

TABLE 5. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by gender, age groups, length of service, race or ethnic origin, by ownership, 2015

Characteristic	Total private, state, and local government ^{4,5,6}			Private industry ^{4,5,6}		
	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
Gender:						
Male	702,400	113.5	10	556,370	100.5	9
Female	445,970	91.9	7	341,130	84.8	7
Age:						
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
Length of service with employer:						
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
Race or ethnic origin:⁷						
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 rate¹, and median days away from work² for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ by gender, age groups, length of service, race or ethnic origin, by ownership, 2015 — Continued

Characteristic	State government ^{5,6}			Local government ^{5,6}		
	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
Gender:						
Male	31,420	188.0	12	114,600	237.9	10
Female	28,060	121.1	9	76,780	128.7	8
Age:						
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
Length of service with employer:						
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
Race or ethnic origin:⁷						
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

¹ 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).

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

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

⁷ 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 rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, 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
Musculoskeletal disorders³	32.2	35.9	27.4	17.6	25.1	28.0	35.5	38.6	35.0	17.5
Nature of injury or illness:										
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
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:										
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 rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by injury or illness characteristics, gender, and age groups, 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
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:										
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
Source of injury or illness:										
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

¹ 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).

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

³ Musculoskeletal disorders 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 rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2015

Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Nature of injury or illness ⁴					
		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	3.3	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 rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and nature of injury or illness, all ownerships, 2015 — Continued

Occupation ³	Nature of injury or illness ⁴					
	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	Soreness, pain	All other natures ⁵
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

¹ 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).

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

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to Nature codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 8. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and events or exposures, all ownerships, 2015

Occupation ³	Total incidence rate	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴							
		Contact with objects	Falls, Slips, Trips	Overexertion and bodily reaction			Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Transportation incidents	
				Total	Over-exertion 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 rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation³ and events or exposures, all ownerships, 2015 — Continued

Occupation ³	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ⁴					All other events ⁵
	Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal			Animal and insect related	
		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown		
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	—	—	—

¹ 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).

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

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

⁴ Data shown in columns correspond to Event codes based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

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

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

TABLE 9. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by selected worker occupation⁵ and ownership, 2015

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)					
	Total private, state, and local government ^{6,7,8}			Private industry ^{6,7,8}		
	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 rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ and musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by selected worker occupation⁵ and ownership, 2015 — Continued

Occupation	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)					
	State government ^{7,8}			Local government ^{7,8}		
	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

¹ 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).

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

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

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders 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.

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

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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