	3.0	44.9	4.3	57.3	16.6	8.2
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators .....	177.5	44.7	30.7	5.9	4.8	27.8	14.8	22.3	39.1	11.7	3.9
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment .....	175.9	33.9	17.1	8.1	4.5	11.4	30.7	8.4	62.6	8.0	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 14. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation<sup>3</sup> and events or exposures, all ownerships, 2014 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Roadway incidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related	
Total .....	4.3	5.8	4.2	0.2	6.8	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.5
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	15.1	67.7	53.4	.3	131.1	42.5	72.5	15.1	1.7
Firefighters .....	37.5	5.7	3.4	10.0	12.6	1.1	3.2	8.3	6.0
Highway Maintenance Workers .....	10.9	53.4	47.6	—	20.0	—	—	20.0	—
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	11.6	8.9	7.7	—	153.2	53.5	96.5	1.4	5.2
Nursing Assistants .....	5.6	1.9	1.5	—	51.6	31.3	18.5	1.5	2.0
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	5.5	52.1	42.8	.3	2.9	1.6	—	1.2	3.5
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	4.0	30.1	27.8	2.1	18.9	10.6	7.6	.7	6.0
Construction Laborers .....	8.4	14.9	6.0	.7	5.6	.4	—	5.1	1.0
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	2.1	33.0	29.9	—	3.2	.7	—	2.5	1.2
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	22.0	9.6	5.9	—	10.3	—	—	10.3	1.6
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	7.1	—	—	—	107.7	—	—	106.8	1.8
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	10.0	3.9	2.0	—	3.8	.7	.5	2.6	3.1
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	8.9	28.5	28.3	—	6.1	—	—	5.4	4.7
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	5.0	17.1	9.4	.2	10.7	—	—	10.6	1.5
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	10.3	6.8	3.6	.3	1.9	.5	.2	1.1	4.0
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	11.1	14.8	12.6	.9	3.5	.3	—	3.0	.9
Carpenters .....	3.1	1.4	.3	—	1.8	1.6	—	—	1.3
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	2.8	79.4	73.0	—	7.2	4.0	3.1	—	2.8
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers .....	18.5	10.2	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	5.6	18.2	11.0	.7	.9	.4	—	.3	.4
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	6.0	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks .....	3.0	—	—	—	2.5	1.9	—	—	—
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	8.4	3.1	2.0	3.7	.7	—	—	.7	.7
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	3.8	3.0	2.1	—	3.1	—	—	—	—
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	1.8	43.1	41.5	—	14.6	6.7	7.2	.7	.8
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	2.6	5.1	.5	.8	1.3	.4	.3	.6	.9
Food Service Managers .....	8.0	7.3	7.0	—	2.8	2.1	—	—	—
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	15.2	2.3	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	—
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators .....	7.6	11.8	7.2	1.1	1.3	—	—	1.1	—
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment .....	17.7	8.0	3.4	—	2.6	—	2.3	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The 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).  
<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> These occupations have at least 0.1% of full-time equivalent employment.  
<sup>4</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

**TABLE 15. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days<sup>2</sup> away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> for event or exposure and part of body by nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2014**

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 .....	420,870	38.9	10	97,080	9.0	5	95,550	8.8	32	197,870	18.3	9
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>												
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal .....	18,820	1.7	8	10,490	1.0	5	3,790	.4	15	13,420	1.2	7
Intentional injury by other person .....	6,470	.6	7	6,000	.6	5	1,330	.1	18	6,460	.6	6
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	11,330	1.0	9	3,670	.3	7	2,020	.2	14	5,810	.5	9
Animal and insect related incidents .....	860	.1	7	740	.1	7	410	-	7	1,000	.1	11
Transportation incidents .....	18,910	1.7	11	6,130	.6	6	6,170	.6	49	16,770	1.6	10
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles .....	14,930	1.4	10	3,340	.3	7	3,400	.3	49	13,380	1.2	10
Fires and explosions .....	70	-	5	60	-	9	160	-	113	100	-	6
Falls, slips, trips .....	108,330	10.0	10	38,460	3.6	6	52,990	4.9	40	62,350	5.8	9
Slips, trips without fall .....	33,260	3.1	8	390	-	7	3,180	.3	41	7,190	.7	13
Fall on same level .....	56,150	5.2	12	31,230	2.9	6	34,370	3.2	37	42,600	3.9	6
Fall to lower level .....	15,670	1.4	13	6,130	.6	6	14,210	1.3	45	11,810	1.1	19
Exposure to harmful substances or environments .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	880	.1	2
Contact with object, equipment .....	22,170	2.1	11	41,520	3.8	4	29,140	2.7	21	28,050	2.6	5
Struck by object or equipment .....	9,780	.9	11	26,890	2.5	4	17,670	1.6	22	16,410	1.5	5
Struck against object or equipment .....	7,760	.7	13	9,800	.9	4	3,400	.3	21	7,210	.7	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment .....	3,430	.3	6	4,200	.4	4	7,200	.7	18	2,950	.3	7
Overexertion and bodily reaction .....	250,070	23.1	10	120	-	3	2,950	.3	35	74,760	6.9	12
Overexertion in lifting or lowering .....	83,820	7.8	10	20	-	1	480	-	41	21,790	2.0	13
Repetitive motion involving microtasks .....	8,770	.8	20	-	-	-	20	-	2	5,860	.5	15
All other event or exposures .....	2,500	.2	22	300	-	33	350	-	70	1,550	.1	5
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>												
Head .....	340	-	5	11,800	1.1	3	3,620	.3	10	13,880	1.3	3
Eye(s) .....	30	-	2	1,160	.1	3	40	-	19	2,390	.2	2
Neck .....	10,110	.9	8	260	-	4	410	-	63	3,190	.3	5
Trunk .....	155,920	14.4	7	15,100	1.4	5	10,740	1.0	41	55,220	5.1	8
Back .....	140,140	13.0	7	5,230	.5	5	2,280	.2	49	43,440	4.0	9
Upper extremities .....	104,760	9.7	17	21,720	2.0	5	40,320	3.7	24	45,430	4.2	14
Shoulder .....	56,800	5.3	27	2,730	.3	7	3,010	.3	46	18,000	1.7	23
Arm .....	16,610	1.5	18	4,730	.4	5	9,240	.9	25	7,720	.7	10
Wrist .....	13,880	1.3	7	1,630	.2	11	10,790	1.0	30	5,100	.5	12
Hand .....	9,030	.8	7	10,710	1.0	4	16,750	1.6	15	9,060	.8	7
Lower extremities .....	112,920	10.4	11	31,020	2.9	5	37,860	3.5	42	38,500	3.6	11
Knee .....	51,140	4.7	19	12,060	1.1	6	2,650	.2	54	21,020	1.9	17
Ankle .....	39,570	3.7	7	1,710	.2	4	10,510	1.0	49	5,110	.5	7
Foot .....	6,710	.6	7	10,560	1.0	3	16,270	1.5	23	5,970	.6	5
Body systems .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	1
Multiple .....	35,930	3.3	13	16,660	1.5	5	2,510	.2	66	40,620	3.8	9
All other parts of body .....	900	.1	8	520	-	9	90	-	46	1,000	.1	8

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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

fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>3</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

TABLE 16. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days<sup>2</sup> away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> and musculoskeletal disorders<sup>4</sup> by selected worker occupation<sup>5</sup> and ownership, 2014

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, state, and local government <sup>6,7,8</sup>			Private industry <sup>6,7,8</sup>			State government <sup>7,8</sup>			Local government <sup>7,8</sup>		
	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 .....	365,580	33.8	13	298,460	31.9	13	16,670	42.1	14	50,450	48.4	13
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	21,480	—	12	20,590	111.0	11	150	—	19	730	324.8	14
Nursing assistants .....	20,920	199.8	7	18,510	191.1	6	720	259.7	12	1,690	304.2	8
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers .....	17,030	111.7	19	16,410	108.0	20	50	—	2	570	319.8	8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	14,530	95.4	13	7,830	67.6	13	1,160	202.3	13	5,540	185.2	13
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	11,870	88.8	15	11,700	88.3	15	80	85.5	41	90	67.2	6
Registered nurses .....	11,360	55.0	9	9,820	55.3	9	640	60.1	14	900	48.8	9
Light truck or delivery services drivers .....	10,390	139.0	27	10,240	137.1	29	60	—	5	100	158.4	6
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	8,880	81.0	10	5,880	63.9	10	620	154.6	20	2,380	175.1	8
Retail salespersons .....	7,380	23.1	8	7,380	22.9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production workers, all other .....	7,140	—	15	7,130	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	6,650	98.4	10	6,090	93.1	10	250	451.1	9	310	158.9	8
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	5,930	86.3	13	3,120	51.7	10	330	268.1	6	2,470	347.9	23
Construction laborers .....	5,790	80.8	14	4,720	68.4	10	60	215.7	7	1,010	362.3	45
Firefighters .....	5,760	178.8	15	40	29.2	19	—	—	—	5,710	208.0	15
Personal care aides .....	5,300	60.6	10	4,380	50.4	9	780	634.5	18	150	150.7	6
Police and sheriffs patrol officers .....	5,180	91.0	27	—	—	—	710	112.7	7	4,450	95.5	29
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers .....	4,450	40.5	16	4,450	40.3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics .....	4,210	74.7	15	3,950	72.2	15	120	205.8	2	140	100.0	8
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	4,210	—	16	4,210	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cargo and freight agents .....	4,120	—	26	4,120	572.4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters .....	3,950	75.3	17	3,660	71.0	16	160	418.8	42	140	145.9	16
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics .....	3,880	184.4	12	2,630	193.5	7	40	—	8	1,210	178.0	25
Food preparation workers .....	3,790	—	8	3,110	62.5	8	150	—	11	520	—	2
Driversales workers .....	3,790	—	15	3,780	98.0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health aides .....	3,270	55.4	11	3,160	54.2	12	70	116.0	5	40	62.5	6
Cashiers .....	3,130	15.2	11	3,080	15.1	11	40	54.0	9	—	—	—
Customer service representatives .....	2,940	15.1	36	2,900	15.2	42	20	10.3	6	20	6.1	7
Correctional officers and jailers .....	2,850	75.1	24	80	37.5	12	2,210	102.6	27	560	41.3	14
Flight attendants .....	2,480	—	15	2,480	331.3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants .....	2,270	28.2	14	690	40.3	22	30	14.3	2	1,550	27.1	14
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	2,250	41.7	9	1,830	37.5	7	170	78.2	50	250	77.0	10
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse .....	2,090	—	7	2,080	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, transit and intercity .....	2,090	—	13	840	149.0	11	360	—	21	880	181.2	13
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	2,010	59.8	12	1,740	53.9	14	60	149.7	17	220	174.4	8
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	1,990	36.1	8	1,980	35.7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians .....	1,900	37.2	12	1,640	33.3	12	120	189.0	11	140	94.0	18
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	1,880	9.6	10	1,820	9.7	10	—	—	—	40	3.8	40
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	1,880	79.5	24	1,310	63.5	29	140	423.6	31	430	162.8	11
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers .....	1,820	96.0	28	1,810	96.9	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	1,720	36.3	14	1,700	35.8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand .....	1,720	—	13	1,720	33.4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highway maintenance workers .....	1,690	143.2	10	20	36.2	19	860	245.3	12	810	111.3	10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 16. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, and median days<sup>2</sup> away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>3</sup> and musculoskeletal disorders<sup>4</sup> by selected worker occupation<sup>5</sup> and ownership, 2014 — Continued

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)											
	Total private, state, and local government <sup>6,7,8</sup>			Private industry <sup>6,7,8</sup>			State government <sup>7,8</sup>			Local government <sup>7,8</sup>		
	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
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers .....	1,640	70.9	12	1,360	62.0	11	50	103.2	28	240	260.5	13
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	1,640	47.0	13	1,600	45.6	13	30	—	59	—	—	—
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers .....	1,570	32.7	12	1,380	30.9	12	20	17.5	6	170	70.7	22
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	1,510	61.1	4	1,460	59.6	4	—	—	—	40	104.7	14
Telecommunications line installers and repairers .....	1,500	142.7	28	1,460	137.9	28	—	—	—	40	—	28
Refuse and recyclable material collectors .....	1,470	156.7	8	680	114.2	9	—	—	—	800	246.4	8
Office clerks, general .....	1,440	6.8	6	750	4.2	4	320	25.3	5	370	16.9	15
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other .....	1,430	—	12	1,430	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> The 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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 fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

<sup>4</sup> Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which 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, and 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.

<sup>5</sup> Selected occupations ranked in descending musculoskeletal disorder count for private, State, and local

government.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012*) 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.