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**NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES REQUIRING DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, 2015**

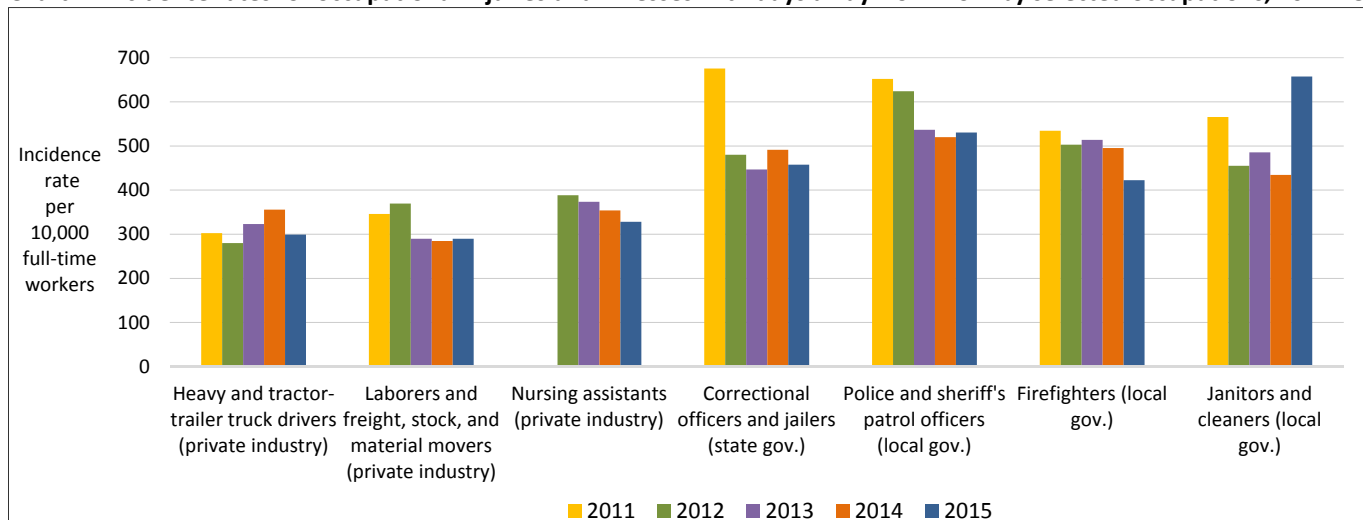
The overall incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate was 104.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 107.1 cases in 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In 2015, there were 1,153,490 days-away-from-work cases in private industry, state government, and local government—essentially unchanged from the number of cases reported in 2014. The median days away from work to recuperate—a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses—was 8 days in 2015, 1 day fewer than reported in 2014. (See table 1.)

**Private sector occupations**

In the private sector, the incidence rate per 10,000 full-time workers was 93.9 cases in 2015, down from 97.8 cases in 2014. (See table 1.)

- Occupations that had among the highest number of cases in 2015 resulting in days away from work included heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; and nursing assistants. (See table 3.)
- The incidence rates decreased for heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (298.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 355.4) and nursing assistants (327.8 in 2015, down from 353.6).
- Private sector laborers and freight, stock, and material movers had 56,550 days-away-from-work cases in 2015, an increase from 2014 levels. However, the incidence rate of 289.4 cases was not significantly different from the rate reported in 2014 (284.5 cases). (See table 3 and chart A).

**Chart A. Incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by selected occupations, 2011-15**



Note: These occupations had at least 0.1 percent of employment and among the highest case counts in their respective ownership classes.  
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## State and local government occupations

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for state (149.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) and local government (177.5) were essentially unchanged in 2015. (See table 1.)

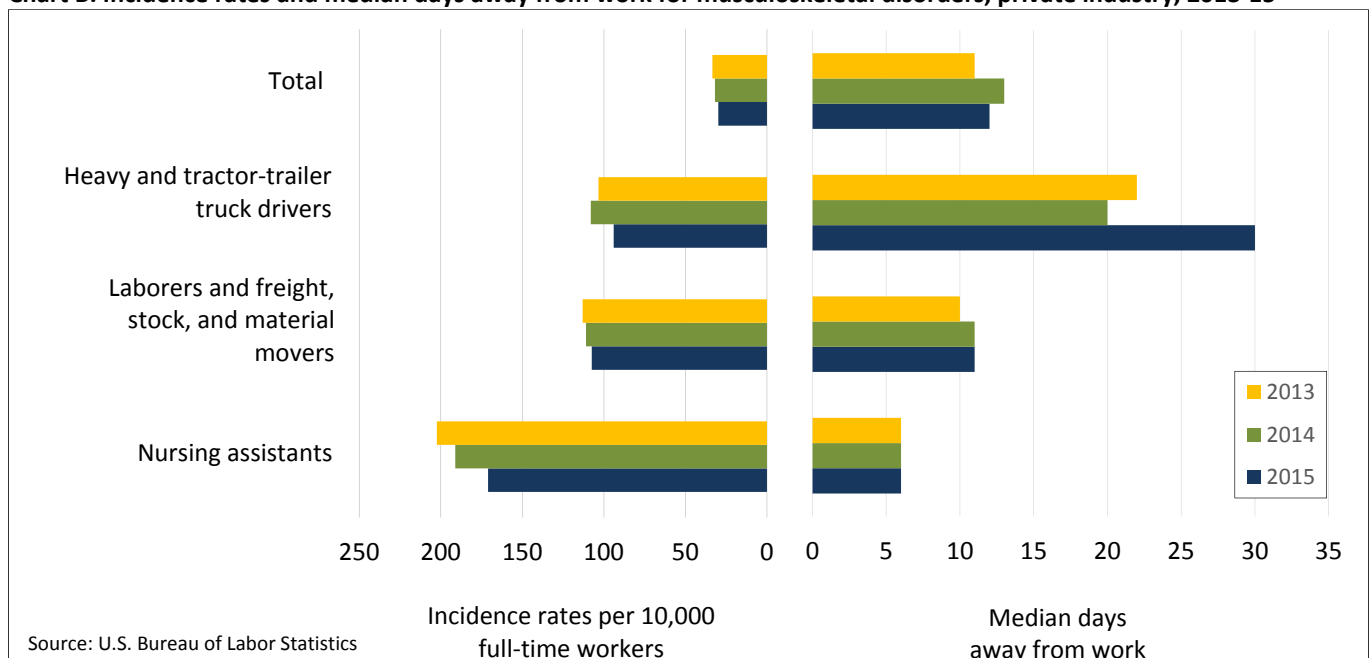
- In state or local government, there were five occupations with at least 10,000 cases: police and sheriff's patrol officers; firefighters; janitors and cleaners; and teacher assistants in local government and correctional officers and jailers in state government. (See table 3.)
- The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses to janitors and cleaners in local government increased to 657.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015 from 434.0 cases in 2014. (See chart A.)
- The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses to firefighters in local government decreased to 422.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015 from a rate of 495.2 in 2014. (See chart A.)

## Musculoskeletal disorders

In 2015, musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), such as sprains or strains resulting from overexertion in lifting, accounted for 31 percent (356,910 cases) of the total cases for all workers. Of the total MSD cases, 80 percent occurred to private industry workers. This resulted in an incidence rate of 29.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 31.9 cases in 2014. Private industry workers who sustained an MSD required a median of 12 days (down from 13 days in 2014) to recuperate before returning to work in 2015, compared to 8 days for all days-away-from-work cases. (See chart B and table 9.)

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (20,990), nursing assistants (16,860), and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (14,900) each incurred at least 5 percent of the total private sector MSD cases in 2015.
- The MSD incidence rate for nursing assistants was 171.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 191.1 in 2014.
- For heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, both the MSD rate (94.0) and number (14,900) of MSD cases in 2015 decreased from 2014 figures. However, the median days away from work increased to 30 days, up from 20 days in 2014. (See table 9 and chart B.)

**Chart B. Incidence rates and median days away from work for musculoskeletal disorders, private industry, 2013-15**

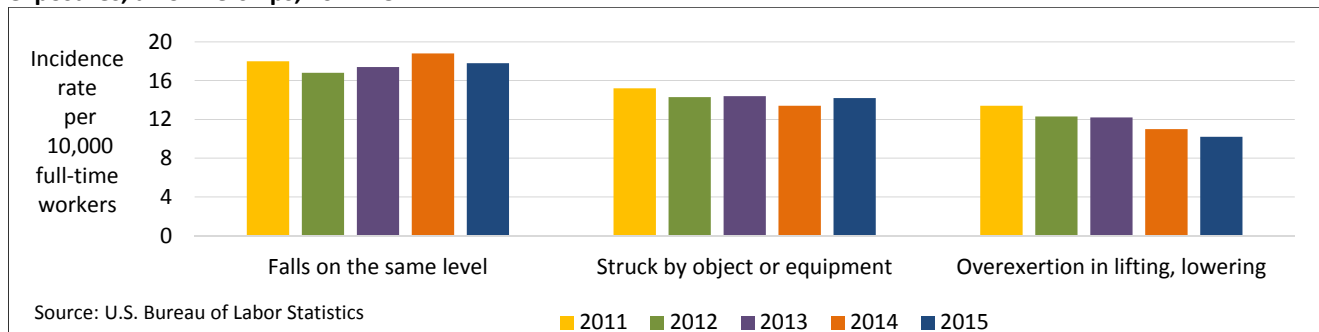


### Event or exposure leading to injury or illness

The leading major event or exposure resulting in occupational injuries or illnesses for all ownerships in 2015 was overexertion and bodily reaction with 376,190 cases accounting for 33 percent of total cases. The 2015 incidence rate for overexertion or bodily reaction was 33.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from 35.6 in 2014. (See table 4.)

Falls, slips, and trips accounted for 27 percent (309,060 cases) of the total occupational injuries and illnesses in 2015 and decreased from 2014 levels. The incidence rate for falls, slips, and trips was 27.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and was a decrease from the rate reported in 2014 (29.3).

**Chart C. Incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by selected detailed events or exposures, all ownerships, 2011-15**

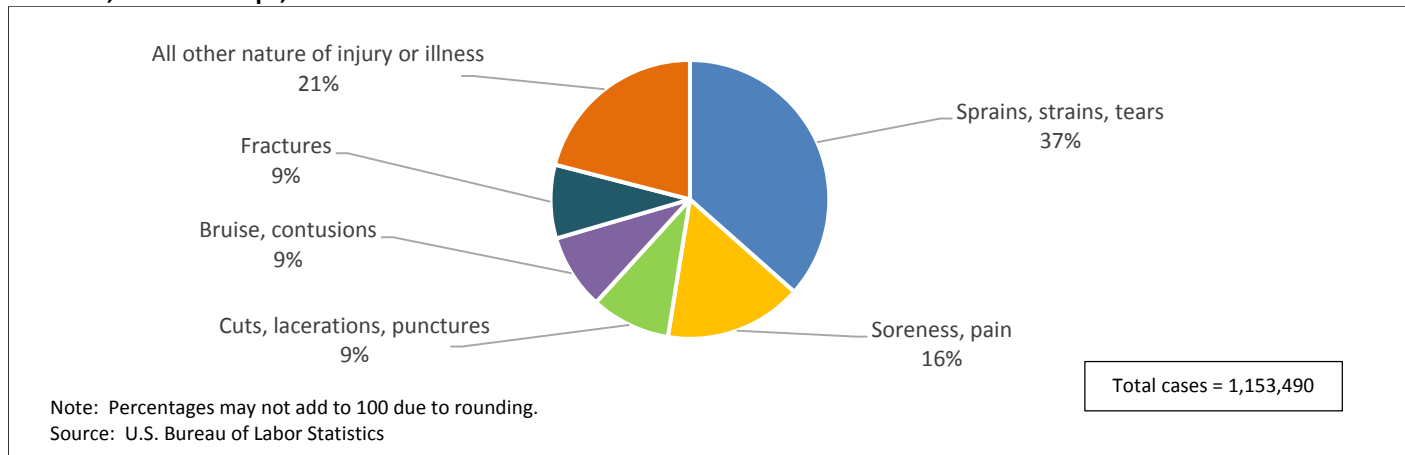


- The leading detailed types of event or exposure in 2015 included falls on the same level (197,260 cases), struck by object or equipment (157,490 cases), and overexertion in lifting or lowering (113,260 cases). (See table 4.)
- The incidence rate of workers being struck by an object or equipment increased to 14.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015 from 13.4 cases in 2014. (See chart C.) The number of struck by object or equipment cases for laborers and freight, stock, and material movers increased to 12,240 cases in 2015 and contributed to the overall increase.

### Nature of injury or illness

The leading nature (type) of injury or illness in 2015 for all ownerships was sprains, strains, or tears with 421,610 days-away-from-work cases accounting for 37 percent of total cases. The 2015 rate was 38.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from a rate of 38.9 in 2014. Workers who sustained sprains, strains, or tears required a median of 10 days away from work compared to 8 days for all types of injuries or illnesses. (See table 4 and chart D.)

**Chart D. Percent distribution for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work by selected nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2015**



- The rate of injuries and illnesses resulting from cuts, lacerations, or punctures was 9.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, up from 8.8 cases in 2014. (See table 7.) Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers; maintenance and repair workers, general; and janitors and cleaners were among the occupations that had increases in the number of cuts, lacerations, or punctures cases in 2015.
- Fractures (31 days), carpal tunnel syndrome (28 days), and amputations (22 days) required 14 or more additional median days away from work to recuperate than all types (8 days) of injuries or illnesses in 2015. (See table 4.) However, less than 1 percent of total cases resulted in carpal tunnel syndrome or amputation. Occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulted in a fractured bone in 9 percent of total cases. (See chart D.)

## **Industry**

Three private industry sectors had more than 100,000 days-away-from-work incidents in 2015: health care and social assistance (158,410), retail trade (123,770), and manufacturing (122,610). These 3 industries also had rates greater than the total rate of 93.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See tables 1 and 2.)

### *Health care and social assistance*

- The incidence rate was 113.6 cases in 2015, down from 121.3 cases in 2014. (See table 1.)
- The rate of fractures was 7.4 cases in 2015, up from 6.9 cases in 2014. (See table 2.)
- The median days away from work was 6 days in 2015, the same as reported in 2014.

### *Retail trade*

- The incidence rate was 105.3 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, which was not statistically different from the rate of 104.5 reported in 2014. (See table 1.)
- Cuts and lacerations accounted for 11 percent (13,490) of the total cases in retail trade in 2015.
- The rate of cuts and lacerations was 11.5 cases in 2015, up from 10.6 cases in 2014. (See table 2.)

### *Manufacturing*

- The incidence rate in manufacturing was 99.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 103.1 in 2014. (See table 1.)
- The rate of amputations in manufacturing increased to 2.1 cases in 2015 from 1.7 cases in 2014. (See table 2.)
- The median days away from work in manufacturing decreased to 9 days in 2015 from 10 days in 2014.

## **Demographics**

### *Gender*

- The incidence rate for men in private sector, state government, and local government (all ownerships) was 113.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015, down from 116.5 cases reported for 2014. (See table 5.)
- Injuries and illnesses to men accounted for 61 percent (702,400) of all cases and required a median of 10 days away from work, 3 days more than the median for women.
- The leading nature of injury or illness for both men and women was sprains, strains, or tears in 2015. The rate for men was 41.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers and 34.1 cases for women.

### *Age*

- Workers in the age group 45-54 for all ownerships had the highest number (280,100) of days-away-from-work cases in 2015. This resulted in a rate of 112.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, down from 117.2 in 2014. (See table 5.)

- Workers in age group 55-64 had among the highest incidence rate in 2015 with 115.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This was not significantly different from the rate of 116.3 reported in 2014.

#### *Race or ethnicity*

- There were 434,250 days-away-from-work cases reported among white workers in 2015, which accounted for 38 percent of all cases for all ownerships. (See table 5.)
- Hispanic or Latino workers had 142,170 occupational injuries or illnesses in 2015, accounting for 12 percent of the total cases.
- Black or African-American workers had 91,190 cases in 2015, accounting for 8 percent of total days-away-from-work cases.
- Race or ethnicity were unreported in 40 percent of all cases.

#### **Notes**

This release is the second in a series of releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for 2015. The first release, in October 2016, covered the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses-Annual Summary (SOII-AS) and reported counts and rates of injuries and illnesses by detailed industry and case type for 2015. A third release is scheduled in December 2016 for the 2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Data in this release are a subset of the SOII-AS 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 104 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. However, the same incidence rate in the SOII annual summary news release is reported as 1.0 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/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/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 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 July 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).

Beginning in January 2015, for the DJTR study a new set of six industries replaced the original pilot industries. The new industries for which detailed DJTR data are being collected are beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; general merchandise stores; couriers and messengers; waste management and remediation services; hospitals; and accommodation. The 2015 DJTR data for these industries will be

released in 2017. Data for the details of days of job transfer or restriction cases can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction.htm>.

### **Completeness of SOII**

BLS has long acknowledged that some conditions that 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. Following the four state study, BLS conducted a nationwide follow-back survey with SOII respondents in 2015 and 2016. Analysis of the results of this study will help BLS learn more about recordkeeping practices and timing issues that may negatively affect employer 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 and will pilot test collection of these data beginning in 2017. 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, 2015

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Musculo-skeletal disorders (incidence rate)	Incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>5</sup>							
					Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	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> .....	1,153,490	8	32.2	104.0	24.3	27.9	10.2	2.2	4.7	5.7	0.2	6.8
<b>Total private industry</b> <sup>6,7,8</sup> .....	902,160	8	29.8	93.9	24.2	24.8	9.8	2.2	4.2	4.8	.1	4.0
Total goods producing .....	226,320	10	33.1	112.1	39.2	26.8	9.9	4.0	5.2	3.6	.3	1.5
Natural resources and mining <sup>6,7</sup> .....	23,830	8	26.9	126.8	38.4	35.8	8.4	2.1	7.0	6.4	.8	8.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>6</sup> .....	18,660	6	39.6	189.0	53.5	54.4	11.2	3.8	10.9	10.1	.9	15.0
Mining <sup>7</sup> .....	5,160	29	12.9	57.9	21.7	15.2	5.3	—	2.5	2.3	.7	.5
Construction .....	79,890	13	34.6	134.8	44.8	40.3	10.6	1.2	4.7	5.7	.2	1.3
Manufacturing .....	122,610	9	33.4	99.0	36.7	19.0	9.7	5.7	5.2	2.1	.2	.5
Total service providing .....	675,840	8	28.9	89.1	20.1	24.3	9.8	1.7	3.9	5.2	.1	4.7
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....	279,150	11	44.5	124.5	33.1	30.8	17.3	2.0	3.1	9.0	.2	1.6
Wholesale trade .....	60,340	9	38.4	106.5	31.8	24.1	14.7	1.9	2.6	6.8	.2	.8
Retail trade .....	123,770	7	36.2	105.3	32.0	26.6	16.1	1.9	3.2	3.7	.1	1.7
Transportation and warehousing .....	90,990	20	76.4	204.3	40.1	51.4	25.2	2.3	3.6	26.5	.1	2.6
Utilities .....	4,060	19	27.7	73.4	12.3	22.0	5.1	3.0	2.1	5.3	1.4	1.1
Information .....	14,050	18	21.3	56.3	9.1	15.7	3.0	2.0	1.8	4.9	—	1.2
Financial activities .....	30,110	7	11.7	41.3	7.5	15.3	4.8	2.3	1.5	3.0	—	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	20,630	7	34.5	111.0	26.8	31.5	17.0	2.1	4.4	8.3	—	3.0
Professional and business services .....	67,320	7	11.3	44.5	9.4	14.6	3.6	1.0	1.7	3.6	—	2.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	18,030	5	5.6	22.8	3.4	7.1	1.6	.5	1.1	1.4	—	3.2
Management of companies and enterprises .....	5,700	8	7.0	26.6	5.1	11.2	2.5	.7	1.1	1.3	—	.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .....	43,590	9	21.9	85.7	20.6	27.5	7.1	2.0	3.0	7.8	.1	3.1
Education and health services .....	168,940	6	39.3	106.8	13.4	29.2	10.9	1.7	4.8	4.2	.1	13.7
Educational services .....	10,530	5	12.8	56.3	10.5	18.8	3.4	.9	1.3	1.4	—	10.8
Health care and social assistance .....	158,410	6	42.9	113.6	13.8	30.6	11.9	1.8	5.2	4.6	.1	14.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	92,670	6	20.3	96.2	29.7	27.6	6.9	1.8	10.5	2.0	.1	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	14,110	6	28.8	105.8	24.6	30.9	8.5	2.5	6.4	2.8	.1	8.4
Accommodation and food services .....	78,560	6	19.0	94.7	30.5	27.1	6.7	1.6	11.1	1.8	.1	2.9
Other services .....	23,600	6	22.0	75.9	21.9	17.9	6.5	1.7	3.4	4.9	.3	4.6

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, 2015 — Continued**

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Musculoskeletal disorders (incidence rate)	Incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>5</sup>							
					Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	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 state government<sup>6,7,8</sup></b> .....	59,590	11	41.0	149.2	17.8	38.3	8.4	2.3	6.5	10.8	0.1	31.2
Total service providing .....	57,960	11	40.5	147.8	17.3	37.9	8.2	2.3	6.4	10.4	.1	31.7
Education and health services .....	25,980	10	36.8	127.2	14.4	30.5	9.1	1.8	3.4	4.3	—	35.6
Educational services .....	7,520	10	17.3	50.5	7.1	18.6	5.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	—	1.4
Health care and social assistance .....	18,460	10	89.4	334.4	34.0	62.5	19.2	3.5	5.9	11.7	—	127.7
Public administration .....	27,500	12	40.7	157.5	17.1	45.5	6.5	2.6	9.6	10.3	.2	29.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	18,620	13	67.2	261.6	26.2	67.3	10.5	2.5	11.4	13.6	—	66.6
<b>Total local government<sup>6,7,8</sup></b> .....	191,750	9	50.2	177.5	28.4	51.1	14.4	2.1	8.2	11.6	.5	23.0
Total goods producing .....	3,250	20	112.7	320.9	69.1	102.8	35.9	5.8	5.6	24.9	—	—
Construction .....	3,250	20	113.2	322.0	69.2	103.0	36.0	5.8	5.6	25.0	—	—
Total service providing .....	188,490	9	49.6	176.1	28.0	50.6	14.1	2.1	8.2	11.5	.5	23.2
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>9</sup> .....	14,920	17	123.5	315.2	49.6	55.1	26.3	8.9	13.9	44.3	—	24.6
Transportation and warehousing .....	9,790	19	148.0	391.0	60.1	48.9	15.0	9.1	12.9	80.2	—	35.1
Utilities .....	5,130	10	96.8	232.1	38.0	62.8	39.3	8.8	15.1	4.1	—	12.8
Education and health services .....	80,810	8	34.2	124.7	21.2	43.1	10.7	1.1	4.6	3.4	—	15.4
Educational services .....	69,800	8	31.0	121.7	21.7	43.8	10.1	.9	4.2	3.5	—	14.8
Health care and social assistance .....	11,010	7	58.8	148.5	16.7	37.3	15.9	2.7	7.4	2.7	—	20.1
Public administration .....	84,380	9	66.8	248.2	34.7	63.6	17.5	2.8	13.7	20.3	1.4	39.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	38,200	10	103.6	414.0	56.2	93.6	20.8	2.4	26.1	31.6	2.1	85.2

<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> Data shown in columns correspond to Event codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<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 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, 2015**

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup>				
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions
<b>Total private, state and local government ..</b>	1,153,490	8	104.0	38.0	8.9	8.1	0.5	9.1
<b>Total private industry<sup>6,7,8</sup> .....</b>	902,160	8	93.9	33.8	8.4	8.2	.6	7.9
Total goods producing .....	226,320	10	112.1	33.4	13.2	12.6	1.6	7.7
Natural resources and mining <sup>6,7</sup> .....	23,830	8	126.8	36.5	15.1	9.1	1.4	13.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>6</sup> .....	18,660	6	189.0	51.9	17.3	15.4	1.4	20.9
Mining <sup>7</sup> .....	5,160	29	57.9	19.4	12.7	2.1	1.4	4.7
Construction .....	79,890	13	134.8	38.8	19.8	17.2	.7	6.7
Manufacturing .....	122,610	9	99.0	30.3	9.8	10.9	2.1	7.4
Total service providing .....	675,840	8	89.1	33.9	7.2	7.0	.3	8.0
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....	279,150	11	124.5	51.8	10.3	9.8	.5	12.5
Wholesale trade .....	60,340	9	106.5	41.4	9.8	9.1	.6	9.1
Retail trade .....	123,770	7	105.3	41.0	7.7	11.5	.4	11.4
Transportation and warehousing .....	90,990	20	204.3	96.1	17.8	7.2	.6	20.7
Utilities .....	4,060	19	73.4	31.6	8.1	4.0	—	4.7
Information .....	14,050	18	56.3	22.5	5.4	2.2	—	3.4
Financial activities .....	30,110	7	41.3	12.8	4.4	4.1	—	2.2
Real estate and rental and leasing ...	20,630	7	111.0	35.7	12.0	15.1	—	4.3
Professional and business services .....	67,320	7	44.5	14.5	4.4	3.3	.2	3.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	18,030	5	22.8	6.2	2.2	1.1	—	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises .....	5,700	8	26.6	8.7	4.0	2.4	—	2.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .....	43,590	9	85.7	29.9	7.8	7.0	.4	6.2
Education and health services .....	168,940	6	106.8	46.5	7.2	3.0	.1	10.7
Educational services .....	10,530	5	56.3	18.6	5.9	3.0	.1	6.2
Health care and social assistance .....	158,410	6	113.6	50.3	7.4	3.0	.1	11.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	92,670	6	96.2	24.2	6.9	16.9	.4	7.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ..	14,110	6	105.8	35.7	8.8	8.8	.6	7.3
Accommodation and food services ...	78,560	6	94.7	22.3	6.6	18.2	.4	7.2
Other services .....	23,600	6	75.9	23.3	7.3	5.9	1.2	5.0

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, 2015 — Continued

Industry	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup>						
	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>	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.8	16.6	15.8
<b>Total private industry<sup>6,7,8</sup> .....</b>	1.6	.3	.5	.3	2.4	14.2	14.2
Total goods producing .....	1.4	.8	1.1	.3	2.7	14.9	19.8
Natural resources and mining <sup>6,7</sup> .....	1.7	1.2	.6	.2	3.6	18.8	23.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting <sup>6</sup> .....	2.4	1.2	1.1	.4	5.9	32.9	35.6
Mining <sup>7</sup> .....	1.0	1.2	—	—	1.0	3.2	11.0
Construction .....	.5	.7	.2	.1	2.8	20.1	22.7
Manufacturing .....	1.7	.8	1.6	.4	2.6	11.9	17.8
Total service providing .....	1.6	.2	.4	.2	2.3	14.0	12.8
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....	.9	.3	.3	.2	2.9	16.6	16.9
Wholesale trade .....	.5	.6	.4	.1	3.0	15.0	15.4
Retail trade .....	1.4	.3	.3	.2	1.6	14.0	14.4
Transportation and warehousing .....	.4	.2	.3	.5	6.1	26.6	26.4
Utilities .....	.5	—	.3	—	3.6	10.2	9.5
Information .....	.2	—	.3	.2	1.8	9.3	10.4
Financial activities .....	.2	.1	.8	.3	1.7	7.6	6.5
Real estate and rental and leasing ...	.5	.6	.2	.5	2.8	20.5	17.7
Professional and business services .....	.5	.1	.2	.3	1.0	7.7	7.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	.1	—	.2	.1	.3	4.0	5.2
Management of companies and enterprises .....	.5	—	.2	—	.7	3.6	4.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .....	1.0	.3	.4	.9	2.2	15.3	13.2
Education and health services .....	.8	.2	.3	.3	2.9	19.6	14.2
Educational services .....	.6	—	.3	—	2.3	9.9	8.7
Health care and social assistance ....	.8	.2	.3	.3	3.0	20.9	15.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.9	.2	.3	.2	2.7	14.9	13.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation ..	2.2	.3	.2	.2	3.8	17.3	19.5
Accommodation and food services ...	8.8	.2	.3	.1	2.5	14.5	12.9
Other services .....	1.2	.1	.6	—	1.6	12.6	12.9

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, 2015 — Continued**

Industry	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup>				
				Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations	Amputations	Bruises, contusions
<b>Total state government</b> <sup>6,7,8</sup> .....	59,590	11	149.2	56.4	8.2	4.5	0.1	13.3
Total service providing .....	57,960	11	147.8	56.0	8.1	4.3	.1	13.1
Education and health services .....	25,980	10	127.2	47.8	5.3	4.1	—	13.6
Educational services .....	7,520	10	50.5	18.7	4.0	3.3	—	3.9
Health care and social assistance ....	18,460	10	334.4	126.1	8.9	6.1	—	39.8
Public administration .....	27,500	12	157.5	56.3	11.4	3.8	—	10.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	18,620	13	261.6	97.3	13.0	5.8	—	17.3
<b>Total local government</b> <sup>6,7,8</sup> .....	191,750	9	177.5	68.9	13.0	8.1	.3	17.5
Total goods producing .....	3,250	20	320.9	129.9	48.7	20.0	—	24.7
Construction .....	3,250	20	322.0	130.5	48.8	20.1	—	24.7
Total service providing .....	188,490	9	176.1	68.3	12.7	8.0	.3	17.4
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....	14,920	17	315.2	146.1	11.1	14.4	.7	19.0
Transportation and warehousing .....	9,790	19	391.0	184.3	10.3	8.0	—	30.3
Utilities .....	5,130	10	232.1	104.2	12.1	21.6	—	6.4
Education and health services .....	80,810	8	124.7	47.3	12.3	3.8	—	15.7
Educational services .....	69,800	8	121.7	45.0	12.9	3.9	—	15.4
Health care and social assistance ....	11,010	7	148.5	65.2	6.9	3.5	—	17.9
Public administration .....	84,380	9	248.2	96.1	14.2	12.9	.7	20.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	38,200	10	414.0	166.0	24.0	16.9	2.0	41.0

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, 2015 — Continued**

Industry	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup>						
	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<sup>6,7,8</sup></b> .....	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	5.8	35.0	22.1
Total service providing .....	1.3	.2	.7	.1	5.8	34.8	21.9
Education and health services .....	.8	.3	.4	.1	4.7	33.7	15.4
Educational services .....	.5	.3	.2	.1	1.5	10.0	7.6
Health care and social assistance .....	1.8	.4	1.2	—	13.4	97.8	36.6
Public administration .....	1.8	—	.9	.1	5.9	36.1	28.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	1.3	—	1.3	—	11.2	63.2	48.2
<b>Total local government<sup>6,7,8</sup></b> .....	1.8	.2	.4	.1	6.0	31.6	27.6
Total goods producing .....	—	—	3.8	—	9.5	35.8	41.8
Construction .....	—	—	3.9	—	9.5	36.0	41.9
Total service providing .....	1.8	.2	.4	.1	5.9	31.6	27.5
Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>9</sup> .....	—	1.0	.9	—	17.4	45.5	56.5
Transportation and warehousing .....	—	—	1.1	—	26.9	62.5	62.3
Utilities .....	—	2.1	—	—	6.9	26.7	50.4
Education and health services .....	.8	.1	.2	.2	3.8	22.9	16.9
Educational services .....	.5	—	.1	.1	3.8	22.2	16.9
Health care and social assistance .....	2.9	.7	.4	.3	4.2	28.5	16.8
Public administration .....	3.2	.1	.8	—	8.6	43.6	43.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	4.9	—	.6	—	14.0	59.9	76.2

<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 Nature codes 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 selected worker occupation<sup>4</sup> and ownership, 2015**

Occupation <sup>4</sup>	Total private, state, and local government <sup>5,6,7</sup>			Private industry <sup>5,6,7</sup>		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total .....	1,153,490	104.0	8	902,160	93.9	8
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	29,670	497.7	8	200	401.1	16
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	16,080	420.2	11	610	345.4	7
Firefighters .....	13,280	397.5	11	200	143.0	14
Nursing Assistants .....	37,370	348.5	6	32,320	327.8	5
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	7,880	319.5	9	7,420	318.7	8
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	24,780	314.0	14	23,330	298.0	15
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	6,670	313.5	9	4,160	291.0	8
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	49,260	307.5	22	47,350	298.7	21
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand .....	59,010	297.8	9	56,550	289.4	9
Food Preparation Workers .....	15,860	290.8	6	14,310	277.0	6
Sheet Metal Workers .....	3,360	289.9	7	3,340	289.5	7
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	3,320	278.0	3	3,080	264.6	3
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	42,740	277.4	10	20,200	172.0	9
Construction Laborers .....	19,960	265.3	11	18,530	256.0	11
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	30,020	262.4	9	22,820	240.2	8
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	17,440	255.6	7	16,390	248.6	7
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	5,870	246.0	18	4,080	199.6	18
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	4,140	235.9	9	3,490	208.8	10
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	3,100	213.6	11	2,990	213.6	11
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	11,920	207.2	8	11,450	206.3	7
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	3,360	201.0	5	2,700	165.3	5
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	14,180	194.1	7	10,100	157.2	7
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters .....	6,860	193.7	22	6,410	190.0	23
Teacher Assistants .....	15,590	185.9	5	2,840	156.5	5
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	6,680	185.8	13	3,130	176.4	12
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria .....	5,450	184.9	8	2,970	161.6	5
Chefs and Head Cooks .....	2,180	182.7	5	2,120	181.9	5
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop .....	4,400	182.6	13	3,130	137.2	19
Carpenters .....	9,990	179.6	12	9,710	178.2	12
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	2,770	175.5	11	2,600	169.4	10
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	3,510	175.3	20	3,490	177.5	20
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers .....	5,950	163.9	7	5,800	160.4	7
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks .....	1,810	158.0	13	1,780	156.6	13
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers .....	2,350	156.8	7	1,560	130.2	4
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand .....	2,650	155.7	10	2,340	140.2	8
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	21,420	154.4	8	21,160	154.7	8
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers .....	3,450	151.4	5	2,800	130.2	5
Personal Care Aides .....	14,640	149.4	8	12,800	132.0	8
Dishwashers .....	4,600	145.6	6	4,510	144.3	6
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians .....	1,830	144.5	8	1,640	143.8	8

See footnotes at end of table.

**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 selected worker occupation<sup>4</sup> and ownership, 2015 — Continued**

Occupation <sup>4</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
Total .....	59,590	149.2	11	191,750	177.5	9
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	2,790	393.9	13	26,680	530.2	7
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	10,790	457.5	14	4,680	333.0	5
Firefighters .....	690	624.4	4	12,390	422.2	12
Nursing Assistants .....	2,220	737.9	8	2,830	494.5	6
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	180	368.5	9	280	303.8	16
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	60	—	14	1,390	1,975.9	8
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	—	—	—	2,500	387.5	10
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	110	—	16	1,790	896.5	30
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand .....	240	296.0	9	2,210	957.6	8
Food Preparation Workers .....	310	853.1	10	1,240	490.5	6
Sheet Metal Workers .....	20	—	43	—	—	—
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	60	—	24	170	—	3
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	2,400	405.7	15	20,140	657.4	10
Construction Laborers .....	130	—	25	1,310	485.8	7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	1,400	320.3	10	5,810	390.4	10
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	340	687.5	6	710	365.9	6
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	350	863.1	22	1,430	486.3	15
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	120	—	6	540	834.2	9
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	20	—	14	90	215.6	14
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	180	310.6	10	290	193.1	10
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	370	—	13	290	547.7	3
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	710	557.1	7	3,370	451.0	7
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters .....	120	295.5	13	330	246.4	9
Teacher Assistants .....	120	53.7	9	12,630	207.7	5
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	—	—	—	3,530	206.7	13
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria .....	500	576.5	20	1,980	210.2	12
Chefs and Head Cooks .....	50	—	180	—	—	—
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop .....	60	—	12	1,200	1,505.8	7
Carpenters .....	140	378.4	10	140	155.2	21
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	100	—	85	80	275.5	15
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers .....	30	—	5	120	—	6
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks .....	—	—	—	20	—	1
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers ...	130	216.2	10	650	284.0	20
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand .....	120	—	25	200	721.5	34
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	150	132.4	7	120	96.9	26
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers ....	60	—	7	590	619.0	6
Personal Care Aides .....	1,180	894.1	9	660	698.4	13
Dishwashers .....	—	—	—	90	—	4
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians .....	110	182.0	15	80	108.8	4

<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 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 injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015**

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total .....	1,153,490	104.0	8	902,160	93.9	8
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders<sup>7</sup></b> .....	356,910	32.2	12	286,350	29.8	12
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>						
Fractures .....	98,530	8.9	31	81,180	8.4	32
Sprains, strains, tears .....	421,610	38.0	10	324,700	33.8	10
Amputations .....	5,700	.5	22	5,360	.6	26
Cuts, lacerations, punctures .....	106,410	9.6	4	93,090	9.7	3
Cuts, lacerations .....	89,300	8.1	4	78,790	8.2	3
Punctures (except gunshot wounds) .....	17,110	1.5	3	14,300	1.5	3
Bruises, contusions .....	100,480	9.1	5	76,290	7.9	4
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	3,490	.3	3	3,200	.3	3
Heat (thermal) burns .....	17,520	1.6	5	15,010	1.6	4
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	31,570	2.8	10	22,800	2.4	10
With sprains .....	14,600	1.3	9	10,110	1.1	11
With fractures .....	4,540	.4	31	3,970	.4	32
Soreness, pain .....	184,400	16.6	8	136,300	14.2	7
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	5,650	.5	28	4,920	.5	28
Tendonitis (other or unspecified) .....	2,650	.2	14	2,470	.3	14
All other natures .....	175,500	15.8	7	136,840	14.2	7
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal .....	75,720	6.8	5	38,440	4.0	4
Intentional injury by other person .....	34,750	3.1	7	16,160	1.7	5
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	25,450	2.3	7	9,930	1.0	5
Animal and insect related incidents .....	14,740	1.3	3	12,020	1.3	3
Transportation incidents .....	63,210	5.7	10	46,360	4.8	11
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles ....	44,490	4.0	8	31,130	3.2	10
Fires and explosions .....	1,850	.2	9	1,270	.1	11
Falls, slips, trips .....	309,060	27.9	12	238,610	24.8	12
Slips, trips without fall .....	45,170	4.1	11	34,140	3.6	10
Fall on same level .....	197,260	17.8	10	149,180	15.5	10
Fall to lower level .....	60,490	5.5	18	50,490	5.3	19
Exposure to harmful substances or environments .....	51,650	4.7	4	40,250	4.2	3
Contact with object, equipment .....	269,910	24.3	5	232,120	24.2	5
Struck by object or equipment .....	157,490	14.2	5	135,280	14.1	5
Struck against object or equipment .....	59,010	5.3	5	50,160	5.2	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment .....	36,870	3.3	10	33,400	3.5	10
Overexertion and bodily reaction .....	376,190	33.9	12	300,600	31.3	12
Overexertion in lifting or lowering .....	113,260	10.2	11	94,420	9.8	11
Repetitive motion involving microtasks .....	24,410	2.2	22	21,230	2.2	22
All other event or exposures .....	5,900	.5	8	4,520	.5	7

See footnotes at end of table.

**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 injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015 — Continued**

Characteristic	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
Total .....	59,590	149.2	11	191,750	177.5	9
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders<sup>7</sup></b> .....	16,380	41.0	15	54,190	50.2	10
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>						
Fractures .....	3,270	8.2	46	14,070	13.0	30
Sprains, strains, tears .....	22,530	56.4	13	74,390	68.9	10
Amputations .....	40	.1	16	290	.3	12
Cuts, lacerations, punctures .....	2,360	5.9	4	10,950	10.1	4
Cuts, lacerations .....	1,790	4.5	4	8,720	8.1	4
Punctures (except gunshot wounds) .....	570	1.4	3	2,230	2.1	5
Bruises, contusions .....	5,330	13.3	6	18,870	17.5	5
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	90	.2	2	210	.2	5
Heat (thermal) burns .....	540	1.3	6	1,970	1.8	9
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	2,330	5.8	6	6,440	6.0	9
With sprains .....	1,300	3.3	5	3,190	2.9	6
With fractures .....	140	.3	15	430	.4	22
Soreness, pain .....	13,970	35.0	11	34,130	31.6	9
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	260	.6	35	470	.4	21
Tendonitis (other or unspecified) .....	50	.1	30	130	.1	29
All other natures .....	8,820	22.1	8	29,830	27.6	9
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal .....	12,470	31.2	10	24,810	23.0	7
Intentional injury by other person .....	7,090	17.7	9	11,510	10.7	9
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	4,660	11.7	15	10,860	10.1	8
Animal and insect related incidents .....	600	1.5	4	2,120	2.0	3
Transportation incidents .....	4,300	10.8	7	12,550	11.6	8
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles ....	3,640	9.1	7	9,720	9.0	6
Fires and explosions .....	60	.1	33	530	.5	3
Falls, slips, trips .....	15,290	38.3	14	55,160	51.1	11
Slips, trips without fall .....	2,270	5.7	9	8,760	8.1	14
Fall on same level .....	10,500	26.3	14	37,580	34.8	10
Fall to lower level .....	2,310	5.8	51	7,700	7.1	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments .....	2,590	6.5	4	8,810	8.2	7
Contact with object, equipment .....	7,120	17.8	6	30,680	28.4	6
Struck by object or equipment .....	3,910	9.8	6	18,300	16.9	6
Struck against object or equipment .....	1,770	4.4	8	7,090	6.6	5
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment .....	860	2.2	7	2,600	2.4	6
Overexertion and bodily reaction .....	17,360	43.5	15	58,230	53.9	10
Overexertion in lifting or lowering .....	3,340	8.4	14	15,500	14.4	13
Repetitive motion involving microtasks .....	920	2.3	21	2,260	2.1	19
All other event or exposures .....	400	1.0	15	980	.9	10

See footnotes at end of table.



**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 injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015 — Continued**

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>		
	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 .....	94,360	8.5	3	74,180	7.7	3
Eye(s) .....	25,080	2.3	2	20,600	2.1	2
Neck .....	15,950	1.4	8	12,430	1.3	9
Trunk .....	258,000	23.3	8	209,360	21.8	8
Back .....	191,450	17.3	7	155,740	16.2	7
Upper extremities .....	358,890	32.4	10	294,420	30.6	9
Shoulder .....	92,850	8.4	23	72,270	7.5	23
Arm .....	56,390	5.1	10	45,760	4.8	8
Wrist .....	41,790	3.8	14	34,210	3.6	14
Hand .....	143,900	13.0	5	124,540	13.0	5
Lower extremities .....	266,470	24.0	12	202,460	21.1	13
Knee .....	100,880	9.1	16	73,810	7.7	17
Ankle .....	59,350	5.4	9	45,780	4.8	10
Foot .....	53,530	4.8	10	43,310	4.5	10
Body systems .....	24,620	2.2	5	16,560	1.7	3
Multiple .....	127,180	11.5	9	86,410	9.0	9
All other parts of body .....	8,020	.7	6	6,350	.7	5
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>						
Chemicals and chemical products .....	14,280	1.3	3	11,050	1.1	3
Containers .....	117,440	10.6	9	101,690	10.6	9
Furniture and fixtures .....	49,080	4.4	7	39,520	4.1	7
Machinery .....	59,830	5.4	7	53,400	5.6	7
Parts and materials .....	81,670	7.4	9	73,250	7.6	9
Person, injured or ill worker .....	178,620	16.1	12	135,790	14.1	12
Worker motion or position .....	167,620	15.1	12	128,270	13.3	13
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	110,520	10.0	7	64,340	6.7	6
Patient .....	56,090	5.1	7	41,820	4.4	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	202,150	18.2	11	152,830	15.9	11
Handtools .....	52,030	4.7	5	45,630	4.7	5
Ladder .....	23,920	2.2	21	20,490	2.1	18
Vehicles .....	116,430	10.5	10	91,410	9.5	12
Trucks .....	27,480	2.5	14	24,000	2.5	16
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered .....	15,490	1.4	9	13,140	1.4	10
All other sources .....	147,530	13.3	5	112,770	11.7	5

See footnotes at end of table.

**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 injury or illness characteristics and ownership, 2015 — Continued**

Characteristic	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
<b>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>						
Head .....	5,140	12.9	4	15,040	13.9	5
Eye(s) .....	1,010	2.5	3	3,460	3.2	4
Neck .....	920	2.3	10	2,600	2.4	7
Trunk .....	12,500	31.3	10	36,150	33.5	8
Back .....	9,240	23.1	8	26,480	24.5	8
Upper extremities .....	14,640	36.6	14	49,830	46.1	10
Shoulder .....	4,470	11.2	25	16,110	14.9	23
Arm .....	2,140	5.4	11	8,490	7.9	11
Wrist .....	1,690	4.2	13	5,890	5.5	13
Hand .....	4,560	11.4	8	14,800	13.7	6
Lower extremities .....	12,620	31.6	13	51,400	47.6	10
Knee .....	5,610	14.0	18	21,470	19.9	12
Ankle .....	2,980	7.5	9	10,590	9.8	7
Foot .....	1,700	4.3	11	8,520	7.9	11
Body systems .....	1,960	4.9	5	6,100	5.6	7
Multiple .....	11,060	27.7	12	29,710	27.5	9
All other parts of body .....	750	1.9	21	920	.9	8
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>						
Chemicals and chemical products .....	600	1.5	3	2,630	2.4	8
Containers .....	2,630	6.6	19	13,130	12.2	10
Furniture and fixtures .....	2,000	5.0	7	7,560	7.0	7
Machinery .....	1,100	2.7	9	5,340	4.9	7
Parts and materials .....	1,580	3.9	15	6,840	6.3	11
Person, injured or ill worker .....	9,820	24.6	13	33,000	30.6	10
Worker motion or position .....	9,070	22.7	14	30,280	28.0	10
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	15,180	38.0	11	31,000	28.7	8
Patient .....	8,010	20.1	10	6,250	5.8	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	10,600	26.5	14	38,720	35.8	10
Handtools .....	1,340	3.3	8	5,070	4.7	12
Ladder .....	1,100	2.8	54	2,320	2.2	24
Vehicles .....	5,920	14.8	7	19,100	17.7	8
Trucks .....	640	1.6	10	2,850	2.6	9
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered .....	810	2.0	20	1,540	1.4	6
All other sources .....	7,710	19.3	6	27,050	25.0	6

<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 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 gender, age groups, length of service, race or ethnic origin, by ownership, 2015**

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government <sup>4,5,6</sup>			Private industry <sup>4,5,6</sup>		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total .....	1,153,490	104.0	8	902,160	93.9	8
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male .....	702,400	113.5	10	556,370	100.5	9
Female .....	445,970	91.9	7	341,130	84.8	7
<b>Age:</b>						
14 - 15 .....	140	—	4	130	—	3
16 - 19 .....	24,910	110.5	4	23,560	109.2	4
20 - 24 .....	93,940	98.3	4	86,590	97.5	4
25 - 34 .....	233,940	92.9	6	190,500	85.2	6
35 - 44 .....	245,450	102.6	9	187,950	91.4	9
45 - 54 .....	280,100	112.8	12	210,200	99.6	12
55 - 64 .....	207,250	115.8	13	152,590	101.3	14
65 and over .....	43,390	89.2	14	33,850	81.0	17
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>						
Less than 3 months .....	111,110	—	6	103,010	—	6
3 - 11 months .....	200,000	—	6	183,470	—	7
1 - 5 years .....	352,170	—	7	293,100	—	7
More than 5 years .....	465,720	—	12	306,050	—	13
<b>Race or ethnic origin:<sup>7</sup></b>						
White only .....	434,250	—	7	347,200	—	7
Black only .....	91,190	—	8	73,590	—	8
Hispanic or Latino only .....	142,170	—	7	125,360	—	7
Asian only .....	16,190	—	7	14,530	—	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	3,050	—	9	2,490	—	7
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	4,830	—	4	4,040	—	4
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	630	—	5	460	—	5
Multi-race .....	1,240	—	2	1,130	—	2
Not reported .....	459,960	—	10	333,370	—	10

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 gender, age groups, length of service, race or ethnic origin, by ownership, 2015 — Continued**

Characteristic	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
Total .....	59,590	149.2	11	191,750	177.5	9
<b>Gender:</b>						
Male .....	31,420	188.0	12	114,600	237.9	10
Female .....	28,060	121.1	9	76,780	128.7	8
<b>Age:</b>						
14 - 15 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 - 19 .....	360	138.4	4	1,000	128.3	4
20 - 24 .....	2,160	93.3	6	5,200	112.3	5
25 - 34 .....	10,280	132.3	8	33,170	158.1	6
35 - 44 .....	13,560	150.8	10	43,940	176.1	9
45 - 54 .....	17,740	180.0	13	52,170	188.5	10
55 - 64 .....	12,720	158.3	14	41,940	205.5	11
65 and over .....	1,710	85.1	12	7,830	158.5	8
<b>Length of service with employer:</b>						
Less than 3 months .....	2,230	—	5	5,870	—	5
3 - 11 months .....	4,130	—	5	12,390	—	6
1 - 5 years .....	13,690	—	9	45,380	—	7
More than 5 years .....	37,570	—	13	122,100	—	10
<b>Race or ethnic origin:<sup>7</sup></b>						
White only .....	17,350	—	10	69,700	—	7
Black only .....	6,380	—	9	11,230	—	10
Hispanic or Latino only .....	2,030	—	18	14,770	—	9
Asian only .....	500	—	7	1,160	—	5
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only .....	130	—	22	430	—	30
American Indian or Alaskan Native only .....	230	—	7	570	—	7
Hispanic or Latino and other race .....	40	—	6	130	—	5
Multi-race .....	40	—	5	70	—	43
Not reported .....	32,900	—	11	93,690	—	10

<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> 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 6. 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, 2015**

Characteristic	Total Incidence rate	Gender		Age						
		Male	Female	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Total .....	104.0	113.5	91.9	110.5	98.3	92.9	102.6	112.8	115.8	89.2
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders<sup>3</sup></b> .....	32.2	35.9	27.4	17.6	25.1	28.0	35.5	38.6	35.0	17.5
<b>Nature of injury or illness:</b>										
Fractures .....	8.9	10.2	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.1	9.5	13.5	16.2
Sprains, strains, tears .....	38.0	41.1	34.1	23.0	29.9	33.8	42.1	43.4	42.5	24.4
Amputations .....	.5	.8	.1	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.2
Cuts, lacerations, punctures .....	9.6	12.9	5.5	22.4	15.1	10.6	8.1	8.9	7.5	5.0
Cuts, lacerations .....	8.1	11.0	4.3	20.4	13.2	8.7	6.8	7.3	6.1	4.7
Punctures (except gunshot wounds) .....	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	.4
Bruises, contusions .....	9.1	8.3	10.0	11.4	9.8	8.4	8.2	9.4	9.8	10.8
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	.3	.5	.1	.6	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.1
Heat (thermal) burns .....	1.6	1.8	1.3	7.4	3.6	2.0	1.5	.8	.8	.4
Multiple traumatic injuries .....	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.8
With sprains .....	1.3	1.2	1.5	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
With fractures .....	.4	.5	.3	.1	.2	.2	.5	.4	.7	.5
Soreness, pain .....	16.6	16.5	16.8	15.0	12.3	14.7	16.5	18.4	19.7	15.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.5	.3	.8	.1	.1	.2	.4	1.0	.7	.3
Tendonitis (other or unspecified) .....	.2	.2	.3	—	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1
All other natures .....	15.8	18.2	12.8	21.6	18.0	13.3	14.7	16.8	16.4	11.5
<b>Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:</b>										
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal .....	6.8	5.8	8.1	6.0	6.5	8.5	7.6	6.3	5.5	3.4
Intentional injury by other person .....	3.1	2.3	4.2	1.7	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.8
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	.9
Animal and insect related incidents .....	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	.6
Transportation incidents .....	5.7	6.7	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.0	6.6	5.9	6.3	5.1
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles .....	4.0	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.9
Fires and explosions .....	.2	.3	—	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Falls, slips, trips .....	27.9	26.2	30.0	17.6	16.6	19.1	24.0	32.2	42.5	47.6
Slips, trips without fall .....	4.1	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.9	4.9	3.8
Fall on same level .....	17.8	13.6	23.3	10.8	10.0	11.1	13.9	20.3	29.5	36.3
Fall to lower level .....	5.5	7.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	4.1	5.3	6.3	7.6	7.3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments .....	4.7	5.2	4.0	11.4	8.9	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.2	1.2
Contact with object, equipment .....	24.3	31.0	15.8	50.5	34.9	25.8	22.2	23.1	20.8	12.5
Struck by object or equipment .....	14.2	17.8	9.7	33.4	20.8	15.7	12.7	13.1	11.9	7.4
Struck against object or equipment .....	5.3	6.5	3.8	9.4	7.6	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.5	3.1
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment .....	3.3	4.6	1.7	6.0	4.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	1.2
Overexertion and bodily reaction .....	33.9	37.7	29.1	19.2	26.4	29.4	37.1	40.6	36.9	19.2
Overexertion in lifting or lowering .....	10.2	12.4	7.5	6.5	9.2	9.3	11.7	12.1	9.6	5.1
Repetitive motion involving microtasks .....	2.2	1.5	3.1	.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.2
All other event or exposures .....	.5	.6	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.5	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 6. 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, 2015 — 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>Part of body affected by the injury or illness:</b>										
Head .....	8.5	9.3	7.5	12.5	11.6	8.7	8.0	7.5	8.0	9.1
Eye(s) .....	2.3	3.2	1.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	.9
Neck .....	1.4	1.3	1.6	.4	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	.7
Trunk .....	23.3	27.0	18.5	13.7	19.9	22.8	25.6	24.4	24.2	17.4
Back .....	17.3	19.4	14.6	10.5	15.0	18.3	20.0	18.0	15.8	9.2
Upper extremities .....	32.4	36.2	27.5	49.4	32.8	28.4	31.4	34.7	35.7	26.2
Shoulder .....	8.4	9.6	6.8	4.6	4.3	5.7	8.8	10.2	11.8	9.1
Arm .....	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.2
Wrist .....	3.8	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.4
Hand .....	13.0	16.1	9.0	35.2	19.7	13.8	11.8	11.2	10.7	7.4
Lower extremities .....	24.0	26.8	20.5	25.5	23.6	21.1	22.3	26.8	28.0	19.6
Knee .....	9.1	9.8	8.2	5.9	6.7	6.6	8.4	10.7	13.1	9.2
Ankle .....	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	4.6	3.5
Foot .....	4.8	5.5	4.0	8.7	6.6	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.0	2.6
Body systems .....	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.5
Multiple .....	11.5	10.0	13.3	6.6	6.1	8.3	10.9	14.3	15.9	14.5
All other parts of body .....	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.5	.6	.8	.7	.3
<b>Source of injury or illness:</b>										
Chemicals and chemical products .....	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	.5
Containers .....	10.6	12.5	8.3	14.0	11.2	9.9	11.2	11.6	9.8	5.9
Furniture and fixtures .....	4.4	4.0	5.0	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.9
Machinery .....	5.4	7.5	2.8	10.8	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	3.0
Parts and materials .....	7.4	11.6	2.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.2	4.0
Person, injured or ill worker .....	16.1	17.5	14.4	9.5	11.4	13.3	16.8	19.5	19.0	11.5
Worker motion or position .....	15.1	16.4	13.5	8.8	10.8	12.5	15.9	18.3	17.9	10.3
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	10.0	6.1	14.9	6.0	10.8	11.4	11.2	9.9	7.4	4.7
Patient .....	5.1	2.0	9.0	2.7	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.1	2.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces .....	18.2	14.6	23.0	11.5	10.3	11.6	14.9	20.9	29.4	35.0
Handtools .....	4.7	6.8	2.0	13.2	7.3	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.4	1.7
Ladder .....	2.2	3.2	.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
Vehicles .....	10.5	13.1	7.1	10.6	9.6	8.9	11.3	11.2	11.9	8.9
Trucks .....	2.5	4.2	.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.0
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered .....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2
All other sources .....	13.3	15.2	10.7	21.1	15.6	13.4	12.5	13.0	13.0	6.1

<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> 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 7. 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, 2015**

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup>					
		Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns
Total .....	104.0	38.0	8.9	9.6	9.1	1.6	0.3
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	497.7	187.5	27.2	28.6	45.4	4.3	–
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	420.2	138.8	22.3	28.3	44.8	.7	.6
Firefighters .....	397.5	212.7	8.8	15.7	15.1	8.6	–
Nursing Assistants .....	348.5	187.1	10.8	5.9	31.6	.5	–
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	319.5	93.1	32.5	56.8	29.0	5.4	3.1
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	314.0	144.8	20.4	14.7	23.0	1.2	–
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	313.5	177.7	7.6	5.4	18.1	1.5	–
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	307.5	132.9	36.1	12.6	26.0	.9	1.1
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand .....	297.8	119.9	23.5	30.9	29.2	1.3	.9
Food Preparation Workers .....	290.8	68.7	14.8	94.5	27.1	24.5	.9
Sheet Metal Workers .....	289.9	117.0	15.6	86.5	11.2	–	–
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	278.0	103.0	6.4	81.2	5.1	–	–
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	277.4	113.1	23.3	20.0	26.5	1.6	2.0
Construction Laborers .....	265.3	72.2	38.1	46.1	18.7	1.8	1.8
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	262.4	92.9	23.7	31.6	13.9	3.2	2.6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	255.6	106.2	14.6	12.1	29.8	.3	1.7
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	246.0	93.6	23.8	24.6	21.6	1.2	–
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	235.9	82.6	67.9	28.1	17.0	–	–
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	213.6	104.2	14.4	5.7	10.1	–	–
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	207.2	66.5	16.2	34.0	8.2	4.0	.9
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	201.0	63.7	11.6	34.5	21.8	11.6	–
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	194.1	72.2	21.1	25.7	7.1	.5	.3
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters .....	193.7	58.2	20.8	26.0	6.1	2.1	3.6
Teacher Assistants .....	185.9	54.3	12.7	4.2	29.9	–	–
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	185.8	93.5	10.3	2.2	17.7	–	–
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria .....	184.9	54.5	8.1	26.2	21.1	19.2	.8
Chefs and Head Cooks .....	182.7	42.0	5.3	39.5	11.7	28.5	–
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop ..	182.6	62.2	24.0	19.1	8.3	25.2	–
Carpenters .....	179.6	42.2	26.4	50.8	5.3	–	–
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	175.5	63.9	6.7	5.4	18.6	5.8	1.4
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	175.3	93.7	9.1	12.8	10.2	–	–
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers .....	163.9	41.7	19.5	28.3	7.2	4.1	–
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks ..	158.0	98.1	6.7	3.3	13.0	–	–
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers .....	156.8	47.5	8.7	12.7	9.1	19.5	–
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand .....	155.7	65.4	15.4	2.6	14.6	1.5	–
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	154.4	75.3	8.2	12.0	19.5	.2	–
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers .....	151.4	37.1	9.1	30.3	26.7	7.2	–
Personal Care Aides .....	149.4	67.2	9.4	3.4	13.3	1.2	–
Dishwashers .....	145.6	29.5	7.0	53.4	9.2	5.0	1.6
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians .....	144.5	61.6	7.0	5.5	10.2	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 7. 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, 2015 — Continued**

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Nature of injury or illness <sup>4</sup>					
	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain	All other natures <sup>5</sup>
Total .....	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.8	16.6	15.8
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	—	.8	—	25.5	87.0	91.1
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	—	1.6	—	21.8	94.0	67.0
Firefighters .....	—	—	—	6.1	52.0	78.4
Nursing Assistants .....	—	—	.4	6.9	72.9	32.3
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	1.8	1.3	—	5.8	39.6	50.9
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	.6	—	1.1	9.1	48.7	50.1
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	—	—	1.0	3.7	55.0	43.0
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	1.8	.4	.3	11.2	46.9	37.1
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand .....	2.2	.8	.4	6.4	41.5	40.7
Food Preparation Workers .....	1.9	1.1	.5	3.5	30.9	22.4
Sheet Metal Workers .....	—	—	—	9.0	11.0	38.5
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	—	—	—	—	29.1	50.2
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	.3	.7	.4	5.0	42.9	41.6
Construction Laborers .....	1.2	.3	.2	5.4	34.7	44.7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	2.3	.7	.2	5.0	38.8	47.3
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	—	1.0	1.3	6.3	50.1	32.1
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	—	—	—	6.3	36.7	37.1
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	—	—	—	2.1	19.8	17.3
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	—	—	—	13.9	45.2	19.9
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	6.4	.6	—	1.3	27.9	41.0
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	—	—	—	6.9	27.1	23.4
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	1.4	.4	—	3.6	24.2	37.5
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters .....	1.8	—	.6	2.1	37.7	34.7
Teacher Assistants .....	—	—	—	5.6	55.4	23.6
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	—	—	—	6.5	41.8	13.2
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria .....	—	—	—	2.6	41.2	10.4
Chefs and Head Cooks .....	—	—	—	23.6	12.0	11.5
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop ..	—	—	—	2.6	17.5	22.9
Carpenters .....	.6	.4	—	3.0	33.8	16.9
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	—	1.2	—	7.1	41.7	23.5
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	—	—	—	4.7	23.1	21.6
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers .....	1.0	.5	.6	1.7	20.0	39.3
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks ....	—	—	—	3.4	11.9	21.4
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers .....	—	—	—	3.1	40.9	14.5
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand .....	2.3	—	—	4.7	24.8	24.2
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	.4	.5	.3	2.6	18.7	16.5
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers .....	—	—	—	3.5	18.4	18.3
Personal Care Aides .....	—	—	—	4.1	32.8	17.8
Dishwashers .....	—	—	—	3.7	10.8	24.8
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians .....	—	1.4	2.7	3.5	22.1	30.1

<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 Nature codes 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 8. 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, 2015**

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>4</sup>							
		Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	Overexertion and bodily reaction			Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	
				Total	Overexertion in lifting/lowering	Repetitive motion		Total	Roadway incidents
Total .....	104.0	24.3	27.9	33.9	10.2	2.2	4.7	5.7	4.0
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	497.7	42.4	108.8	98.8	10.5	2.0	23.8	78.4	66.1
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	420.2	50.5	100.4	93.9	13.1	2.5	18.1	6.6	3.1
Firefighters .....	397.5	53.4	102.8	189.3	44.6	–	28.8	6.1	4.4
Nursing Assistants .....	348.5	31.0	64.7	186.3	42.5	1.7	5.6	2.8	2.6
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	319.5	111.8	88.7	87.7	21.3	3.3	18.1	8.2	7.5
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	314.0	42.3	82.8	144.4	47.7	2.0	4.2	36.7	30.3
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	313.5	33.9	40.3	193.7	95.0	1.9	8.2	21.2	18.8
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	307.5	52.1	101.1	97.0	21.4	1.8	4.3	48.0	40.7
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand .....	297.8	102.9	55.8	115.3	49.5	5.0	5.2	14.6	2.5
Food Preparation Workers .....	290.8	133.1	71.0	54.5	26.7	5.5	29.3	1.0	–
Sheet Metal Workers .....	289.9	124.5	27.5	107.6	28.6	–	2.5	–	–
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	278.0	22.7	27.5	116.5	19.2	2.3	6.5	–	–
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners ..	277.4	62.0	79.8	106.9	36.8	3.3	19.0	4.8	2.8
Construction Laborers .....	265.3	102.8	59.3	70.4	20.6	2.0	14.0	16.0	6.8
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	262.4	75.1	69.6	92.7	28.2	2.8	14.8	7.3	4.6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	255.6	49.1	83.3	103.0	27.8	5.3	12.0	3.8	3.4
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	246.0	83.9	42.9	95.1	25.3	2.0	7.9	11.4	5.2
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	235.9	65.3	116.8	49.0	13.6	4.2	2.4	–	–
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	213.6	10.7	54.9	71.8	44.3	–	1.2	66.3	62.6
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	207.2	90.4	20.0	79.4	29.7	2.7	5.9	8.8	3.8
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	201.0	66.3	66.0	50.3	18.9	1.1	14.5	–	–
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	194.1	63.1	44.6	54.9	19.4	1.5	9.4	13.1	6.5
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters .....	193.7	56.1	44.4	72.1	15.3	2.7	12.1	5.1	4.6
Teacher Assistants .....	185.9	23.9	64.9	35.3	9.6	–	.5	2.8	2.5
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	185.8	14.2	60.4	43.9	5.7	1.3	1.8	58.5	50.2
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria .....	184.9	49.8	55.8	53.2	21.7	2.0	22.0	.9	–
Chefs and Head Cooks .....	182.7	60.5	43.8	44.6	15.0	–	28.4	1.4	–
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	182.6	35.3	66.2	51.5	17.4	6.6	27.2	1.4	–
Carpenters .....	179.6	80.2	49.7	41.3	14.5	2.0	3.2	2.3	1.2
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	175.5	37.5	43.4	75.7	16.8	4.7	17.0	–	–
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except									
Line Installers .....	175.3	26.2	45.9	75.2	8.7	1.8	6.9	13.4	12.1
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers .....	163.9	77.1	35.6	36.2	13.6	2.3	11.8	1.4	–
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks ..	158.0	26.8	42.5	81.3	41.6	2.3	1.8	–	–
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers .....	156.8	33.0	38.3	50.0	18.0	2.0	3.2	21.8	2.1
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand .....	155.7	43.6	37.5	63.5	19.7	–	2.8	8.1	1.1
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	154.4	44.7	25.9	75.1	38.2	5.1	2.3	4.4	.6
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers .....	151.4	65.5	34.8	37.9	16.1	1.5	11.2	–	–
Personal Care Aides .....	149.4	11.8	36.0	56.1	18.5	.7	3.0	9.2	7.7
Dishwashers .....	145.6	79.9	25.0	24.5	10.0	1.9	14.2	1.6	–
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians .....	144.5	19.4	42.8	62.3	8.9	17.1	12.7	2.8	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 8. 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, 2015 — Continued**

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness <sup>4</sup>					All other events <sup>5</sup>
	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				
		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related	
Total .....	0.2	6.8	3.1	2.3	1.3	0.5
Police and Sheriffs Patrol Officers .....	.8	140.4	51.2	76.1	12.8	4.4
Correctional Officers and Jailers .....	—	147.5	72.3	71.0	1.2	3.3
Firefighters .....	10.0	4.6	—	2.3	2.2	2.6
Nursing Assistants .....	—	56.3	34.5	17.0	4.6	1.8
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers .....	—	1.2	—	—	1.1	3.5
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers .....	—	2.7	.4	—	2.2	.9
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics .....	—	15.5	6.3	8.8	—	—
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers .....	.7	2.3	.3	.1	1.8	2.0
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand .....	.5	1.9	.3	.3	1.2	1.6
Food Preparation Workers .....	—	.5	—	.3	—	1.2
Sheet Metal Workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers .....	—	102.8	—	—	102.5	—
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	.2	2.9	.6	.2	2.1	1.8
Construction Laborers .....	.4	1.6	—	—	1.4	.8
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General .....	—	1.6	.3	—	1.2	1.1
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners .....	—	3.4	.7	.3	2.4	1.0
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists .....	.8	3.6	—	—	2.7	—
Painters, Construction and Maintenance .....	—	1.5	—	—	—	—
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	—	8.8	2.9	—	5.2	—
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics .....	1.5	.5	—	—	.4	.7
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant .....	—	1.5	.9	—	—	—
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers .....	—	8.2	.3	—	7.8	.9
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters .....	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	2.8
Teacher Assistants .....	—	56.6	34.0	21.6	.2	1.9
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client .....	—	6.8	4.2	1.6	1.1	—
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria .....	—	1.7	1.5	—	—	1.3
Chefs and Head Cooks .....	3.5	—	—	—	—	—
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop .....	—	1.0	—	1.0	—	—
Carpenters .....	—	.6	—	—	.6	1.9
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers .....	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	—
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers .....	—	7.6	—	—	7.3	—
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers .....	1.2	—	—	—	—	.5
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks .....	—	3.9	—	1.5	1.7	—
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers .....	—	10.3	—	—	9.4	—
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers .....	—	1.6	.8	.2	.6	.4
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers .....	—	1.2	.8	—	—	—
Personal Care Aides .....	—	32.9	21.2	9.8	1.6	.5
Dishwashers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians .....	—	3.2	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> 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 Event codes 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 9. 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, 2015**

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)					
	Total private, state, and local government <sup>6,7,8</sup>			Private industry <sup>6,7,8</sup>		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total .....	356,910	32.2	12	286,350	29.8	12
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	21,990	111.0	11	20,990	107.4	11
Nursing assistants .....	19,360	180.5	6	16,860	171.0	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	15,810	102.6	10	6,730	57.3	12
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers .....	15,320	95.6	30	14,900	94.0	30
Light truck or delivery services drivers .....	10,730	135.9	14	10,040	128.3	17
Registered nurses .....	10,290	48.1	9	8,530	46.8	9
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	10,290	90.0	15	7,210	75.9	13
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	10,150	73.2	11	10,010	73.2	11
Retail salespersons .....	8,920	27.1	13	8,660	26.2	12
Production workers, all other .....	7,860	–	12	7,830	–	11
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	6,680	98.0	10	6,230	94.4	10
Firefighters .....	5,630	168.5	10	30	24.0	15
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers .....	5,550	50.0	10	5,510	49.7	10
Personal care aides .....	5,290	54.0	9	4,830	49.8	9
Police and sheriffs patrol officers .....	5,270	88.4	12	20	42.2	19
Construction laborers .....	5,150	68.4	15	4,540	62.7	13
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	4,500	–	13	4,490	–	13
Automotive service technicians and mechanics .....	4,430	77.0	17	4,290	77.3	17
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics .....	3,980	187.4	9	2,600	181.6	8
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	3,820	52.3	8	2,380	37.0	10
Cargo and freight agents .....	3,730	–	21	3,720	539.4	21
Correctional officers and jailers .....	3,160	82.5	16	140	80.3	7
Drivesales workers .....	3,110	–	19	3,110	77.4	19
Home health aides .....	2,980	47.7	11	2,940	47.9	11
Cashiers .....	2,980	13.9	10	2,900	13.7	10
Bus drivers, transit and intercity .....	2,860	–	20	670	113.8	12
Teacher assistants .....	2,830	33.7	6	600	32.9	2
Food preparation workers .....	2,830	51.9	10	2,440	47.3	8
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	2,570	47.4	10	2,140	43.8	8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	2,490	70.3	80	2,340	69.3	84
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other .....	2,470	–	25	2,160	–	25
Customer service representatives .....	2,450	12.0	15	2,420	12.2	15
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	2,200	38.5	4	2,200	38.6	4
Telecommunications line installers and repairers .....	2,190	224.6	52	2,170	224.3	52
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	2,160	90.7	30	1,390	67.9	30

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 9. 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, 2015 — Continued**

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)					
	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
Total .....	16,380	41.0	15	54,190	50.2	10
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	70	85.4	19	930	403.1	24
Nursing assistants .....	880	291.4	8	1,620	283.0	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	1,090	183.8	21	7,990	260.8	10
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers .....	20	—	21	400	199.9	33
Light truck or delivery services drivers .....	30	—	45	660	938.6	10
Registered nurses .....	860	73.3	14	890	43.9	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	630	145.1	14	2,460	165.1	19
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	80	75.1	8	60	47.9	41
Retail salespersons .....	250	—	60	—	—	—
Production workers, all other .....	—	—	—	20	—	18
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	120	245.0	20	340	173.7	9
Firefighters .....	40	33.1	47	5,560	189.4	10
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal care aides .....	360	270.6	9	100	104.7	9
Police and sheriffs patrol officers .....	910	129.4	16	4,340	86.2	11
Construction laborers .....	90	—	25	520	192.0	16
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics .....	60	95.8	34	80	55.3	6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics .....	—	—	—	1,390	214.9	9
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	280	215.3	7	1,160	156.0	8
Cargo and freight agents .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Correctional officers and jailers .....	2,500	105.9	19	520	36.9	8
Drivesales workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home health aides .....	—	—	—	30	62.4	86
Cashiers .....	40	55.0	6	50	21.8	5
Bus drivers, transit and intercity .....	240	—	22	1,950	372.3	21
Teacher assistants .....	—	—	—	2,220	36.5	8
Food preparation workers .....	120	321.9	14	270	107.4	10
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	270	126.5	16	150	48.5	18
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	30	71.4	31	120	91.7	3
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other .....	30	—	15	280	—	32
Customer service representatives .....	20	7.7	30	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications line installers and repairers .....	—	—	—	20	—	51
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	140	352.6	44	630	213.7	19

<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.