

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: a pilot study of job-transfer or work- restriction cases, 2011–2013



- Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers
- Air transportation
- Warehousing and storage
- Nursing and residential care facilities

(The study was continued in 2014 with a new set of industries.)

Rather than design and conduct an entirely separate survey, BLS integrated the pilot study with the existing BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), an annual survey of more than 240,000 establishments. In the SOII, establishments are asked to provide detailed information about injuries and illnesses that led to days away from work. For the pilot study, establishments in the six selected private industry subsectors (as designated by *North American Industry Classification System, 2007*) were

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently conducted a pilot study to learn more about occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days of job transfer or work restriction. The purpose of this study is to compare the case circumstances and worker characteristics of injuries and illnesses that require days away from work to recuperate and those that lead to days of job transfer or restriction only, without time away from work. The pilot study used data from 2011 through 2013, and it focused on six initial private industries:

- Specialty trade contractors
- Food manufacturing

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asked to provide details for injuries and illnesses that led only to job transfer or restricted work. (This was in addition to the normally collected SOII information on days-away-from-work cases.) The newly collected information includes details about:

- the type or nature of injury or illness
- the type of event or exposure leading to the injury or illness
- the part of body affected
- the type of equipment or substance related to the event
- or exposure
- and various characteristics of the injured or ill worker

The detailed data for days-away-from-work cases have been available since 1992 (for most industries). Details about days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases became available for the first time for 2011 data for the selected six industries. One reason for studying these data is that cases of job transfer or restriction have become more prevalent over time. In 1992, days-of-job-transfer cases accounted for 21 percent of the total days-away-from-work, restricted-activity, or job-transfer-or-restriction cases. (See chart 1.)

In 2013, days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases accounted for 42 percent of the total days away from work, restricted activity, or job transfer cases.

This report presents data highlights and statistical tables on injuries and illnesses that led to employees being transferred to another job or restricted from their normal duties. Three types of cases are discussed in this report:

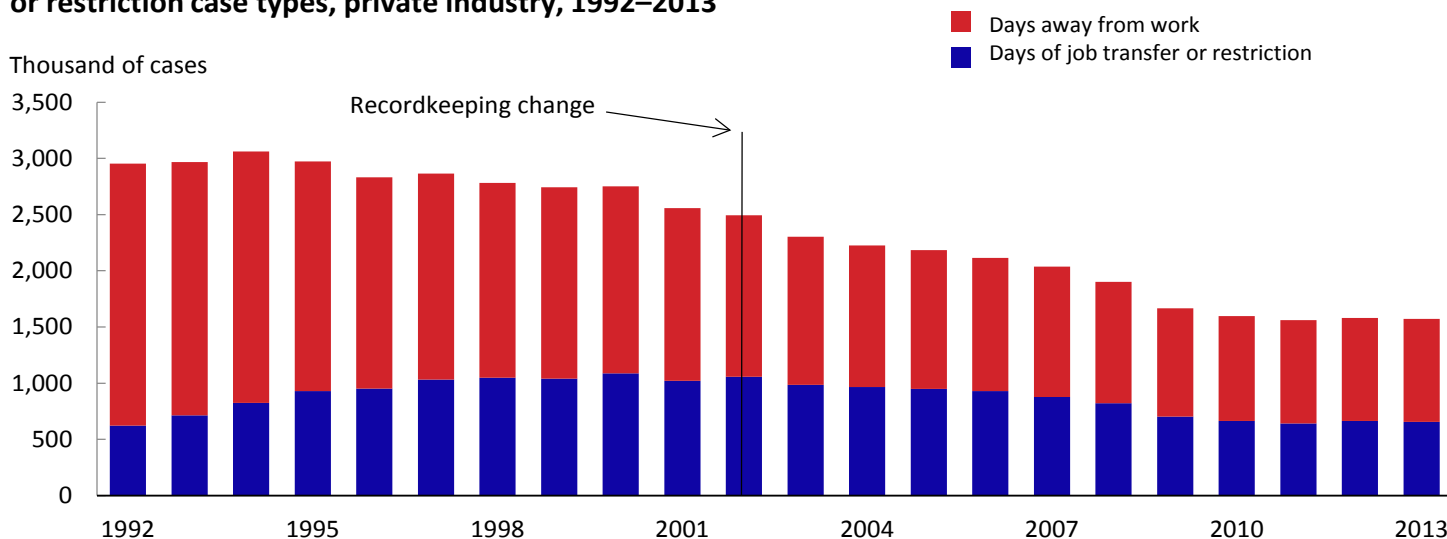
1. DART: Days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or job transfer
2. DJTR: Days of job transfer or restriction (only)
3. DAFW: Days away from work (with or without days of job transfer or restriction)

DJTR and DAFW cases are the two components of DART cases. That is, $DART = DJTR + DAFW$. Throughout this report comparisons are made highlighting the differences or similarities in case counts and incidents rates and how they relate to the overall days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or job transfer cases.

For a detailed description of the source of these data and an explanation of the concepts and definitions used, see the accompanying technical notes section.

Chart 1

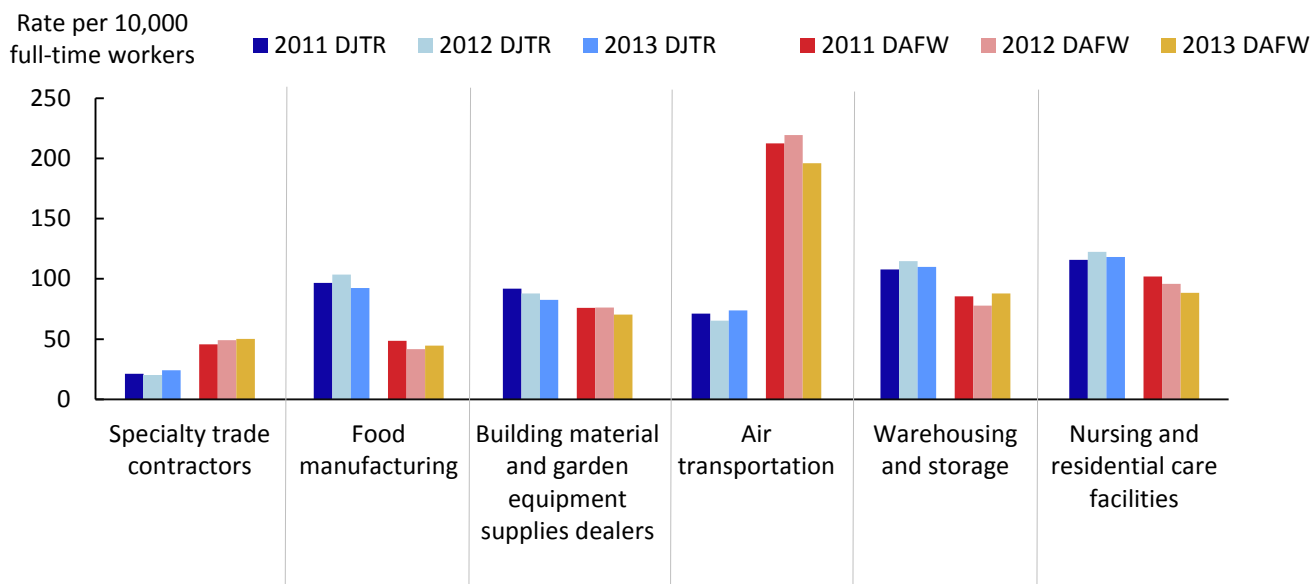
Case counts of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by days away from work and days of job transfer or restriction case types, private industry, 1992–2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 2

Incidence of musculoskeletal disorders resulting in days of job transfer or restriction and days away from work, 2011–2013



Note: DJTR = Days of job transfer or work restriction. DAFW = Days away from work.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Highlights

The incidence rates for all cases of days of job transfers or restrictions (DJTR) in each of the six pilot industries remained unchanged in each of the study years 2011 through 2013. (See table 2.) However, incidence rates at the industry level were already available from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses before this study was conducted. The pilot study makes available for the first time the details of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases, such as the relationship between musculoskeletal disorders and days of job transfer or restriction. This is an important category because musculoskeletal disorders typically account for nearly one-third of days-away-from-work cases. Musculoskeletal disorders are also a unique category to study because several types of injuries or disorders resulting from various types of events or exposures are included in its makeup. For example, musculoskeletal disorders include sprains, strains, tears, pain, soreness, carpal tunnel syndrome, and hernia, which may be a result of overexertion, bodily motion, or repetitive motion. (For a complete list of event or exposure and injury

(also known as nature of injury) categories that make up musculoskeletal disorders, please visit www.bls.gov/iif.)

For each year from 2011 to 2013, the incidence rate of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases resulting from musculoskeletal disorders was greater than the rates of days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases for musculoskeletal disorders in food manufacturing, building material and garden equipment supplies dealers, warehousing and storage, and nursing and residential care facilities. (See chart 2.) In the nursing and residential care facilities industry, the incidence rates for musculoskeletal disorders for job-transfer-or-restriction cases were essentially the same for the 3-year period from 2011 to 2013. However, the amount of days-away-from-work rate for musculoskeletal disorders was smaller in 2013 than in 2011 and 2012 in this industry.

This pilot study is an effort to better understand the details of the case circumstances and worker characteristics of job-transfer and worker-restriction cases. Over the long term, the proportion of transfer and restriction cases has

increased. These data provide a new understanding about how injuries and illnesses that lead to days of job transfer or restriction differ from those that lead to days away from work

Specialty trade contractors

In 2013, there were 22,720 nonfatal injury and illness cases with days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) in the specialty trade contractors industry. The number of cases was essentially the same from 2011 through 2013. (See table 1.) Injuries and illnesses resulting in cases of days of job transfer or restriction in this industry occurred at a rate of 69.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2013. The incidence rates for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in the specialty trade contractors industry essentially did not change from 2012 to 2013. The median number of days of job transfer or restriction was 9 days in 2013, only 1 day less than the median for 2011 and 2012. The share of the days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases within this industry was 28 percent of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer (DART) cases in 2013, compared with all private industries where the days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction share of days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases was 42 percent in 2013.

Construction and extraction occupations comprised nearly three-quarters of the days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in the specialty trade contractors industry in 2011–2013 (16,890 cases in 2013). (See table 1.) This was a similar proportion as the days-away-from-work cases in 2013 for this occupation group, where there were 42,530 days away from work cases out of a total 57,180 days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases. Installation, maintenance, and repair workers had the next highest number of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in 2013, with 3,730 cases. For both of these occupation groups (construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair) in 2013, 28 percent of days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases resulted in days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases. Workers in both groups also spent a median of 9 days on restricted work in 2013 after an injury or illness. Most other occupation groups in this industry had higher median days of job transfer or restriction in

2013. For example, transportation and material moving workers required a median of 12 days and management workers required a median of 11 days. However, they had relatively few cases, compared with construction and extraction and installation and repair workers.

The most frequent injury or illness that resulted in days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases in 2013 in the specialty trade contractors industry was sprains, strains, and tears. (See table 1.) Two-fifths (10,160) of these cases resulted in job transfer or work restriction. Sprains, strains, and tears occurred at a rate of 31 cases of job transfer or restriction per 10,000 full-time workers in this industry in 2013 and was greater than the rate of 24 reported in 2011. (See table 2.) The days-away-from-work rate for sprains, strains, and tears was 48.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2013, essentially the same as reported in 2011 and 2012.

Nearly one-third of the musculoskeletal disorders that led to days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases (24,320) resulted in job transfer or work restriction (7,890) in 2013, with a rate of 24.1 per 10,000 full-time workers. The incidence rate and number of musculoskeletal disorders of days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases have remained essentially unchanged from 2011 to 2013. The median number of days of job transfer or restriction for musculoskeletal disorders decreased from 14 days in 2012 to 12 days in 2013. However, this was still one more day than reported for 2011. (See table 3.)

Food manufacturing

In 2013, the food manufacturing industry had 28,610 days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) cases, with a rate of 198.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The median duration of job transfer or restriction for this industry was 16 days (higher than the median of 15 days in both 2011 and 2012). (See table 3) The number of days of job transfer or restriction and the incidence rate in this industry were unchanged from 2011 through 2013.

Sprains, strains, and tears was the leading injury or illness for both days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases and days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases in food manufacturing for the entire covered period of the pilot study. (See table 1.) The

rate of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases in this industry for sprains, strains, or tears (68.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) was more than 1–½ times greater than the rate of days-away-from-work cases in 2013. Almost half of the cases of days of job transfer in the food manufacturing industry were musculoskeletal disorders, which includes many strains, sprains, and tears. By comparison, musculoskeletal disorders constituted roughly one-third of days away from work cases each year in this industry.

Table A

Case count and percent distribution of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases and days-away-from-work cases for selected occupations in food manufacturing, 2013				
Detailed occupations in the food manufacturing industry	Days of job transfer or Restriction		Days away from work	
	Cases	Percent of occupation total	Cases	Percent of occupation total
Total	28,610	61	18,440	39
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	3,670	77	1,110	23
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2,770	60	1,870	40
Slaughterers and meat packers	1,970	79	510	21
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	1,960	63	1,130	37
Packers and packagers, hand	1,570	69	700	31
Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,060	54	900	46
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	980	51	950	49

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In each of the study years 2011 to 2013, more than half of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer (DART) cases in the food manufacturing industry occurred to production workers. (See table 1.) Within production occupations, meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers had 3,670 injuries and illnesses that led to days of job transfer or restriction in 2013, the highest among detailed occupations in food manufacturing. (See table A.) Among the detailed production occupations (such as cutters and trimmers, slaughterers and meat packers and packaging machine operators) and laborers and freight handlers, injuries and illnesses resulted predominantly in job transfer or work restriction. For example, 79 percent of the cases of injury and illness experienced by slaughterers and meat packers resulted in job transfer or work restriction. Other occupations in food manufacturing that had at least or nearly 1,000 cases of days of job transfer or restriction in 2013 dealt primarily with facility maintenance and upkeep (such as janitors and cleaners or maintenance and repair workers). About half of the injury and illness cases resulted in job transfer or restriction for maintenance and repair workers (54 percent) and janitors and cleaners (51 percent).

Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers

In 2013, there were 16,080 cases of days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) in the building equipment and garden supplies dealers industry, which was 14 percent lower than the cases reported for 2011. The days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction incidence rate in 2013 was 152 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, declining from 171.5 in 2012 and 181.3 in 2011. The median days of job transfer or restriction fluctuated from 15 days in 2011 to a low of 13 days in 2012 and a high of 17 days in 2013. In 2011, 52 percent of the injuries and illnesses in this industry resulted in job transfer or restriction, and in 2013, the proportion was 49 percent.

In 2013, sales and related workers, transportation and material moving workers, and office and administrative support workers had the highest number of days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer (DART) cases and accounted for 89 percent of the total cases in this industry. Of the 16,590 cases of days away from work, restriction, or transfer reported for sales and related workers, 57

percent resulted in job transfer or restriction. (See table 1.) Sales and related workers required a median of 20 days of job transfer or restriction—3 more days than all workers in this industry subsector. (See table 3.) Of the 8,640 cases reported for transportation and material moving workers, fewer cases resulted in job transfer or restriction (41 percent) than in days away from work (59 percent). Transportation and material moving workers required a median of 14 days of job transfer or restriction before returning to their normal work duties—3 days less than all workers in this industry.

From 2011 through 2013, sprains, strains, and tears was the most common type of injury or illness in the building material and garden equipment supplies dealers industry, for both days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases and days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases. (See table 1.) Of the 17,410 sprain, strain, and tear cases in this industry in 2013, 56 percent resulted in job transfer or restriction. In 2011 and 2012, sprain, strain, and tear cases accounted for 57 percent and 55 percent of the job-transfer-or-restriction cases, respectively.

Injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, restriction, or transfer occurred predominantly to male workers rather than female workers in this industry. For example, in 2013 about three-quarters (24,350) of the injuries and illnesses occurred to male workers. (See table 1.) In each of the three study years from 2011 to 2013, female workers had slightly more job-transfer or work-restriction cases than days-away-from-work cases. For example, in 2013, female workers had 4,530 job-transfer cases and 3,690 days-away-from-work cases. Male workers had about the same number of job-transfer or work-restriction cases and days-away-from-work cases in 2011 and 2012.

Air transportation

In 2013, there were 4,640 injuries and illnesses that led to only days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) in the air transportation industry, essentially the same number of cases reported in 2011 (4,410) and 2012 (4,480). Job-transfer or restriction cases in air transportation occurred at a rate of 135.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, in 2013—essentially the same as the rates reported for 2011 and 2012. In 2013, days-of-job-transfer cases accounted for

24 percent of the total injuries and illnesses requiring job transfer or restriction or days away from work. In 2011 and 2012, days-of-job-transfer cases accounted for 22 percent of the total injuries and illnesses requiring job transfer or restriction or days away from work. The median duration of job transfer or restriction was 7 days in 2013—down from 12 days in 2011.

In 2013, the majority of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work, restriction, or transfer (DART) in air transportation occurred to office and administrative support workers (10,790) and transportation and material moving workers (6,210). (See table 1.) Within these two occupational groups, cargo and freight agents, flight attendants, and reservation and transportation ticket agents had at least 1,000 cases of days away from work, restriction, or transfer. (See chart 3.) Days-away-from-work (DAFW) cases accounted for about three-quarters of all injuries and illnesses in air transportation in 2013.

Workers in different occupations had different experiences in how their cases were managed—either as job transfer or restriction or days away from work. In 2013, nearly all of the injuries and illnesses to flight attendants resulted in days away from work. For reservation and transportation ticket agents, there were essentially an equal number of cases of job transfer or restriction (1,280) and days away from work (1,210) reported. Of the three selected specific occupations in air transportation, cargo and freight agents had the total highest number of cases—73 percent of which resulted in days away from work.

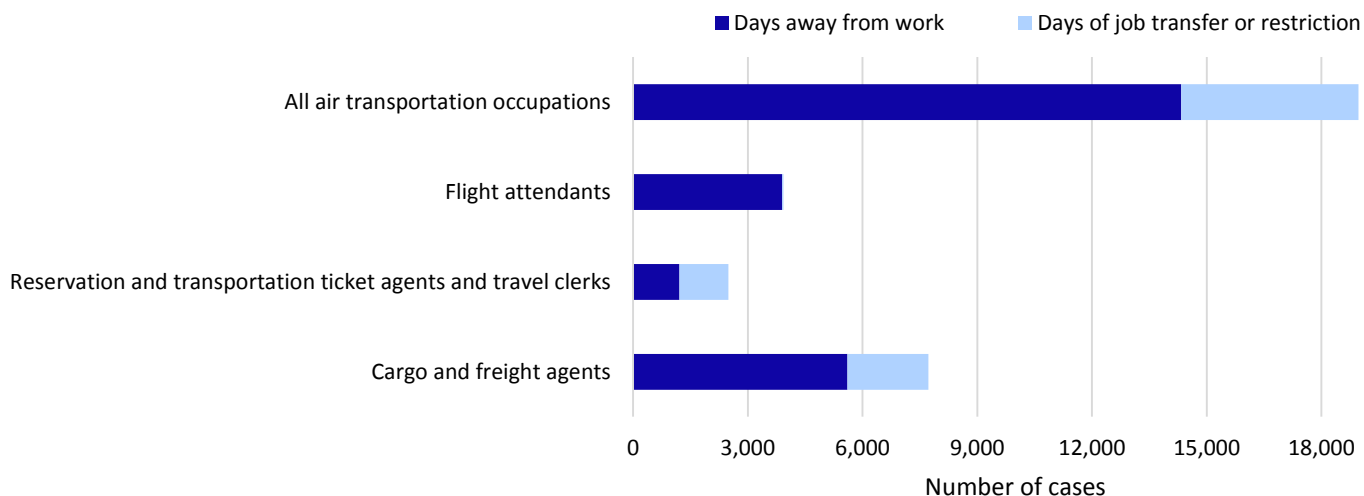
From 2011 through 2013, the leading injury or illness in air transportation was sprains, strains, and tears for both job-transfer-or-restriction cases and days-away-from-work cases. In 2013, about one-quarter (2,810) of days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases (10,750) were caused by sprains, strains, and tears and resulted in days of job transfer or restriction.

Warehousing and storage

There were 12,380 injuries and illnesses that resulted in job transfer or restriction (DJTR) in the warehousing and storage industry in 2013, essentially the same as reported

Chart 3

Chart 3. Selected occupations in air transportation by days-away-from-work and days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases, 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

for 2012. This resulted in a rate of 197 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—essentially the same as in 2011 and 2012. In 2013, 53 percent of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer (DART) cases resulted in days of job transfer or restriction in warehousing and storage. Workers in warehousing and storage required a median of 14 days of job transfer or restriction in 2013 to recover from their injuries before returning to their normal work duties. This was one more day than was required by workers in 2011 and 2012.

From 2011 to 2013, musculoskeletal disorders accounted for approximately half of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer (DART) cases. For example, in 2013, there were 12,430 musculoskeletal disorder cases out of a total of 23,450 cases. (See table 1.) In 2013, there was nearly a 50-50 split between days-away-from-work cases and days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases for musculoskeletal disorder cases. There was essentially no change in the rate of musculoskeletal disorder cases resulting in days of job transfer or restriction from 2011 to 2013.

In 2013, slightly more than one-third of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases in warehousing and construction resulted in injuries or illnesses to upper extremities (8,490) such as shoulders or hands. Of the cases involving upper extremities, 58 percent (4,930) resulted in job transfer or restriction. Injuries and illnesses involving the trunk accounted for 30 percent of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer cases in 2013 and another 22 percent involved lower extremities. There was nearly a 50-50 split between the number of days-away-from-work cases and days-of-job transfer-or-restriction cases for these two broad part of body types. For example, for injuries and illnesses to the trunk, there were 3,850 cases of days of job transfer or restriction and 3,260 cases of days away from work in 2013.

In 2013, nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, restriction, or transfer occurred primarily in two occupational groups in warehousing and storage: transportation and material

Table B**Number of cases for selected occupations in warehousing and storage by days away from work, restriction, or transfer (DART); days away from work (DAFW); and days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), 2013**

Warehousing and storage (selected occupations)	Days away from work, restriction, or transfer	Days away from work	Days of job transfer or restriction
Total	23,450	11,070	12,380
Office and administrative support	6,600	2,650	3,940
Stock clerks and order fillers	5,320	2,150	3,160
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	650	230	420
Customer service representatives	180	120	60
Couriers and messengers	150	40	110
Transportation and material moving	13,760	6,770	6,990
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	8,800	4,160	4,640
Industrial truck and tractor operators	1,960	1,000	960
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,030	630	400
Packers and packagers, hand	700	280	420
Light truck or delivery services drivers	500	230	270

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

moving occupations with 13,760 cases and office and administrative support occupations with 6,600 cases. (See table B and table 1.) Stock clerks and order fillers had the most cases among office and administrative support workers and nearly 60 percent (3,160) of the cases resulted in a job transfer or restriction. Sixty-five percent of the cases occurring to shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks resulted in days of job transfer or restriction in 2013. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers incurred more than half (8,800) of the injuries and illnesses to transportation and material moving occupations. (See table B.) There were nearly an equal number of days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases and days-away-from-work cases reported for laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, with 4,640 cases and 4,160 case, respectively.

Nursing and residential care facilities

There were 55,780 injuries and illnesses that led to days of job transfer or restriction in nursing and residential

care facilities in 2013. This was about equal to those that led to days away from work cases (54,980). The days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction rate was 225.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2013, essentially the same as reported in 2011 and 2012. In this industry, workers experienced days of job transfer or restriction for a median of 13 days (higher than the median of 12 days in both 2011 and 2012). (See tables 1, 2, and 3.)

Sprains, strains, or tears were the leading injury or illness in each of the 3 years spanning 2011 to 2013 for both job-transfer-or-restriction cases and days-away-from-work cases in nursing and residential care facilities. In 2013, sprains, strains, or tears resulted in a greater number of job-transfer-or-restriction cases (32,020) than days-away-from-work cases (23,880). The second leading injury or illness was soreness or pain. However, in 2013, there were fewer cases resulting in days of job transfer or restriction (10,030) than in days away from work (12,950).

Overexertion and bodily reaction was the leading event or exposure that resulted in injury or illness for both job-

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

transfer-or-restriction and days-away-from-work cases in nursing and residential care facilities for the entire covered period of the pilot study. (See table 1.) The second leading event or exposure for both types of cases was falls, slips, or trips. In 2013, overexertion or bodily reaction cases resulted in a greater number of job-transfer-or-restriction cases (29,720) than days-away-from-work cases (22,470). However, falls, slips, or trips resulted in fewer cases of days of job transfer or restriction (10,350) than cases of days away from work (13,890).

From 2011 through 2013, the rate for musculoskeletal disorders in nursing and residential care facilities was greater for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases than for days-

away-from-work cases. For example, in 2011, the rate of musculoskeletal disorders for days of job transfer or restriction was 115.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers compared with a rate of 101.9 for days away from work. The rate of musculoskeletal disorders for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases essentially remained the same from 2011 to 2013, while the rate of musculoskeletal disorders for days-away-from-work cases declined from 101.9 in 2011 to 88.4 in 2013.

Three-quarters of the days-away-from-work, restriction, or transfer (DART) cases (82,840) in nursing and residential care facilities occurred to workers in service occupations in 2013. (See tables C and 1.) In this occupational group, injuries and illnesses to nursing assistants accounted for 45

Table C

Number of cases for selected occupations in nursing and residential care facilities by days away from work, restriction, or transfer (DART); days away from work (DAFW); and days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), 2013			
Nursing and residential care facilities (selected occupations)	Days away from work, restriction, or transfer	Days away from work	Days of job transfer or restriction
Total	110,760	54,980	55,780
Service occupations	82,840	40,250	42,600
Nursing assistants	50,230	23,030	27,200
Personal care aides	8,570	4,570	4,000
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	3,970	1,890	2,070
Psychiatric aides	3,690	2,290	1,400
Home health aides	2,880	1,470	1,410
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	2,820	1,480	1,350
Recreation workers	1,320	720	600
Food servers, nonrestaurant	950	390	560
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	14,310	7,330	6,970
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	5,310	2,760	2,560
Registered nurses	3,350	1,820	1,530
Dietetic technicians	2,950	1,480	1,470
Psychiatric technicians	1,030	480	550

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Statistical Tables

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Specialty trade contractors									
Total	68,970	70,070	79,890	50,280	49,780	57,180	18,690	20,290	22,720
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	20,550	21,760	24,320	14,030	15,410	16,430	6,520	6,340	7,890
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	7,660	5,890	8,750	6,320	4,650	7,170	1,340	1,240	1,580
Sprains, strains, tears	22,410	24,710	26,010	15,010	16,750	15,860	7,400	7,960	10,160
Amputations	230	280	740	150	250	680	70	40	60
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	11,480	11,610	12,780	7,400	6,950	8,380	4,080	4,650	4,400
Cuts, lacerations	10,100	10,070	10,530	6,440	5,930	6,550	3,660	4,140	3,980
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1,380	1,530	2,250	950	1,020	1,840	430	510	420
Bruises, contusions	4,430	3,990	4,360	2,950	2,500	2,340	1,480	1,490	2,020
Chemical burns and corrosions	150	240	270	110	190	210	50	50	60
Heat (thermal) burns	880	760	570	830	610	470	50	150	100
Multiple traumatic injuries	2,410	1,550	1,380	2,050	1,120	1,070	360	430	310
With sprains and other injuries	850	520	390	690	370	270	150	150	120
With fractures and other injuries	810	430	520	730	300	480	80	140	30
Soreness, pain	8,000	9,860	13,410	6,150	7,810	11,260	1,850	2,050	2,140
Carpal tunnel syndrome	190	70	150	160	50	130	30	20	–
Tendonitis	340	60	160	180	40	140	160	20	–
All other natures	10,790	11,040	11,320	8,980	8,850	9,460	1,810	2,190	1,860
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	510	600	640	440	360	550	70	240	90
Intentional injury by other person	80	50	30	70	40	–	–	–	–
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	80	–	–	60	–	–	30
Animal and insect related incidents	420	530	490	360	300	430	60	230	60
Transportation incidents	2,290	2,340	2,370	1,950	1,840	1,960	340	500	420
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1,650	1,620	1,650	1,450	1,210	1,280	200	410	380
Fires and explosions	230	190	80	210	160	70	20	20	–
Falls, slips, trips	17,600	16,340	20,100	14,150	12,550	15,810	3,450	3,790	4,290
Slips, trips without fall	3,000	3,510	3,510	2,330	2,350	2,240	670	1,160	1,280
Fall on same level	4,830	5,440	7,660	3,570	4,350	5,870	1,260	1,090	1,790
Fall to lower level	8,810	6,900	8,370	7,510	5,500	7,250	1,300	1,400	1,110
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2,660	2,270	3,080	2,480	1,840	2,700	170	420	380
Contact with object, equipment	23,290	24,460	28,130	15,490	16,000	18,740	7,800	8,460	9,390
Struck by object or equipment	13,340	14,630	16,650	8,780	8,990	10,990	4,570	5,640	5,660
Struck against object or equipment	5,660	5,380	5,910	3,690	3,880	4,230	1,960	1,500	1,680
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2,840	2,550	3,590	1,840	1,560	1,990	1,000	990	1,600
Overexertion and bodily reaction	21,990	23,150	25,060	15,200	16,540	17,040	6,790	6,600	8,020
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	7,920	7,600	8,870	5,770	5,540	5,740	2,150	2,060	3,130
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1,260	620	880	790	300	550	470	320	330
All other events or exposures	400	730	440	350	480	300	50	250	140
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	4,120	5,320	4,550	3,480	4,480	3,680	640	840	870
Eye(s)	2,090	2,740	1,870	1,830	2,380	1,380	270	360	490
Neck	570	600	2,100	410	420	1,060	160	190	1,040
Trunk	15,960	16,450	19,260	11,600	12,260	13,760	4,350	4,190	5,510
Back	12,170	11,920	14,210	8,700	8,430	9,790	3,470	3,490	4,420
Upper extremities	26,060	25,890	28,420	17,100	16,340	19,240	8,970	9,550	9,190
Shoulder	4,920	5,900	5,330	3,610	4,370	3,960	1,310	1,530	1,370
Arm	3,850	3,730	5,440	2,470	2,340	3,740	1,380	1,380	1,700
Wrist	2,540	2,070	2,470	1,600	1,320	1,640	940	750	830
Hand	13,610	13,440	14,080	8,500	7,930	9,280	5,110	5,510	4,810
Lower extremities	15,720	15,570	17,200	12,200	11,310	12,790	3,520	4,270	4,410
Knee	6,100	6,320	6,440	4,610	4,780	4,710	1,490	1,530	1,730
Ankle	3,660	3,620	3,780	2,940	2,690	2,590	720	930	1,190
Foot	3,260	2,900	4,100	2,480	1,830	3,230	780	1,070	860
Body systems	1,040	800	1,680	1,000	690	1,540	30	100	130
Multiple	5,250	5,010	6,290	4,290	3,950	4,860	950	1,060	1,430
All other parts of body	270	430	390	210	340	240	60	90	150

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Specialty trade contractors									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	410	690	1,150	320	570	1,010	80	120	140
Containers	3,030	3,500	3,630	1,940	2,480	1,970	1,100	1,020	1,660
Furniture and fixtures	1,510	1,660	1,830	1,190	1,060	1,560	320	590	270
Machinery	4,950	4,740	6,160	3,870	3,510	4,690	1,080	1,220	1,470
Parts and materials	15,260	15,100	15,310	9,420	10,150	10,280	5,830	4,950	5,030
Person, injured or ill worker	9,120	10,450	12,450	6,240	7,280	8,480	2,880	3,180	3,970
Worker motion or position	8,950	10,100	12,060	6,130	6,950	8,110	2,810	3,150	3,950
Person, other than injured or ill worker	120	60	110	110	50	80	—	20	30
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6,260	6,300	7,950	4,690	4,880	6,170	1,570	1,420	1,780
Handtools	6,810	7,460	8,180	4,830	4,510	4,700	1,980	2,950	3,480
Ladder	5,020	4,900	6,150	4,200	4,050	5,130	820	850	1,020
Vehicles	4,580	4,340	4,390	3,600	3,300	3,320	980	1,040	1,070
Trucks	2,070	1,250	1,350	1,620	970	1,160	440	280	180
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	220	350	640	110	220	320	110	130	320
All other sources	11,910	10,880	12,590	9,860	7,930	9,790	2,040	2,940	2,800
Gender:									
Male	67,200	68,860	78,570	48,960	48,930	56,270	18,250	19,930	22,300
Female	1,740	1,120	1,290	1,290	790	890	440	340	400
Age:⁵									
16–19	1,070	810	1,700	810	410	1,460	260	400	240
20–24	5,590	6,740	7,960	4,090	4,470	5,900	1,500	2,270	2,060
25–34	20,690	18,680	21,480	14,550	13,450	14,800	6,140	5,230	6,670
35–44	17,220	17,900	20,550	12,240	12,550	14,630	4,990	5,340	5,920
45–54	15,930	18,260	17,440	12,410	13,440	12,720	3,520	4,820	4,730
55–64	6,170	6,180	8,340	4,460	4,340	5,990	1,720	1,840	2,350
65 and older	600	490	980	410	440	930	190	60	50
Race or ethnic origin:⁶									
White only	37,610	37,280	41,610	28,310	27,880	31,170	9,300	9,400	10,450
Hispanic or Latino only	14,180	12,740	17,200	9,230	7,840	11,020	4,960	4,890	6,180
Black only	1,750	2,420	2,510	1,190	1,880	1,510	560	540	1,000
Asian only	260	320	220	190	280	190	80	40	30
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	220	690	390	120	620	290	90	70	90
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	140	140	100	100	120	70	40	20	30
Multi-race	—	20	80	—	—	60	—	—	20
Hispanic or Latino and other race	—	30	30	—	—	30	—	—	—
Not reported	14,780	16,450	17,740	11,130	11,130	12,830	3,650	5,320	4,920
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	9,820	10,120	12,560	7,300	7,110	8,990	2,530	3,010	3,570
3–11 months	13,420	14,760	17,100	9,880	10,800	11,400	3,550	3,960	5,700
1–5 years	24,580	22,880	26,870	17,880	15,990	19,670	6,700	6,890	7,210
More than 5 years	20,130	21,800	21,660	14,550	15,530	15,980	5,580	6,270	5,680

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Specialty trade contractors									
Summary occupational groups:⁷									
Management, business, and financial occupations	760	1,250	1,280	590	940	940	170	310	350
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	190	290	180	80	160	150	110	130	30
Service occupations	560	370	220	520	240	150	40	130	70
Sales and related occupations	100	320	380	60	260	290	40	60	80
Office and administrative support occupations	380	320	300	200	200	160	180	130	140
Construction and extraction occupations	51,050	49,990	59,430	36,930	35,020	42,530	14,120	14,970	16,890
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10,640	12,880	13,150	7,980	9,710	9,420	2,660	3,170	3,730
Production occupations	2,630	1,980	2,120	1,990	1,380	1,720	640	600	400
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,640	2,570	2,690	1,920	1,790	1,790	720	780	890

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Food manufacturing									
Total	50,920	49,820	47,040	20,930	18,540	18,440	30,000	31,280	28,610
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	21,030	21,110	19,740	7,020	6,060	6,420	14,010	15,060	13,320
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	3,110	3,150	2,820	1,800	1,770	1,490	1,300	1,380	1,320
Sprains, strains, tears	17,190	16,510	15,510	6,250	5,730	5,570	10,940	10,780	9,940
Amputations	590	520	550	490	400	380	100	120	170
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	5,710	5,830	5,350	1,960	2,010	1,990	3,760	3,820	3,360
Cuts, lacerations	5,360	5,310	4,960	1,750	1,780	1,820	3,620	3,530	3,140
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	350	520	390	210	220	170	140	290	220
Bruises, contusions	5,080	5,150	4,690	1,960	1,760	1,540	3,120	3,390	3,150
Chemical burns and corrosions	410	370	400	280	210	270	130	160	130
Heat (thermal) burns	710	850	770	380	510	450	330	340	310
Multiple traumatic injuries	1,460	1,370	1,190	790	650	590	670	720	600
With sprains and other injuries	690	680	630	310	310	260	390	370	370
With fractures and other injuries	250	200	220	150	120	150	100	80	70
Soreness, pain	6,990	7,880	7,780	2,310	2,050	2,580	4,680	5,830	5,200
Carpal tunnel syndrome	970	790	850	500	350	380	470	440	460
Tendonitis	880	900	570	120	90	80	770	810	490
All other natures	7,810	6,490	6,570	4,080	3,020	3,110	3,730	3,470	3,460
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	290	310	240	70	110	120	220	200	120
Intentional injury by other person	30	50	30	–	20	20	20	30	–
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	100	80	50	–	40	–	90	40	40
Animal and insect related incidents	160	170	150	50	50	80	110	130	70
Transportation incidents	970	820	840	550	450	500	420	370	340
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	200	160	220	140	110	160	60	50	60
Fires and explosions	40	–	40	30	–	20	–	–	20
Falls, slips, trips	9,900	9,270	9,170	4,910	4,270	4,220	4,990	5,000	4,950
Slips, trips without fall	1,540	1,620	1,350	710	760	570	830	860	770
Fall on same level	6,310	5,890	5,990	3,030	2,700	2,670	3,270	3,190	3,320
Fall to lower level	1,670	1,560	1,620	990	730	900	690	830	720
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	1,960	2,040	1,960	1,280	1,230	1,220	680	810	740
Contact with object, equipment	15,500	15,360	14,080	6,530	5,970	5,610	8,960	9,390	8,470
Struck by object or equipment	7,190	7,290	6,550	3,010	2,640	2,600	4,180	4,650	3,950
Struck against object or equipment	3,510	3,160	2,990	1,260	1,180	1,100	2,250	1,980	1,890
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	4,150	4,240	3,930	1,980	1,950	1,680	2,180	2,290	2,250
Overexertion and bodily reaction	21,730	21,660	20,310	7,350	6,320	6,580	14,380	15,340	13,730
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5,410	5,210	5,130	2,260	1,760	1,900	3,150	3,460	3,220
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	7,040	6,420	6,580	1,610	1,300	1,310	5,430	5,120	5,260
All other events or exposures	540	350	410	210	180	160	340	170	240
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	2,230	2,040	1,920	1,350	1,360	1,280	880	680	640
Eye(s)	970	710	730	720	450	550	250	260	180
Neck	370	340	280	170	110	140	190	230	140
Trunk	10,760	10,140	9,610	4,970	3,900	4,100	5,800	6,240	5,510
Back	8,010	7,710	7,070	3,450	2,830	2,830	4,560	4,880	4,240
Upper extremities	25,790	25,880	23,730	8,420	7,830	7,510	17,370	18,050	16,210
Shoulder	4,210	4,320	4,430	1,490	1,500	1,550	2,720	2,830	2,880
Arm	3,120	3,280	3,130	980	1,020	1,030	2,140	2,260	2,100
Wrist	4,060	3,800	3,520	1,240	1,010	1,110	2,830	2,790	2,410
Hand	12,250	12,290	10,680	4,270	3,920	3,400	7,980	8,370	7,280
Lower extremities	7,440	7,690	7,550	3,910	3,550	3,610	3,540	4,140	3,940
Knee	2,500	2,960	2,590	1,270	1,340	1,150	1,220	1,620	1,440
Ankle	1,690	1,400	1,620	890	600	860	800	800	760
Foot	1,770	1,900	2,050	880	940	980	890	970	1,060
Body systems	340	350	310	300	280	240	40	70	70
Multiple	3,710	3,040	3,240	1,720	1,330	1,400	1,990	1,720	1,840
All other parts of body	290	350	400	90	190	150	190	160	250

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Food manufacturing									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	770	800	730	560	460	480	220	340	250
Containers	8,850	8,510	8,330	3,540	2,980	3,100	5,300	5,530	5,230
Furniture and fixtures	1,330	1,210	1,190	610	580	510	730	630	670
Machinery	5,580	5,850	5,340	2,470	2,600	2,250	3,110	3,240	3,090
Parts and materials	3,300	3,150	2,500	1,260	1,330	1,000	2,040	1,820	1,500
Person, injured or ill worker	11,310	11,210	11,370	3,470	3,070	3,400	7,840	8,140	7,970
Worker motion or position	11,100	11,080	11,240	3,320	3,000	3,340	7,780	8,070	7,900
Person, other than injured or ill worker	150	140	100	40	70	30	110	70	70
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6,600	6,380	6,270	3,290	2,910	2,880	3,310	3,470	3,390
Handtools	3,150	3,600	2,700	1,080	960	900	2,070	2,630	1,800
Ladder	600	670	520	330	330	280	270	340	240
Vehicles	2,950	2,940	2,820	1,550	1,300	1,330	1,400	1,640	1,480
Trucks	520	520	570	300	230	330	220	290	240
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	650	650	620	310	280	240	330	370	370
All other sources	6,330	5,370	5,170	2,730	1,950	2,250	3,600	3,420	2,920
Gender:									
Male	33,950	33,230	31,730	14,840	13,110	13,110	19,120	20,120	18,620
Female	16,920	16,500	15,230	6,090	5,400	5,310	10,830	11,110	9,910
Age:⁵									
16–19	1,000	860	890	390	220	290	610	640	600
20–24	5,150	5,320	4,970	2,120	1,690	1,830	3,030	3,630	3,140
25–34	11,720	11,770	10,870	4,310	3,760	3,750	7,410	8,000	7,130
35–44	11,880	11,440	10,240	4,580	4,030	3,980	7,300	7,410	6,260
45–54	12,390	12,430	11,360	5,320	5,110	4,720	7,070	7,330	6,640
55–64	6,650	6,420	6,860	3,240	3,040	2,980	3,410	3,380	3,870
65 and older	730	920	850	430	430	410	300	500	440
Race or ethnic origin:⁶									
White only	16,000	14,950	14,190	7,470	6,250	6,240	8,530	8,710	7,950
Hispanic or Latino only	13,630	14,430	13,930	5,110	5,030	4,910	8,520	9,400	9,020
Black only	6,230	5,180	5,670	2,330	1,690	2,010	3,900	3,490	3,660
Asian only	1,210	1,520	1,440	440	490	460	770	1,030	980
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	170	150	150	50	80	50	120	70	100
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	190	300	200	70	50	80	120	250	120
Multi-race	—	40	30	—	—	—	—	40	20
Hispanic or Latino and other race	50	60	40	—	20	—	40	40	30
Not reported	13,430	13,180	11,400	5,430	4,930	4,670	8,000	8,250	6,730
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	5,750	6,130	5,880	2,470	2,060	2,330	3,280	4,060	3,550
3–11 months	9,320	9,720	9,380	3,830	3,440	3,440	5,490	6,280	5,940
1–5 years	17,810	16,100	14,370	7,060	5,870	5,580	10,740	10,230	8,790
More than 5 years	17,240	17,250	16,880	7,200	6,920	6,980	10,040	10,330	9,900

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	Food manufacturing								
Summary occupational groups:⁷									
Management, business, and financial occupations	310	370	370	150	170	190	160	200	190
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	250	180	250	80	90	100	160	90	150
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	2,680	2,700	2,640	1,250	1,310	1,320	1,430	1,390	1,330
Sales and related occupations	270	210	240	200	90	100	70	120	140
Office and administrative support occupations	1,420	920	1,160	610	400	500	810	520	660
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ...	320	390	490	120	150	280	200	240	210
Construction and extraction occupations	130	200	110	60	60	40	70	140	60
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,700	3,940	3,630	1,590	1,620	1,570	2,110	2,320	2,060
Production occupations	29,480	28,340	26,870	11,690	9,790	9,510	17,780	18,550	17,370
Transportation and material moving occupations	12,220	12,500	11,220	5,140	4,830	4,810	7,070	7,670	6,410

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers									
Total	35,800	35,460	32,580	17,150	17,710	16,490	18,650	17,750	16,080
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	17,240	16,980	16,190	7,800	7,880	7,450	9,440	9,100	8,750
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	2,030	1,770	2,050	1,360	1,250	1,610	670	530	440
Sprains, strains, tears	19,750	18,520	17,410	8,570	8,290	7,680	11,180	10,230	9,730
Amputations	230	30	40	230	30	40	—	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,710	4,400	3,300	1,400	1,850	1,710	2,320	2,540	1,590
Cuts, lacerations	3,230	3,620	2,540	1,190	1,560	1,130	2,040	2,060	1,410
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	480	780	760	210	300	580	270	480	170
Bruises, contusions	4,500	4,780	4,340	1,840	2,100	1,960	2,660	2,690	2,380
Chemical burns and corruptions	30	50	50	20	50	50	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns	30	20	20	—	—	—	20	20	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	450	390	300	320	220	240	130	170	60
With sprains and other injuries	80	150	60	50	50	40	30	100	20
With fractures and other injuries	80	60	30	70	60	30	—	—	—
Soreness, pain	1,750	1,860	1,840	1,050	1,370	1,090	700	480	750
Carpal tunnel syndrome	80	90	20	70	80	20	—	—	—
Tendonitis	30	30	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
All other natures	3,200	3,520	3,180	2,270	2,470	2,070	940	1,060	1,100
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	330	320	330	210	180	210	120	130	120
Intentional injury by other person	30	60	90	—	30	60	20	20	30
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	90	80	80	50	30	50	40	50	40
Animal and insect related incidents	220	170	150	150	110	100	70	60	50
Transportation incidents	760	760	640	590	630	510	160	130	130
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	370	430	320	350	400	280	20	30	40
Falls, slips, trips	6,070	4,580	4,520	3,500	2,760	2,770	2,570	1,830	1,740
Slips, trips without fall	970	840	460	390	630	260	580	210	200
Fall on same level	3,390	2,450	2,940	1,980	1,350	1,800	1,420	1,100	1,150
Fall to lower level	1,610	1,180	990	1,080	700	650	530	480	340
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	270	320	210	210	250	170	60	70	50
Contact with object, equipment	10,690	11,980	10,380	4,580	5,670	5,160	6,110	6,310	5,220
Struck by object or equipment	7,130	8,130	7,020	2,970	3,870	3,440	4,160	4,260	3,580
Struck against object or equipment	2,050	2,230	1,950	990	1,070	1,040	1,060	1,160	910
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,110	1,210	1,110	390	490	520	730	710	590
Overexertion and bodily reaction	17,590	17,390	16,450	8,040	8,140	7,640	9,550	9,260	8,810
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	8,630	9,860	9,150	3,860	4,570	4,010	4,770	5,290	5,140
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	370	350	400	170	180	220	190	170	180
All other events or exposures	90	100	50	20	90	30	70	20	20
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	2,110	1,960	1,890	1,600	1,300	1,610	500	660	280
Eye(s)	450	430	550	380	310	490	60	120	60
Neck	520	490	490	190	220	260	330	270	230
Trunk	11,570	11,590	10,470	5,740	5,880	5,360	5,830	5,710	5,120
Back	9,290	9,200	7,810	4,420	4,300	3,670	4,860	4,900	4,140
Upper extremities	12,410	12,180	11,270	4,600	4,870	4,580	7,820	7,310	6,690
Shoulder	3,530	3,080	3,460	1,370	1,330	1,510	2,160	1,750	1,950
Arm	2,260	1,980	2,180	850	800	920	1,410	1,180	1,260
Wrist	1,410	1,600	1,410	480	550	550	930	1,050	870
Hand	4,970	5,280	3,970	1,790	2,080	1,520	3,170	3,210	2,450
Lower extremities	7,930	8,120	7,390	4,180	4,610	3,870	3,740	3,510	3,520
Knee	2,730	2,570	2,280	1,560	1,310	1,100	1,170	1,260	1,180
Ankle	1,740	1,440	1,290	940	900	700	810	540	590
Foot	2,450	2,810	2,850	1,240	1,530	1,430	1,210	1,270	1,410
Body systems	280	240	150	240	230	140	30	—	20
Multiple	950	860	900	580	580	670	370	280	230
All other parts of body	30	30	20	—	30	—	20	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100	140	90	80	120	90	20	30	–
Containers	7,200	7,510	7,880	2,970	3,370	3,620	4,230	4,140	4,260
Furniture and fixtures	2,320	2,340	1,990	950	1,070	820	1,370	1,270	1,170
Machinery	3,160	2,850	3,050	1,090	1,280	1,610	2,070	1,570	1,440
Parts and materials	5,880	7,110	5,400	2,780	3,600	2,550	3,100	3,510	2,850
Person, injured or ill worker	3,980	3,370	3,160	2,000	1,800	1,760	1,980	1,570	1,410
Worker motion or position	3,920	3,210	3,090	1,940	1,670	1,710	1,980	1,550	1,380
Person, other than injured or ill worker	120	120	190	60	60	110	60	50	70
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3,460	2,480	2,880	2,100	1,410	1,840	1,360	1,070	1,040
Handtools	1,900	1,790	1,190	970	740	470	920	1,050	720
Ladder	940	790	660	540	400	290	400	380	370
Vehicles	3,210	3,270	2,760	1,820	1,930	1,570	1,400	1,350	1,190
Trucks	950	650	510	690	450	400	260	190	120
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	830	780	760	330	350	340	500	430	430
All other sources	3,540	3,690	3,340	1,800	1,950	1,780	1,740	1,750	1,560
Gender:									
Male	26,450	26,430	24,350	13,040	13,720	12,800	13,410	12,710	11,550
Female	9,350	9,030	8,230	4,110	3,990	3,690	5,230	5,030	4,530
Age:⁵									
16–19	1,230	1,240	1,140	670	760	640	560	480	500
20–24	4,980	5,130	4,000	2,080	2,310	1,890	2,890	2,820	2,110
25–34	8,070	7,760	7,700	3,490	3,770	3,590	4,580	3,990	4,110
35–44	6,980	7,020	6,210	3,340	3,670	3,250	3,640	3,350	2,950
45–54	8,060	7,860	7,130	3,920	3,790	3,920	4,140	4,070	3,210
55–64	5,140	5,210	4,860	2,710	2,790	2,430	2,420	2,420	2,430
65 and older	1,300	1,210	1,450	900	610	740	400	600	710
Race or ethnic origin:⁶									
White only	7,070	7,010	6,070	4,430	4,750	4,400	2,640	2,260	1,670
Hispanic or Latino only	1,080	1,260	1,180	690	670	730	390	590	450
Black only	630	630	350	310	430	230	310	200	120
Asian only	50	80	90	40	60	70	–	20	20
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	50	20	30	40	–	30	–	20	–
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	30	20	30	30	–	30	–	–	–
Multi-race	–	–	70	–	–	70	–	–	–
Not reported	26,900	26,410	24,760	11,610	11,770	10,930	15,290	14,650	13,830
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	3,460	3,440	3,880	1,990	2,050	2,380	1,470	1,390	1,500
3–11 months	5,570	6,720	6,280	2,820	3,310	3,090	2,750	3,410	3,190
1–5 years	14,250	11,840	10,490	6,230	5,940	5,590	8,020	5,890	4,910
More than 5 years	12,460	13,400	11,810	6,080	6,390	5,390	6,380	7,010	6,420

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers									
Summary occupational groups:⁷									
Management, business, and financial occupations	510	280	800	250	160	280	260	120	510
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	—	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	200	110	90	90	30	40	110	80	50
Service occupations	950	790	360	730	570	180	210	220	190
Sales and related occupations	17,680	19,450	16,590	7,680	8,060	7,180	9,990	11,390	9,410
Office and administrative support occupations	4,670	3,850	3,820	2,080	2,150	2,020	2,600	1,690	1,800
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	250	190	120	140	130	70	110	60	60
Construction and extraction occupations	560	470	720	310	280	580	250	190	150
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,140	750	670	520	460	550	620	290	120
Production occupations	680	750	730	370	420	490	320	340	240
Transportation and material moving occupations	9,150	8,730	8,640	4,990	5,380	5,110	4,160	3,350	3,540

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Air transportation									
Total	20,170	20,510	18,960	15,750	16,030	14,330	4,410	4,480	4,640
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	10,410	10,620	9,240	7,790	8,190	6,710	2,610	2,440	2,530
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	750	580	620	710	530	490	40	50	130
Sprains, strains, tears	11,400	11,870	10,750	8,570	9,250	7,940	2,840	2,620	2,810
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	640	790	730	460	470	420	180	320	310
Cuts, lacerations	600	760	660	440	450	360	160	310	300
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	50	30	70	20	20	70	20	—	—
Bruises, contusions	2,530	2,110	2,180	1,980	1,660	1,440	560	440	740
Chemical burns and corrosions	—	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns	—	40	40	—	40	40	—	—	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	200	470	500	160	380	340	40	90	170
With sprains and other injuries	110	120	390	80	110	230	30	—	160
With fractures and other injuries	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Soreness, pain	1,460	1,760	1,600	1,190	1,170	1,380	280	590	220
Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	30	80	50	20	80	—	—	—
Tendonitis	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
All other natures	3,080	2,760	2,430	2,610	2,390	2,190	470	380	250
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	350	240	150	310	210	120	30	30	30
Intentional injury by other person	70	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	40	100	80	40	70	70	—	30	—
Animal and insect related incidents	200	120	70	190	120	50	—	—	—
Transportation incidents	880	1,110	1,020	830	1,070	920	50	40	90
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	100	100	190	100	90	190	—	—	—
Falls, slips, trips	2,810	3,090	3,190	2,310	2,300	2,710	500	780	480
Slips, trips without fall	750	770	690	510	530	620	240	240	70
Fall on same level	1,520	1,780	2,150	1,320	1,310	1,800	200	480	350
Fall to lower level	460	390	300	420	330	260	40	50	40
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	640	630	300	600	580	270	40	50	30
Contact with object, equipment	4,710	4,460	4,450	3,610	3,340	3,080	1,100	1,130	1,370
Struck by object or equipment	2,450	2,140	2,790	1,880	1,700	1,930	570	440	860
Struck against object or equipment	1,300	1,420	1,190	920	980	770	380	440	420
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	740	650	350	610	470	270	140	180	80
Overexertion and bodily reaction	10,770	10,900	9,730	8,070	8,460	7,180	2,690	2,440	2,550
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4,920	4,160	4,430	3,480	3,150	3,330	1,440	1,010	1,110
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	370	300	680	250	240	270	120	60	410
All other events or exposures	—	80	120	—	70	30	—	—	90
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	1,500	1,550	1,290	1,310	1,100	1,020	190	450	270
Eye(s)	470	360	310	460	300	290	—	60	30
Neck	670	480	380	460	420	370	210	60	—
Trunk	5,680	5,450	5,280	4,560	4,120	3,550	1,120	1,330	1,730
Back	4,640	4,390	4,190	3,690	3,340	2,860	950	1,050	1,320
Upper extremities	6,000	6,480	5,980	4,320	4,820	4,480	1,680	1,660	1,500
Shoulder	2,130	2,350	2,000	1,730	1,870	1,570	400	480	440
Arm	1,470	1,300	980	970	840	770	500	450	200
Wrist	630	560	780	390	450	630	230	110	150
Hand	1,540	2,060	1,930	1,080	1,480	1,220	460	580	710
Lower extremities	4,450	5,080	3,930	3,390	4,330	3,260	1,060	760	660
Knee	1,950	2,320	1,900	1,640	1,890	1,660	310	430	240
Ankle	580	930	520	450	790	460	130	140	60
Foot	1,200	1,090	670	770	990	480	430	100	190
Body systems	500	320	280	470	310	180	30	—	100
Multiple	1,310	1,060	1,690	1,190	860	1,330	130	200	350
All other parts of body	50	90	140	50	80	130	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Air transportation									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	250	140	70	250	140	70	—	—	—
Containers	8,210	7,030	7,280	6,300	5,180	5,080	1,910	1,850	2,210
Furniture and fixtures	400	340	320	370	300	280	30	40	50
Machinery	490	580	300	400	420	260	80	160	40
Parts and materials	870	1,210	900	550	970	600	320	240	300
Person, injured or ill worker	2,540	2,960	2,960	1,880	2,390	2,200	660	570	770
Worker motion or position	2,480	2,860	2,830	1,820	2,290	2,140	660	570	690
Person, other than injured or ill worker	250	250	310	210	190	280	30	60	30
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,530	1,990	1,730	1,330	1,450	1,430	210	530	300
Handtools	130	110	130	110	70	80	30	40	50
Ladder	120	80	70	100	60	70	—	20	—
Vehicles	3,450	4,090	3,920	2,730	3,440	3,250	730	650	670
Trucks	270	180	80	240	140	80	30	50	—
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	1,340	1,290	1,380	950	1,110	1,060	390	180	310
All other sources	1,920	1,730	970	1,520	1,420	750	400	310	220
Gender:									
Male	11,770	13,290	11,450	8,850	10,050	8,020	2,920	3,240	3,420
Female	8,390	7,220	7,520	6,900	5,970	6,300	1,490	1,240	1,210
Age: ⁵									
16–19	120	—	40	40	—	40	80	—	—
20–24	1,030	1,190	1,220	690	850	780	340	340	440
25–34	2,790	3,960	2,790	2,180	3,070	1,890	620	890	900
35–44	5,870	4,740	4,140	4,590	3,550	3,180	1,280	1,190	960
45–54	6,420	5,800	7,160	5,250	4,540	5,710	1,170	1,260	1,450
55–64	3,580	3,700	3,150	2,690	3,020	2,360	890	680	790
65 and older	330	520	290	300	460	250	30	60	40
Race or ethnic origin: ⁶									
White only	1,190	840	1,690	970	610	890	220	230	800
Hispanic or Latino only	350	110	870	190	80	420	160	30	450
Black only	350	120	240	290	90	170	60	30	70
Asian only	130	150	60	60	130	50	60	20	—
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	120	100	210	90	90	200	40	—	—
Not reported	18,000	19,190	15,740	14,130	15,020	12,460	3,860	4,170	3,280
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	320	340	310	240	220	240	80	120	70
3–11 months	1,110	1,420	1,100	870	1,130	780	250	290	320
1–5 years	4,450	3,870	2,780	3,090	2,810	2,010	1,360	1,060	770
More than 5 years	14,210	14,630	14,590	11,520	11,690	11,190	2,690	2,940	3,400

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	Air transportation								
Summary occupational groups:⁷									
Management, business, and financial occupations	60	180	50	30	90	20	30	90	30
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	–	–	90	–	–	90	–	–	–
Service occupations	190	140	130	140	110	120	60	40	–
Sales and related occupations	230	30	170	210	–	40	–	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	11,160	10,730	10,790	7,660	7,500	7,180	3,500	3,220	3,610
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,700	1,710	1,430	1,340	1,260	1,130	360	450	300
Production occupations	150	30	80	150	30	80	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,630	7,650	6,210	6,190	6,980	5,660	450	670	560

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Warehousing and storage									
Total	22,170	23,890	23,450	10,820	11,190	11,070	11,350	12,690	12,380
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	11,390	11,790	12,430	5,040	4,760	5,520	6,350	7,030	6,900
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	800	1,000	1,070	570	760	720	230	240	360
Sprains, strains, tears	10,780	11,960	12,230	4,860	4,870	5,340	5,920	7,090	6,880
Amputations	40	50	50	40	40	30	—	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,390	1,510	1,570	510	730	640	880	770	940
Cuts, lacerations	1,190	1,260	1,260	420	600	410	770	660	850
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	200	250	310	90	130	230	110	110	90
Bruises, contusions	2,570	2,730	2,720	1,260	1,320	1,220	1,310	1,410	1,510
Chemical burns and corrosions	80	20	—	70	20	—	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	480	540	460	280	360	180	200	180	280
With sprains and other injuries	290	260	120	180	140	50	110	110	70
With fractures and other injuries	40	60	170	30	40	50	—	20	110
Soreness, pain	3,150	3,140	2,870	1,390	1,400	1,480	1,760	1,730	1,390
Carpal tunnel syndrome	90	90	100	70	60	50	20	30	50
Tendonitis	160	220	110	80	90	30	90	130	80
All other natures	2,610	2,620	2,230	1,680	1,530	1,380	930	1,090	850
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	70	80	80	50	50	50	20	30	30
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and insect related incidents	50	50	50	30	40	40	20	20	—
Transportation incidents	1,110	1,350	1,230	580	810	790	530	540	440
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	190	340	230	120	260	150	70	80	80
Falls, slips, trips	3,040	3,540	3,160	1,700	1,850	1,740	1,340	1,680	1,420
Slips, trips without fall	570	740	750	320	370	480	250	370	270
Fall on same level	1,740	2,050	1,940	920	1,110	970	820	940	980
Fall to lower level	600	610	370	380	330	230	220	280	140
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	290	370	130	230	290	100	60	90	30
Contact with object, equipment	5,680	6,270	6,000	2,860	3,150	2,640	2,820	3,120	3,360
Struck by object or equipment	3,130	3,360	3,280	1,510	1,670	1,410	1,620	1,690	1,870
Struck against object or equipment	1,250	1,490	1,510	600	770	570	660	720	950
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,000	1,170	840	590	610	410	410	560	430
Overexertion and bodily reaction	11,720	12,020	12,710	5,210	4,900	5,680	6,510	7,130	7,030
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	5,180	5,410	5,860	2,310	2,330	2,660	2,880	3,080	3,200
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	1,100	790	940	560	290	370	540	510	570
All other events or exposures	250	270	140	170	150	70	80	120	70
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	790	1,140	1,090	600	810	610	190	320	470
Eye(s)	290	450	440	210	330	310	80	120	130
Neck	280	330	340	130	110	140	150	220	200
Trunk	7,220	7,390	7,110	3,420	3,160	3,260	3,800	4,230	3,850
Back	5,790	5,770	5,560	2,570	2,200	2,390	3,220	3,570	3,170
Upper extremities	7,480	7,990	8,490	3,080	3,390	3,560	4,390	4,600	4,930
Shoulder	2,450	2,560	2,780	1,170	1,190	1,400	1,290	1,370	1,380
Arm	1,100	1,420	1,340	460	650	590	640	780	750
Wrist	1,140	1,280	1,350	430	510	410	710	770	940
Hand	2,300	2,370	2,620	850	920	990	1,460	1,450	1,630
Lower extremities	4,970	5,020	5,070	2,780	2,520	2,770	2,190	2,500	2,300
Knee	1,560	1,470	1,620	870	830	930	700	640	700
Ankle	1,010	1,380	1,110	550	640	570	460	740	550
Foot	1,470	1,340	1,400	820	650	730	650	690	670
Body systems	120	190	50	90	150	50	20	40	—
Multiple	1,170	1,740	1,170	640	980	600	530	760	570
All other parts of body	150	100	140	80	80	80	80	20	50

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Warehousing and storage									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	140	160	30	120	130	—	20	20	20
Containers	7,860	8,480	8,580	3,660	3,500	3,740	4,200	4,980	4,840
Furniture and fixtures	1,310	930	1,050	500	400	370	810	530	680
Machinery	700	820	840	380	460	320	320	370	520
Parts and materials	1,400	1,850	1,500	650	950	700	750	900	800
Person, injured or ill worker	3,620	3,730	4,190	1,690	1,510	2,060	1,930	2,220	2,140
Worker motion or position	3,530	3,670	4,090	1,660	1,470	1,970	1,870	2,200	2,110
Person, other than injured or ill worker	30	30	40	20	20	—	—	—	30
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,860	2,190	1,770	1,010	1,180	920	850	1,010	860
Handtools	590	590	830	160	270	440	430	320	400
Ladder	150	140	130	100	80	50	50	70	80
Vehicles	3,220	3,330	3,010	1,800	1,880	1,720	1,420	1,460	1,290
Trucks	440	460	470	320	350	330	120	110	140
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	280	370	260	120	150	140	160	230	120
All other sources	1,270	1,630	1,460	720	820	730	560	810	730
Gender:									
Male	16,410	17,550	17,150	8,230	8,310	8,220	8,180	9,240	8,930
Female	5,760	6,330	6,180	2,590	2,880	2,790	3,180	3,450	3,390
Age:⁵									
16–19	530	440	740	240	140	410	290	300	330
20–24	2,780	3,220	3,310	1,200	1,360	1,270	1,590	1,870	2,040
25–34	6,100	6,480	6,310	2,650	2,860	2,630	3,450	3,620	3,680
35–44	4,960	5,300	5,190	2,550	2,320	2,340	2,410	2,980	2,850
45–54	4,840	5,070	4,590	2,530	2,620	2,640	2,310	2,450	1,940
55–64	2,340	2,630	2,590	1,320	1,490	1,400	1,020	1,140	1,190
65 and older	260	350	420	120	250	210	140	100	210
Race or ethnic origin:⁶									
White only	6,640	7,440	6,400	3,420	3,670	2,900	3,220	3,770	3,500
Hispanic or Latino only	2,710	3,050	3,410	1,390	1,520	1,800	1,320	1,530	1,620
Black only	1,940	2,000	1,540	940	870	600	990	1,130	940
Asian only	160	250	210	70	190	100	90	70	110
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	60	30	20	20	—	—	40	20	—
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	40	30	40	—	—	—	30	30	40
Not reported	10,610	11,060	11,820	4,960	4,920	5,670	5,650	6,140	6,150
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	2,670	3,020	3,140	1,340	1,400	1,630	1,330	1,610	1,510
3–11 months	4,310	4,430	4,520	2,000	2,130	1,970	2,310	2,300	2,560
1–5 years	7,050	6,990	6,920	3,540	3,150	2,950	3,510	3,840	3,970
More than 5 years	7,630	8,980	8,470	3,670	4,320	4,260	3,960	4,650	4,210

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Warehousing and storage									
Summary occupational groups:⁷									
Management, business, and financial occupations	150	140	140	80	60	60	80	80	80
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	20	—	30	20	—	30	—	—	—
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	30	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	—
Service occupations	360	260	530	180	130	400	180	130	130
Sales and related occupations	190	250	280	50	80	170	140	160	100
Office and administrative support occupations	6,130	5,560	6,600	2,790	2,610	2,650	3,340	2,950	3,940
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	20	50	50	—	50	40	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	640	700	940	350	330	400	290	370	540
Production occupations	870	850	940	410	420	420	450	420	530
Transportation and material moving occupations	13,700	16,010	13,760	6,860	7,480	6,770	6,840	8,530	6,990

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Nursing and residential care facilities									
Total	114,430	115,110	110,760	59,540	57,310	54,980	54,890	57,800	55,780
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	53,390	53,580	51,090	24,980	23,540	21,850	28,410	30,050	29,240
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	3,390	3,290	3,320	2,670	2,520	2,480	730	770	840
Sprains, strains, tears	59,690	60,950	55,900	27,740	26,630	23,880	31,950	34,320	32,020
Amputations	60	40	40	40	40	30	20	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,670	4,160	4,060	1,900	2,200	2,080	1,770	1,960	1,980
Cuts, lacerations	3,010	3,090	3,270	1,580	1,550	1,530	1,430	1,530	1,740
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	660	1,070	790	310	650	550	340	420	240
Bruises, contusions	11,080	10,690	10,130	5,550	5,260	4,960	5,530	5,430	5,170
Chemical burns and corrosions	170	150	100	120	130	70	50	30	30
Heat (thermal) burns	1,160	1,220	1,070	710	730	580	450	480	490
Multiple traumatic injuries	3,580	3,240	3,120	1,720	1,660	1,650	1,860	1,590	1,470
With sprains and other injuries	2,510	2,220	1,910	1,000	970	790	1,510	1,240	1,120
With fractures and other injuries	210	310	470	150	200	410	60	110	60
Soreness, pain	18,500	20,580	22,980	10,280	11,190	12,950	8,220	9,400	10,030
Carpal tunnel syndrome	90	130	110	70	80	60	20	50	40
Tendonitis	280	290	280	110	100	110	170	190	170
All other natures	12,770	10,360	9,680	8,640	6,790	6,130	4,130	3,570	3,540
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	15,640	17,680	16,950	8,360	9,150	9,450	7,270	8,540	7,500
Intentional injury by other person	8,050	8,440	9,280	4,220	4,520	5,280	3,830	3,920	4,000
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	6,680	8,420	6,850	3,430	3,950	3,500	3,250	4,470	3,360
Animal and insect related incidents	720	600	780	640	530	660	80	70	130
Transportation incidents	1,120	1,140	1,230	850	820	860	270	310	370
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	820	990	1,020	660	720	700	160	260	330
Fires and explosions	20	20	—	20	20	—	—	—	—
Falls, slips, trips	25,560	23,770	24,240	15,330	13,170	13,890	10,230	10,600	10,350
Slips, trips without fall	3,530	3,840	3,700	1,970	1,880	1,920	1,570	1,960	1,770
Fall on same level	19,690	18,480	19,080	11,810	10,250	11,020	7,880	8,230	8,070
Fall to lower level	1,330	1,210	1,250	920	860	840	400	360	410
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2,650	2,770	2,570	1,950	2,050	1,830	700	730	740
Contact with object, equipment	12,920	13,460	12,840	6,540	7,020	6,180	6,380	6,440	6,660
Struck by object or equipment	7,240	7,680	7,120	3,780	3,870	3,300	3,470	3,810	3,820
Struck against object or equipment	3,580	3,850	3,860	1,820	2,220	1,990	1,760	1,620	1,870
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,590	1,300	1,370	670	590	620	920	720	750
Overexertion and bodily reaction	55,640	55,230	52,190	26,110	24,560	22,470	29,530	30,670	29,720
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	16,960	13,030	12,870	8,060	5,840	5,610	8,910	7,180	7,260
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	780	860	710	390	390	280	390	470	430
All other events or exposures	880	1,020	740	370	510	310	510	510	430
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	4,160	4,320	4,700	3,330	3,260	3,620	820	1,060	1,090
Eye(s)	930	930	880	770	700	680	160	230	210
Neck	2,000	2,090	1,710	880	1,040	780	1,130	1,060	930
Trunk	40,520	40,050	37,370	20,890	19,140	17,620	19,630	20,910	19,750
Back	34,650	34,050	31,450	17,320	16,060	14,380	17,340	17,990	17,070
Upper extremities	33,050	33,820	32,100	14,510	14,420	13,260	18,540	19,400	18,840
Shoulder	9,760	9,970	9,840	4,660	4,510	4,390	5,100	5,460	5,460
Arm	4,880	4,800	4,550	2,410	2,140	1,840	2,470	2,660	2,710
Wrist	6,270	6,680	5,890	2,390	2,590	2,120	3,890	4,090	3,760
Hand	8,890	9,110	9,060	3,700	3,890	3,710	5,190	5,220	5,350
Lower extremities	19,930	19,980	19,130	11,390	11,070	10,240	8,540	8,910	8,890
Knee	9,360	8,830	8,810	5,430	4,730	4,710	3,930	4,100	4,100
Ankle	4,240	4,250	4,250	2,440	2,610	2,340	1,800	1,640	1,910
Foot	3,110	3,530	3,030	1,720	1,910	1,500	1,400	1,620	1,530
Body systems	870	820	850	840	780	790	30	40	70
Multiple	12,950	13,120	13,790	7,230	7,090	8,080	5,720	6,030	5,720
All other parts of body	950	910	1,100	480	520	610	470	390	500

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Nursing and residential care facilities									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	750	570	570	600	440	440	150	140	130
Containers	4,580	4,580	4,300	2,380	1,910	1,810	2,200	2,670	2,490
Furniture and fixtures	4,780	5,370	4,590	2,270	2,440	2,400	2,520	2,930	2,190
Machinery	1,680	1,710	1,830	860	880	910	820	830	930
Parts and materials	1,510	1,310	1,130	910	750	520	590	570	620
Person, injured or ill worker	11,090	11,030	11,170	5,950	5,620	5,590	5,140	5,410	5,580
Worker motion or position	10,740	10,710	10,780	5,700	5,360	5,260	5,040	5,350	5,520
Person, other than injured or ill worker	53,420	55,500	53,500	25,480	25,460	24,640	27,940	30,040	28,850
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19,800	18,010	18,220	12,050	10,300	10,700	7,750	7,700	7,520
Handtools	1,690	1,580	1,730	780	680	790	910	900	940
Ladder	230	340	210	130	200	120	90	140	90
Vehicles	2,610	2,690	2,620	1,600	1,660	1,510	1,010	1,040	1,110
Trucks	30	50	50	20	30	40	—	—	—
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	1,130	1,210	1,070	500	600	460	630	610	610
All other sources	12,300	12,420	10,890	6,530	6,980	5,550	5,770	5,440	5,340
Gender:									
Male	16,190	15,730	15,460	9,190	8,110	8,120	7,000	7,620	7,340
Female	98,070	99,270	95,150	50,280	49,150	46,770	47,790	50,120	48,380
Age:⁵									
16–19	2,750	3,360	2,780	1,350	1,530	1,160	1,400	1,830	1,630
20–24	15,790	15,860	15,030	7,600	6,830	6,550	8,180	9,030	8,480
25–34	26,730	28,450	26,290	13,200	13,760	12,130	13,530	14,690	14,160
35–44	23,870	23,940	22,610	12,660	12,190	11,240	11,210	11,750	11,370
45–54	25,600	24,410	24,090	13,670	12,510	12,910	11,930	11,900	11,180
55–64	14,680	14,610	14,940	8,210	7,880	8,070	6,480	6,730	6,870
65 and older	2,650	2,760	3,170	1,720	1,820	2,140	930	930	1,030
Race or ethnic origin:⁶									
White only	49,570	48,590	45,690	25,610	24,240	23,460	23,960	24,350	22,230
Hispanic or Latino only	9,010	9,460	9,180	4,410	4,650	3,970	4,590	4,820	5,210
Black only	23,090	21,570	22,910	12,230	11,000	12,090	10,870	10,570	10,820
Asian only	1,900	2,100	2,140	950	1,020	1,010	950	1,080	1,120
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	530	420	450	370	210	290	160	210	160
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	530	540	560	250	240	300	280	290	260
Multi-race	190	100	190	110	60	100	80	40	90
Hispanic or Latino and other race	80	30	100	40	—	30	40	20	70
Not reported	29,540	32,280	29,550	15,560	15,880	13,730	13,970	16,400	15,830
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	11,500	11,720	11,480	5,970	5,950	5,650	5,530	5,770	5,830
3–11 months	28,070	28,910	26,180	14,290	13,890	12,430	13,780	15,020	13,750
1–5 years	45,170	44,890	42,570	23,180	22,260	20,910	21,990	22,640	21,660
More than 5 years	27,290	28,280	29,000	15,070	14,620	15,390	12,230	13,650	13,610

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Nursing and residential care facilities									
Summary occupational groups:⁷									
Management, business, and financial occupations	2,850	3,560	3,240	1,480	1,810	1,770	1,370	1,750	1,460
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	270	30	20	270	20	20	–	–	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	3,880	5,880	5,580	2,370	3,470	3,340	1,520	2,410	2,240
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	13,810	13,900	14,310	7,620	7,140	7,330	6,180	6,760	6,970
Service occupations	88,760	87,010	82,840	45,140	42,480	40,250	43,630	44,530	42,600
Sales and related occupations	20	20	50	–	–	40	20	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	970	1,000	1,050	550	490	480	420	520	570
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ...	30	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	60	60	70	30	30	30	30	30	40
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2,110	1,930	2,000	1,120	1,010	820	990	910	1,180
Production occupations	1,100	1,140	880	570	510	440	530	620	440
Transportation and material moving occupations	480	470	490	320	270	300	160	200	190

¹ Cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) and cases with restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR).

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 Includes cases involving only days of 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 Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for less than or equal to 50 cases.

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

⁷ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2010*, Office of Management and Budget.

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. 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. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. The pilot included six 3-digit industries including: Specialty trade contractors; Food manufacturing; Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers; Air transportation; Warehousing and storage; and Nursing and residential care facilities.

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

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Specialty trade contractors									
Total	224.1	222.9	244.1	163.3	158.3	174.7	60.7	64.5	69.4
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	66.7	69.2	74.3	45.6	49.0	50.2	21.2	20.2	24.1
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	24.9	18.7	26.7	20.5	14.8	21.9	4.3	3.9	4.8
Sprains, strains, tears	72.8	78.6	79.5	48.8	53.3	48.5	24.0	25.3	31.0
Amputations .....	.7	.9	2.3	.5	.8	2.1	.2	.1	.2
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	37.3	36.9	39.0	24.0	22.1	25.6	13.3	14.8	13.4
Cuts, lacerations	32.8	32.0	32.2	20.9	18.9	20.0	11.9	13.2	12.2
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	4.5	4.9	6.9	3.1	3.2	5.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Bruises, contusions	14.4	12.7	13.3	9.6	7.9	7.2	4.8	4.7	6.2
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	.5	.8	.8	.3	.6	.6	.2	.2	.2
Heat (thermal) burns	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.4	.2	.5	.3
Multiple traumatic injuries	7.8	4.9	4.2	6.7	3.6	3.3	1.2	1.4	.9
With sprains and other injuries	2.8	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.2	.8	.5	.5	.4
With fractures and other injuries	2.6	1.4	1.6	2.4	.9	1.5	.3	.4	.1
Soreness, pain	26.0	31.4	41.0	20.0	24.8	34.4	6.0	6.5	6.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.6	.2	.4	.5	.2	.4	.1	.1	–
Tendonitis	1.1	.2	.5	.6	.1	.4	.5	.1	–
All other natures	35.0	35.1	34.6	29.2	28.2	28.9	5.9	7.0	5.7
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	.2	.8	.3
Intentional injury by other person .....	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	–	–	–	–
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	.3	–	–	.2	–	–	.1
Animal and insect related incidents	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	.2	.7	.2
Transportation incidents	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.3	5.8	6.0	1.1	1.6	1.3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	3.8	3.9	.6	1.3	1.1
Fires and explosions .....	.7	.6	.2	.7	.5	.2	.0	.1	–
Falls, slips, trips	57.2	52.0	61.4	46.0	39.9	48.3	11.2	12.1	13.1
Slips, trips without fall	9.7	11.1	10.7	7.6	7.5	6.8	2.2	3.7	3.9
Fall on same level	15.7	17.3	23.4	11.6	13.8	17.9	4.1	3.5	5.5
Fall to lower level	28.6	22.0	25.6	24.4	17.5	22.2	4.2	4.5	3.4
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8.6	7.2	9.4	8.1	5.9	8.3	.6	1.3	1.2
Contact with object, equipment	75.7	77.8	85.9	50.3	50.9	57.3	25.3	26.9	28.7
Struck by object or equipment	43.3	46.5	50.9	28.5	28.6	33.6	14.8	17.9	17.3
Struck against object or equipment	18.4	17.1	18.1	12.0	12.3	12.9	6.4	4.8	5.1
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	9.2	8.1	11.0	6.0	5.0	6.1	3.2	3.1	4.9
Overexertion and bodily reaction	71.4	73.6	76.6	49.4	52.6	52.1	22.0	21.0	24.5
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	25.7	24.2	27.1	18.7	17.6	17.5	7.0	6.5	9.6
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	4.1	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0
All other events or exposures	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	.9	.2	.8	.4
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	13.4	16.9	13.9	11.3	14.2	11.2	2.1	2.7	2.7
Eye(s)	6.8	8.7	5.7	5.9	7.6	4.2	.9	1.1	1.5
Neck	1.9	1.9	6.4	1.3	1.3	3.2	.5	.6	3.2
Trunk	51.8	52.3	58.9	37.7	39.0	42.0	14.1	13.3	16.8
Back	39.5	37.9	43.4	28.3	26.8	29.9	11.3	11.1	13.5
Upper extremities	84.7	82.3	86.9	55.5	52.0	58.8	29.1	30.4	28.1
Shoulder	16.0	18.8	16.3	11.7	13.9	12.1	4.3	4.9	4.2
Arm	12.5	11.9	16.6	8.0	7.4	11.4	4.5	4.4	5.2
Wrist	8.3	6.6	7.5	5.2	4.2	5.0	3.1	2.4	2.5
Hand	44.2	42.7	43.0	27.6	25.2	28.3	16.6	17.5	14.7
Lower extremities	51.1	49.5	52.6	39.6	36.0	39.1	11.4	13.6	13.5
Knee	19.8	20.1	19.7	15.0	15.2	14.4	4.8	4.9	5.3
Ankle	11.9	11.5	11.5	9.6	8.6	7.9	2.3	2.9	3.6
Foot	10.6	9.2	12.5	8.1	5.8	9.9	2.5	3.4	2.6
Body systems	3.4	2.5	5.1	3.3	2.2	4.7	.1	.3	.4
Multiple	17.0	15.9	19.2	13.9	12.5	14.9	3.1	3.4	4.4
All other parts of body .....	.9	1.4	1.2	.7	1.1	.7	.2	.3	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Specialty trade contractors									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.0	1.8	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Containers	9.9	11.1	11.1	6.3	7.9	6.0	3.6	3.2	5.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.9	5.3	5.6	3.9	3.4	4.8	1.0	1.9	.8
Machinery	16.1	15.1	18.8	12.6	11.2	14.3	3.5	3.9	4.5
Parts and materials	49.6	48.0	46.8	30.6	32.3	31.4	18.9	15.7	15.4
Person, injured or ill worker	29.6	33.3	38.0	20.3	23.1	25.9	9.4	10.1	12.1
Worker motion or position	29.1	32.1	36.9	19.9	22.1	24.8	9.1	10.0	12.1
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	.4	.2	.3	.4	.1	.2	—	.1	.1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	20.4	20.0	24.3	15.2	15.5	18.9	5.1	4.5	5.4
Handtools	22.1	23.7	25.0	15.7	14.3	14.4	6.4	9.4	10.6
Ladder	16.3	15.6	18.8	13.6	12.9	15.7	2.7	2.7	3.1
Vehicles	14.9	13.8	13.4	11.7	10.5	10.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Trucks	6.7	4.0	4.1	5.3	3.1	3.6	1.4	.9	.6
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered .....	.7	1.1	2.0	.4	.7	1.0	.3	.4	1.0
All other sources	38.7	34.6	38.5	32.0	25.2	29.9	6.6	9.4	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Food manufacturing									
Total	351.8	342.7	326.2	144.6	127.5	127.8	207.2	215.1	198.4
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	145.2	145.2	136.9	48.5	41.7	44.5	96.8	103.6	92.4
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	21.5	21.7	19.5	12.4	12.2	10.4	9.0	9.5	9.2
Sprains, strains, tears	118.8	113.6	107.6	43.2	39.4	38.6	75.6	74.2	68.9
Amputations	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.7	.7	.8	1.2
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	39.5	40.1	37.1	13.5	13.8	13.8	25.9	26.3	23.3
Cuts, lacerations	37.1	36.5	34.4	12.1	12.3	12.6	25.0	24.3	21.8
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.4	3.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	.9	2.0	1.5
Bruises, contusions	35.1	35.4	32.5	13.6	12.1	10.6	21.5	23.3	21.9
Chemical burns and corrosions	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	.9	1.1	.9
Heat (thermal) burns	4.9	5.9	5.3	2.6	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Multiple traumatic injuries	10.1	9.4	8.2	5.5	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.2
With sprains and other injuries	4.8	4.7	4.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
With fractures and other injuries	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.0	.8	1.0	.7	.6	.5
Soreness, pain	48.3	54.2	53.9	15.9	14.1	17.9	32.3	40.1	36.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.7	5.4	5.9	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.2
Tendonitis	6.1	6.2	4.0	.8	.6	.5	5.3	5.5	3.4
All other natures	54.0	44.7	45.6	28.2	20.8	21.6	25.7	23.9	24.0
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.0	2.1	1.6	.5	.8	.8	1.5	1.4	.8
Intentional injury by other person .....	.2	.4	.2	—	.2	.2	.1	.2	—
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	.7	.6	.3	—	.3	—	.6	.3	.2
Animal and insect related incidents	1.1	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.7	.9	.5
Transportation incidents	6.7	5.7	5.8	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	.8	1.1	.4	.3	.4
Fires and explosions .....	.3	—	.3	.2	—	.1	—	—	.1
Falls, slips, trips	68.4	63.7	63.6	33.9	29.3	29.2	34.4	34.4	34.3
Slips, trips without fall	10.6	11.2	9.4	4.9	5.3	4.0	5.7	5.9	5.4
Fall on same level	43.6	40.5	41.6	21.0	18.6	18.5	22.6	21.9	23.0
Fall to lower level	11.6	10.7	11.3	6.8	5.0	6.3	4.8	5.7	5.0
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	13.5	14.0	13.6	8.9	8.5	8.5	4.7	5.6	5.1
Contact with object, equipment	107.0	105.7	97.6	45.1	41.0	38.9	61.9	64.6	58.7
Struck by object or equipment	49.7	50.2	45.4	20.8	18.2	18.0	28.9	32.0	27.4
Struck against object or equipment	24.2	21.7	20.7	8.7	8.1	7.6	15.5	13.6	13.1
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	28.7	29.1	27.3	13.6	13.4	11.6	15.0	15.7	15.6
Overexertion and bodily reaction	150.1	149.0	140.9	50.7	43.5	45.6	99.4	105.5	95.2
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	37.4	35.9	35.5	15.6	12.1	13.2	21.8	23.8	22.4
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	48.6	44.2	45.6	11.1	8.9	9.1	37.5	35.3	36.5
All other events or exposures	3.7	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.7
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	15.4	14.0	13.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	6.1	4.7	4.4
Eye(s)	6.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	3.1	3.8	1.7	1.8	1.2
Neck	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.2	.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.0
Trunk	74.3	69.7	66.6	34.3	26.8	28.4	40.0	42.9	38.2
Back	55.3	53.0	49.0	23.8	19.4	19.6	31.5	33.6	29.4
Upper extremities	178.2	178.0	164.5	58.2	53.9	52.1	120.0	124.1	112.4
Shoulder	29.1	29.7	30.7	10.3	10.3	10.8	18.8	19.4	20.0
Arm	21.5	22.6	21.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	14.8	15.5	14.6
Wrist	28.1	26.1	24.4	8.5	7.0	7.7	19.5	19.2	16.7
Hand	84.6	84.5	74.1	29.5	26.9	23.6	55.1	57.6	50.5
Lower extremities	51.4	52.9	52.4	27.0	24.4	25.0	24.4	28.5	27.3
Knee	17.2	20.4	18.0	8.8	9.2	8.0	8.5	11.2	10.0
Ankle	11.6	9.6	11.2	6.1	4.1	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.3
Foot	12.3	13.1	14.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.4
Body systems	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	.3	.5	.5
Multiple	25.6	20.9	22.5	11.9	9.1	9.7	13.7	11.8	12.7
All other parts of body	2.0	2.4	2.8	.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Food manufacturing									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	5.4	5.5	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.3	1.5	2.3	1.7
Containers	61.1	58.6	57.8	24.5	20.5	21.5	36.6	38.0	36.2
Furniture and fixtures	9.2	8.3	8.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	5.0	4.3	4.7
Machinery	38.5	40.2	37.1	17.1	17.9	15.6	21.5	22.3	21.4
Parts and materials	22.8	21.7	17.4	8.7	9.1	7.0	14.1	12.5	10.4
Person, injured or ill worker	78.1	77.1	78.8	24.0	21.1	23.6	54.1	56.0	55.3
Worker motion or position	76.7	76.2	77.9	22.9	20.6	23.1	53.8	55.5	54.8
Person, other than injured or ill worker	1.1	1.0	.7	.3	.5	.2	.8	.5	.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	45.6	43.9	43.5	22.7	20.0	20.0	22.9	23.9	23.5
Handtools	21.8	24.7	18.7	7.5	6.6	6.3	14.3	18.1	12.5
Ladder	4.2	4.6	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.7
Vehicles	20.4	20.2	19.5	10.7	8.9	9.3	9.7	11.3	10.3
Trucks	3.6	3.6	4.0	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.7
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.6
All other sources	43.7	36.9	35.8	18.8	13.4	15.6	24.9	23.5	20.3

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers									
Total	348.1	342.6	307.8	166.7	171.1	155.8	181.3	171.5	152.0
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	167.6	164.1	153.0	75.9	76.1	70.3	91.8	88.0	82.6
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	19.7	17.1	19.4	13.2	12.0	15.2	6.5	5.1	4.2
Sprains, strains, tears	192.0	179.0	164.5	83.3	80.1	72.5	108.7	98.9	92.0
Amputations	2.3	.3	.4	2.3	.2	.4	—	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	36.1	42.5	31.2	13.6	17.9	16.2	22.5	24.5	15.0
Cuts, lacerations	31.4	35.0	24.0	11.5	15.1	10.6	19.9	19.9	13.4
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	4.7	7.5	7.2	2.0	2.9	5.5	2.6	4.6	1.6
Bruises, contusions	43.8	46.2	41.0	17.9	20.3	18.6	25.8	26.0	22.5
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	.3	.5	.5	.2	.4	.5	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns .....	.3	.2	.2	—	—	—	.2	.2	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.6	.6
With sprains and other injuries .....	.8	1.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	1.0	.2
With fractures and other injuries .....	.8	.5	.3	.7	.5	.3	—	—	—
Soreness, pain	17.0	17.9	17.4	10.2	13.3	10.3	6.8	4.7	7.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.8	.9	.2	.7	.8	.2	—	—	—
Tendonitis .....	.3	.2	—	.2	—	—	.1	—	—
All other natures	31.1	34.0	30.0	22.0	23.8	19.6	9.1	10.2	10.4
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
Intentional injury by other person .....	.3	.5	.9	—	.3	.6	.2	.2	.3
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown .....	.9	.7	.8	.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3
Animal and insect related incidents	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.5
Transportation incidents	7.4	7.3	6.0	5.8	6.0	4.8	1.6	1.3	1.2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.6	.2	.3	.4
Falls, slips, trips	59.0	44.3	42.7	34.0	26.6	26.2	25.0	17.7	16.5
Slips, trips without fall	9.4	8.1	4.4	3.8	6.1	2.5	5.6	2.0	1.9
Fall on same level	33.0	23.7	27.8	19.2	13.0	17.0	13.8	10.6	10.8
Fall to lower level	15.7	11.4	9.3	10.5	6.7	6.1	5.1	4.7	3.2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.6	.6	.7	.5
Contact with object, equipment	104.0	115.7	98.1	44.5	54.8	48.8	59.5	60.9	49.3
Struck by object or equipment	69.3	78.5	66.3	28.8	37.4	32.5	40.5	41.1	33.8
Struck against object or equipment	19.9	21.6	18.4	9.6	10.4	9.8	10.3	11.2	8.6
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	10.8	11.6	10.5	3.7	4.8	5.0	7.1	6.9	5.6
Overexertion and bodily reaction	171.0	168.1	155.4	78.2	78.6	72.2	92.8	89.5	83.2
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	83.9	95.3	86.5	37.6	44.1	37.9	46.4	51.1	48.5
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.6	3.4	3.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7
All other events or exposures .....	.9	1.0	.5	.2	.8	.3	.7	.2	.2
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	20.5	18.9	17.9	15.6	12.5	15.3	4.9	6.4	2.6
Eye(s)	4.3	4.2	5.2	3.7	3.0	4.6	.6	1.2	.6
Neck	5.1	4.7	4.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.2
Trunk	112.5	112.0	98.9	55.8	56.8	50.6	56.7	55.1	48.3
Back	90.3	88.9	73.8	43.0	41.5	34.7	47.3	47.3	39.1
Upper extremities	120.7	117.6	106.4	44.7	47.0	43.3	76.0	70.6	63.2
Shoulder	34.3	29.7	32.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	21.0	16.9	18.4
Arm	22.0	19.1	20.6	8.2	7.7	8.7	13.7	11.4	11.9
Wrist	13.7	15.4	13.3	4.7	5.3	5.2	9.0	10.1	8.2
Hand	48.3	51.1	37.5	17.4	20.1	14.4	30.9	31.0	23.2
Lower extremities	77.1	78.5	69.8	40.7	44.5	36.5	36.4	34.0	33.3
Knee	26.5	24.8	21.6	15.2	12.6	10.4	11.3	12.2	11.1
Ankle	17.0	13.9	12.1	9.1	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.2	5.6
Foot	23.9	27.1	26.9	12.1	14.8	13.5	11.8	12.3	13.4
Body systems	2.7	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.3	.3	—	.1
Multiple	9.3	8.3	8.5	5.6	5.6	6.4	3.6	2.7	2.2
All other parts of body .....	.3	.3	.2	—	.3	—	.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	—
Containers	70.0	72.6	74.5	28.9	32.5	34.2	41.1	40.0	40.3
Furniture and fixtures	22.5	22.6	18.8	9.2	10.3	7.7	13.3	12.3	11.1
Machinery	30.7	27.5	28.8	10.6	12.3	15.2	20.2	15.2	13.6
Parts and materials	57.1	68.7	51.0	27.0	34.8	24.1	30.1	33.9	26.9
Person, injured or ill worker	38.7	32.5	29.9	19.4	17.4	16.6	19.3	15.2	13.3
Worker motion or position	38.1	31.1	29.2	18.9	16.1	16.2	19.2	15.0	13.0
Person, other than injured or ill worker	1.1	1.1	1.8	.6	.6	1.1	.6	.5	.7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	33.6	23.9	27.2	20.4	13.6	17.3	13.2	10.3	9.8
Handtools	18.4	17.3	11.2	9.5	7.1	4.4	9.0	10.2	6.8
Ladder	9.2	7.6	6.2	5.3	3.9	2.8	3.9	3.7	3.4
Vehicles	31.2	31.6	26.1	17.7	18.6	14.8	13.6	13.0	11.3
Trucks	9.2	6.3	4.9	6.7	4.4	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.1
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	8.1	7.6	7.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.8	4.2	4.1
All other sources	34.5	35.7	31.5	17.5	18.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Air transportation									
Total	549.6	550.0	553.1	429.4	429.7	417.9	120.2	120.2	135.2
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	283.6	284.8	269.7	212.4	219.5	195.9	71.2	65.3	73.8
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	20.5	15.5	18.1	19.3	14.2	14.3	1.2	1.3	3.8
Sprains, strains, tears	310.8	318.2	313.6	233.5	248.0	231.5	77.3	70.2	82.1
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	17.5	21.3	21.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	5.0	8.5	8.9
Cuts, lacerations	16.3	20.4	19.3	11.9	12.1	10.4	4.4	8.3	8.9
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.2	.9	2.0	.7	.6	2.0	.6	—	—
Bruises, contusions	69.0	56.4	63.7	53.8	44.6	42.1	15.2	11.8	21.6
Chemical burns and corrosions	—	2.2	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns	—	1.1	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.5	12.7	14.7	4.3	10.3	9.8	1.2	2.4	5.0
With sprains and other injuries	2.9	3.2	11.4	2.1	2.8	6.6	.8	—	4.8
With fractures and other injuries .....	.6	—	—	.6	—	—	—	—	—
Soreness, pain	39.9	47.2	46.7	32.4	31.3	40.3	7.5	15.8	6.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3	.7	2.4	1.3	.6	2.4	—	—	—
Tendonitis	—	.7	—	—	.7	—	—	—	—
All other natures	84.0	74.1	71.0	71.2	64.0	63.8	12.8	10.1	7.2
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	9.4	6.3	4.5	8.6	5.5	3.6	.8	.8	.9
Intentional injury by other person	1.8	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	1.1	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.9	2.1	—	.7	—
Animal and insect related incidents	5.5	3.2	2.1	5.3	3.2	1.5	—	—	—
Transportation incidents	23.9	29.8	29.6	22.6	28.8	26.9	1.2	1.1	2.8
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.8	2.7	5.5	2.7	2.4	5.5	—	—	—
Falls, slips, trips	76.5	82.8	93.1	62.8	61.8	79.1	13.7	21.0	13.9
Slips, trips without fall	20.6	20.7	20.1	13.9	14.3	18.1	6.6	6.4	2.1
Fall on same level	41.4	47.8	62.6	36.0	35.1	52.5	5.4	12.8	10.1
Fall to lower level	12.5	10.4	8.6	11.3	8.9	7.4	1.2	1.5	1.2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	17.4	17.0	8.7	16.3	15.6	7.9	1.1	1.4	.8
Contact with object, equipment	128.5	119.7	129.8	98.5	89.5	89.9	30.0	30.2	39.9
Struck by object or equipment	66.9	57.3	81.4	51.2	45.6	56.4	15.7	11.7	25.0
Struck against object or equipment	35.4	38.0	34.8	25.2	26.2	22.5	10.2	11.8	12.3
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	20.2	17.5	10.4	16.5	12.6	7.9	3.7	4.9	2.4
Overexertion and bodily reaction	293.4	292.2	283.9	220.0	226.7	209.5	73.4	65.5	74.4
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	134.1	111.5	129.3	94.9	84.5	97.0	39.1	27.1	32.4
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	10.0	7.9	19.7	6.7	6.5	7.8	3.3	1.5	11.9
All other events or exposures	—	2.1	3.6	—	1.9	1.0	—	—	2.6
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	40.8	41.7	37.7	35.7	29.6	29.7	5.1	12.1	8.0
Eye(s)	12.9	9.6	9.1	12.5	8.0	8.3	—	1.6	.8
Neck	18.3	12.9	11.0	12.6	11.1	10.8	5.7	1.7	—
Trunk	154.9	146.1	154.1	124.3	110.3	103.6	30.6	35.8	50.5
Back	126.4	117.7	122.2	100.5	89.4	83.6	25.9	28.3	38.6
Upper extremities	163.6	173.7	174.5	117.8	129.3	130.7	45.7	44.4	43.8
Shoulder	58.0	63.0	58.4	47.1	50.2	45.7	10.9	12.8	12.7
Arm	40.1	34.8	28.6	26.5	22.6	22.6	13.6	12.2	6.0
Wrist	17.1	15.0	22.8	10.8	12.2	18.4	6.4	2.9	4.4
Hand	41.9	55.1	56.3	29.3	39.6	35.7	12.6	15.5	20.6
Lower extremities	121.3	136.3	114.5	92.5	116.1	95.2	28.8	20.3	19.3
Knee	53.3	62.1	55.3	44.8	50.6	48.3	8.4	11.5	6.9
Ankle	15.7	24.9	15.2	12.3	21.2	13.4	3.5	3.7	1.8
Foot	32.6	29.2	19.6	20.9	26.5	14.0	11.7	2.8	5.6
Body systems	13.5	8.7	8.1	12.7	8.2	5.3	.8	—	2.8
Multiple	35.8	28.3	49.2	32.3	23.0	38.8	3.5	5.3	10.4
All other parts of body	1.4	2.3	4.0	1.4	2.2	3.8	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	Air transportation								
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	6.9	3.8	2.1	6.9	3.7	1.9	—	—	—
Containers	223.7	188.5	212.5	171.7	138.8	148.2	52.0	49.7	64.3
Furniture and fixtures	10.9	9.2	9.4	10.1	8.0	8.0	.8	1.2	1.4
Machinery	13.2	15.5	8.6	11.0	11.2	7.6	2.3	4.3	1.1
Parts and materials	23.7	32.4	26.3	15.1	26.0	17.6	8.6	6.4	8.7
Person, injured or ill worker	69.2	79.4	86.4	51.2	64.1	64.1	18.0	15.3	22.3
Worker motion or position	67.5	76.6	82.5	49.5	61.3	62.3	18.0	15.3	20.2
Person, other than injured or ill worker	6.8	6.7	9.0	5.8	5.0	8.1	.9	1.7	.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	41.8	53.2	50.4	36.2	39.0	41.7	5.6	14.2	8.7
Handtools	3.7	2.9	3.7	2.9	1.8	2.2	.8	1.1	1.5
Ladder	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.0	—	.6	—
Vehicles	94.1	109.7	114.4	74.3	92.3	94.8	19.8	17.3	19.6
Trucks	7.5	4.9	2.3	6.6	3.7	2.3	.8	1.2	—
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	36.4	34.6	40.1	25.8	29.9	31.0	10.6	4.8	9.2
All other sources	52.4	46.5	28.2	41.4	38.1	21.8	10.9	8.4	6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Warehousing and storage									
Total	376.3	390.0	373.2	183.6	182.8	176.2	192.7	207.2	197.0
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	193.3	192.4	197.8	85.6	77.7	87.9	107.7	114.7	109.9
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	13.6	16.4	17.1	9.7	12.4	11.4	3.9	4.0	5.7
Sprains, strains, tears	182.9	195.2	194.6	82.5	79.4	85.0	100.4	115.8	109.5
Amputations .....	.7	.8	.8	.6	.7	.4	—	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.6	24.6	25.1	8.7	12.0	10.1	14.9	12.6	14.9
Cuts, lacerations	20.2	20.6	20.1	7.1	9.8	6.6	13.1	10.8	13.5
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	3.4	4.0	5.0	1.6	2.2	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.4
Bruises, contusions	43.6	44.6	43.4	21.3	21.6	19.3	22.3	23.0	24.0
Chemical burns and corruptions	1.3	.4	—	1.2	.4	—	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	.3	—	—	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	8.2	8.8	7.2	4.8	5.9	2.8	3.4	2.9	4.4
With sprains and other injuries	5.0	4.2	2.0	3.0	2.3	.8	1.9	1.9	1.1
With fractures and other injuries .....	.6	1.0	2.7	.4	.7	.9	—	.3	1.8
Soreness, pain	53.5	51.2	45.7	23.7	22.9	23.5	29.8	28.3	22.2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	.8	.4	.4	.9
Tendonitis	2.8	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	.4	1.5	2.1	1.3
All other natures	44.3	42.7	35.5	28.6	25.0	22.0	15.8	17.7	13.5
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.2	1.2	1.3	.8	.8	.9	.4	.4	.4
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	—	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and insect related incidents .....	.8	.9	.8	.5	.6	.7	.3	.3	—
Transportation incidents	18.9	22.0	19.5	9.8	13.2	12.5	9.1	8.8	7.0
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.2	5.6	3.7	2.0	4.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Falls, slips, trips	51.6	57.7	50.3	28.9	30.2	27.7	22.7	27.5	22.7
Slips, trips without fall	9.7	12.1	12.0	5.5	6.0	7.7	4.2	6.1	4.3
Fall on same level	29.5	33.4	30.9	15.6	18.1	15.4	13.9	15.3	15.5
Fall to lower level	10.2	9.9	5.9	6.4	5.4	3.7	3.8	4.5	2.2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.9	6.1	2.0	4.0	4.7	1.6	.9	1.4	.4
Contact with object, equipment	96.4	102.3	95.5	48.6	51.4	42.0	47.8	50.9	53.5
Struck by object or equipment	53.1	54.9	52.2	25.7	27.3	22.5	27.4	27.6	29.7
Struck against object or equipment	21.2	24.4	24.1	10.1	12.6	9.0	11.1	11.8	15.1
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	16.9	19.0	13.3	10.0	9.9	6.5	6.9	9.1	6.8
Overexertion and bodily reaction	198.9	196.3	202.3	88.5	79.9	90.4	110.4	116.4	111.9
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	87.9	88.4	93.3	39.1	38.0	42.3	48.8	50.4	50.9
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	18.7	12.9	14.9	9.6	4.7	5.8	9.1	8.3	9.1
All other events or exposures	4.2	4.4	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.0
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	13.4	18.5	17.3	10.2	13.3	9.8	3.2	5.3	7.5
Eye(s)	5.0	7.4	7.0	3.6	5.4	4.9	1.4	2.0	2.1
Neck	4.7	5.3	5.4	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.1
Trunk	122.5	120.6	113.1	58.0	51.6	51.8	64.5	69.0	61.3
Back	98.2	94.2	88.5	43.6	35.9	38.0	54.6	58.3	50.4
Upper extremities	126.9	130.5	135.1	52.3	55.4	56.7	74.6	75.1	78.4
Shoulder	41.6	41.7	44.3	19.8	19.4	22.3	21.9	22.4	21.9
Arm	18.6	23.2	21.3	7.8	10.5	9.4	10.9	12.7	12.0
Wrist	19.4	20.9	21.5	7.4	8.4	6.5	12.1	12.5	15.0
Hand	39.1	38.7	41.7	14.4	15.1	15.7	24.7	23.6	26.0
Lower extremities	84.4	82.0	80.6	47.3	41.1	44.0	37.1	40.9	36.6
Knee	26.5	23.9	25.8	14.7	13.6	14.8	11.9	10.4	11.1
Ankle	17.1	22.5	17.7	9.3	10.4	9.0	7.8	12.1	8.7
Foot	24.9	21.9	22.3	13.9	10.7	11.6	11.1	11.3	10.7
Body systems	2.0	3.0	.9	1.6	2.4	.7	.4	.6	—
Multiple	19.9	28.4	18.6	10.8	15.9	9.6	9.1	12.4	9.0
All other parts of body	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	.4	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Warehousing and storage									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	2.5	2.6	0.5	2.1	2.2	—	0.4	0.4	0.3
Containers	133.4	138.5	136.5	62.2	57.2	59.5	71.2	81.3	77.1
Furniture and fixtures	22.3	15.2	16.7	8.5	6.5	5.9	13.8	8.7	10.8
Machinery	11.9	13.4	13.4	6.5	7.4	5.1	5.4	6.0	8.4
Parts and materials	23.8	30.2	23.9	11.1	15.5	11.1	12.7	14.7	12.8
Person, injured or ill worker	61.4	60.9	66.7	28.6	24.6	32.7	32.7	36.3	34.0
Worker motion or position	59.9	60.0	65.0	28.2	24.0	31.4	31.7	36.0	33.6
Person, other than injured or ill worker .....	.5	.5	.7	.4	.3	—	—	—	.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	31.6	35.7	28.2	17.2	19.3	14.6	14.4	16.4	13.6
Handtools	10.1	9.7	13.3	2.7	4.4	7.0	7.4	5.2	6.3
Ladder	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	.8	.9	1.1	1.2
Vehicles	54.7	54.4	47.9	30.6	30.7	27.5	24.1	23.8	20.5
Trucks	7.4	7.6	7.5	5.4	5.8	5.3	2.0	1.8	2.2
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	4.7	6.1	4.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.0
All other sources	21.6	26.7	23.3	12.2	13.5	11.6	9.4	13.2	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Nursing and residential care facilities									
Total	466.7	468.8	448.2	242.8	233.4	222.5	223.9	235.4	225.7
Musculoskeletal disorders: ⁴	217.7	218.2	206.7	101.9	95.9	88.4	115.9	122.4	118.3
Nature of injury or illness:									
Fractures	13.8	13.4	13.4	10.9	10.3	10.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
Sprains, strains, tears	243.4	248.2	226.2	113.2	108.5	96.6	130.3	139.8	129.6
Amputations .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	—	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	15.0	16.9	16.4	7.7	9.0	8.4	7.2	8.0	8.0
Cuts, lacerations	12.3	12.6	13.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.2	7.0
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.7	4.4	3.2	1.3	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.0
Bruises, contusions	45.2	43.5	41.0	22.6	21.4	20.1	22.5	22.1	20.9
Chemical burns and corrosions .....	.7	.6	.4	.5	.5	.3	.2	.1	.1
Heat (thermal) burns	4.7	5.0	4.3	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.0
Multiple traumatic injuries	14.6	13.2	12.6	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.6	6.5	5.9
With sprains and other injuries	10.2	9.0	7.7	4.1	4.0	3.2	6.1	5.1	4.5
With fractures and other injuries .....	.9	1.3	1.9	.6	.8	1.7	.3	.4	.2
Soreness, pain	75.4	83.8	93.0	41.9	45.6	52.4	33.5	38.3	40.6
Carpal tunnel syndrome .....	.4	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2
Tendonitis	1.1	1.2	1.1	.4	.4	.4	.7	.8	.7
All other natures	52.1	42.2	39.2	35.2	27.6	24.8	16.9	14.5	14.3
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:									
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	63.8	72.0	68.6	34.1	37.2	38.2	29.7	34.8	30.4
Intentional injury by other person	32.8	34.4	37.6	17.2	18.4	21.4	15.6	16.0	16.2
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	27.2	34.3	27.7	14.0	16.1	14.1	13.2	18.2	13.6
Animal and insect related incidents	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	.3	.3	.5
Transportation incidents	4.6	4.6	5.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.4	4.0	4.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	.7	1.1	1.3
Fires and explosions .....	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Falls, slips, trips	104.2	96.8	98.1	62.5	53.7	56.2	41.7	43.2	41.9
Slips, trips without fall	14.4	15.6	15.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	6.4	8.0	7.2
Fall on same level	80.3	75.3	77.2	48.2	41.7	44.6	32.2	33.5	32.6
Fall to lower level	5.4	4.9	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10.8	11.3	10.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Contact with object, equipment	52.7	54.8	52.0	26.7	28.6	25.0	26.0	26.2	27.0
Struck by object or equipment	29.5	31.3	28.8	15.4	15.8	13.3	14.1	15.5	15.5
Struck against object or equipment	14.6	15.7	15.6	7.4	9.0	8.0	7.2	6.6	7.6
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	6.5	5.3	5.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	3.0
Overexertion and bodily reaction	226.9	224.9	211.2	106.5	100.0	90.9	120.4	124.9	120.3
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	69.2	53.1	52.1	32.9	23.8	22.7	36.3	29.3	29.4
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.2	3.5	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.7
All other events or exposures	3.6	4.2	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.7
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:									
Head	16.9	17.6	19.0	13.6	13.3	14.6	3.4	4.3	4.4
Eye(s)	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	.7	.9	.8
Neck	8.2	8.5	6.9	3.6	4.2	3.1	4.6	4.3	3.8
Trunk	165.3	163.1	151.2	85.2	77.9	71.3	80.1	85.1	79.9
Back	141.3	138.7	127.3	70.6	65.4	58.2	70.7	73.3	69.1
Upper extremities	134.8	137.7	129.9	59.2	58.7	53.7	75.6	79.0	76.2
Shoulder	39.8	40.6	39.8	19.0	18.4	17.7	20.8	22.2	22.1
Arm	19.9	19.6	18.4	9.8	8.7	7.4	10.1	10.8	11.0
Wrist	25.6	27.2	23.8	9.7	10.6	8.6	15.9	16.7	15.2
Hand	36.3	37.1	36.7	15.1	15.8	15.0	21.2	21.2	21.6
Lower extremities	81.3	81.4	77.4	46.4	45.1	41.4	34.8	36.3	36.0
Knee	38.2	36.0	35.7	22.1	19.3	19.1	16.0	16.7	16.6
Ankle	17.3	17.3	17.2	9.9	10.6	9.5	7.4	6.7	7.7
Foot	12.7	14.4	12.3	7.0	7.8	6.1	5.7	6.6	6.2
Body systems	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	.1	.2	.3
Multiple	52.8	53.4	55.8	29.5	28.9	32.7	23.3	24.6	23.1
All other parts of body	3.9	3.7	4.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 2. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART), days away from work (DAFW), and restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	DART ¹			DAFW ²			DJTR ³		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Nursing and residential care facilities									
Source of injury or illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Containers	18.7	18.6	17.4	9.7	7.8	7.3	9.0	10.9	10.1
Furniture and fixtures	19.5	21.9	18.6	9.3	10.0	9.7	10.3	11.9	8.9
Machinery	6.8	7.0	7.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.7
Parts and materials	6.1	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5
Person, injured or ill worker	45.2	44.9	45.2	24.3	22.9	22.6	21.0	22.0	22.6
Worker motion or position	43.8	43.6	43.6	23.2	21.8	21.3	20.6	21.8	22.4
Person, other than injured or ill worker	217.9	226.0	216.5	103.9	103.7	99.7	114.0	122.3	116.8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	80.7	73.3	73.7	49.1	42.0	43.3	31.6	31.4	30.4
Handtools	6.9	6.4	7.0	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.8
Ladder .....	.9	1.4	.8	.5	.8	.5	.4	.6	.4
Vehicles	10.6	11.0	10.6	6.5	6.7	6.1	4.1	4.2	4.5
Trucks .....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	—	—	—
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	4.6	4.9	4.3	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5
All other sources	50.2	50.6	44.1	26.6	28.4	22.5	23.6	22.1	21.6

¹ Cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer (DART) are the sum of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) and cases with restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR).

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 Includes cases involving only days of 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.

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.

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. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. The pilot included six 3-digit industries including: Specialty trade contractors; Food manufacturing; Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers; Air transportation; Warehousing and storage; and Nursing and residential care facilities.

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).

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

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013

Selected case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total	10	10	9	15	15	16
Musculoskeletal disorders:¹	11	14	12	21	19	20
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	31	29	21	36	39	33
Sprains, strains, tears	12	14	11	16	16	17
Amputations	19	15	15	41	35	63
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	7	5	5	10	10	10
Cuts, lacerations	7	6	5	10	10	10
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	5	2	5	7	7	7
Bruises, contusions	11	7	8	10	11	10
Chemical burns and corrosions	13	22	9	10	7	8
Heat (thermal) burns	8	14	13	9	10	9
Multiple traumatic injuries	10	10	8	13	14	15
With sprains and other injuries	9	8	3	12	21	14
With fractures and other injuries	30	25	92	28	40	38
Soreness, pain	10	15	11	19	17	20
Carpal tunnel syndrome	64	54	–	48	45	61
Tendonitis	5	36	–	40	31	29
All other natures	7	12	7	15	17	24
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	6	1	6	10	17	15
Intentional injury by other person	–	–	–	15	12	–
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	–	–	24	13	13	15
Animal and insect related incidents	6	1	1	7	17	19
Transportation incidents	14	10	5	14	15	19
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles ...	13	15	5	14	6	8
Fires and explosions	14	17	–	–	–	35
Falls, slips, trips	14	15	13	15	17	18
Slips, trips without fall	13	15	14	17	17	18
Fall on same level	15	14	11	16	18	17
Fall to lower level	14	18	14	13	15	20
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6	3	5	9	8	7
Contact with object, equipment	8	8	7	11	11	12
Struck by object or equipment	8	7	7	10	11	11
Struck against object or equipment	6	9	7	10	11	10
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	11	7	7	13	14	14
Overexertion and bodily reaction	12	14	12	21	19	20
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	11	12	14	14	15	17
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	30	22	17	31	28	29
All other events or exposures	6	21	7	10	14	15
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	3	4	2	6	5	5
Eye(s)	3	2	2	3	3	3
Neck	6	10	4	13	14	12
Trunk	10	11	11	14	14	15
Back	10	11	10	14	14	15
Upper extremities	10	9	10	16	17	17
Shoulder	14	21	21	25	24	29
Arm	12	8	9	16	15	17
Wrist	12	13	11	22	21	23
Hand	8	7	7	13	13	14
Lower extremities	12	14	10	12	14	14
Knee	13	15	10	11	15	18
Ankle	10	10	12	12	10	13
Foot	7	14	7	11	12	14
Body systems	5	3	4	5	7	1
Multiple	15	15	7	21	18	20
All other parts of body	6	11	14	4	13	15
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	13	14	5	6	10	7
Containers	11	8	10	13	14	14
Furniture and fixtures	12	7	15	14	12	14
Machinery	12	7	10	13	14	14
Parts and materials	8	10	11	13	13	15
Person, injured or ill worker	13	16	12	25	21	25

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total	15	13	17	12	10	7
Musculoskeletal disorders:¹	18	17	23	15	13	7
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	36	37	37	34	180	6
Sprains, strains, tears	18	17	22	13	13	8
Amputations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9	8	9	7	7	13
Cuts, lacerations	9	8	10	5	7	13
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	5	7	7	7	—	—
Bruises, contusions	13	12	13	8	8	4
Chemical burns and corrosions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heat (thermal) burns	9	7	—	—	—	—
Multiple traumatic injuries	7	11	15	44	6	2
With sprains and other injuries	6	8	31	71	—	2
With fractures and other injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soreness, pain	14	6	15	22	13	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tendonitis	32	—	—	—	—	—
All other natures	14	10	7	7	8	7
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	10	5	22	9	21	1
Intentional injury by other person	20	4	27	—	—	—
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	41	9	22	—	21	—
Animal and insect related incidents	4	3	10	—	—	—
Transportation incidents	12	27	18	48	24	11
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles ...	8	17	79	—	—	—
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls, slips, trips	16	18	23	8	8	12
Slips, trips without fall	21	15	26	8	67	29
Fall on same level	20	19	22	8	8	12
Fall to lower level	9	16	20	3	180	10
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	9	7	7	29	120	5
Contact with object, equipment	11	9	10	7	6	6
Struck by object or equipment	11	9	9	7	11	6
Struck against object or equipment	10	9	10	6	6	10
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	10	9	14	6	3	10
Overexertion and bodily reaction	18	17	23	15	13	7
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	19	15	21	20	14	10
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	33	43	56	4	7	1
All other events or exposures	20	23	16	—	—	14
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	6	5	9	4	6	4
Eye(s)	3	3	1	—	2	11
Neck	21	19	31	10	13	—
Trunk	15	14	20	15	10	5
Back	16	14	21	19	13	6
Upper extremities	15	13	17	15	14	7
Shoulder	23	28	28	13	15	9
Arm	18	18	22	24	41	21
Wrist	21	16	29	18	90	13
Hand	11	9	11	7	9	3
Lower extremities	14	13	14	10	9	12
Knee	18	23	23	8	9	20
Ankle	11	12	16	5	13	11
Foot	12	11	7	14	11	26
Body systems	2	—	7	29	—	14
Multiple	22	21	9	9	17	5
All other parts of body	26	—	—	—	—	—
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	16	42	—	—	—	—
Containers	19	19	20	18	10	6
Furniture and fixtures	17	20	16	18	15	60
Machinery	21	17	18	6	30	11
Parts and materials	10	9	12	15	24	12
Person, injured or ill worker	18	17	23	10	15	4

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total	13	13	14	12	12	13
Musculoskeletal disorders:¹	14	14	15	14	13	14
Nature of injury or illness:						
Fractures	36	43	39	30	31	28
Sprains, strains, tears	14	14	15	13	13	14
Amputations	—	—	—	5	—	—
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9	9	7	7	7	7
Cuts, lacerations	9	10	8	7	7	7
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	7	4	7	5	7	5
Bruises, contusions	11	11	10	7	9	10
Chemical burns and corrosions	—	—	—	5	2	7
Heat (thermal) burns	—	—	—	6	6	7
Multiple traumatic injuries	10	12	20	8	14	16
With sprains and other injuries	8	12	18	8	14	18
With fractures and other injuries	—	30	32	24	25	54
Soreness, pain	19	12	13	12	12	13
Carpal tunnel syndrome	33	45	55	4	45	19
Tendonitis	8	14	30	35	35	25
All other natures	13	8	14	12	13	10
Event or exposure leading to injury or illness:						
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4	6	7	10	11	10
Intentional injury by other person	—	—	—	9	9	10
Injury by person unintentional or intent unknown	—	—	—	11	14	12
Animal and insect related incidents	4	7	—	6	4	7
Transportation incidents	14	12	17	15	9	14
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles ...	14	2	5	7	9	14
Fires and explosions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls, slips, trips	15	16	15	12	12	14
Slips, trips without fall	19	28	9	9	14	16
Fall on same level	15	13	16	12	12	14
Fall to lower level	15	16	17	15	14	16
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8	6	10	7	7	7
Contact with object, equipment	10	10	10	8	9	8
Struck by object or equipment	11	10	11	8	9	8
Struck against object or equipment	9	10	7	8	8	8
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	10	10	14	10	9	10
Overexertion and bodily reaction	14	14	15	14	14	14
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	14	14	14	13	14	14
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	22	16	28	18	14	17
All other events or exposures	23	9	12	11	12	15
Part of body affected by the injury or illness:						
Head	4	7	5	6	5	5
Eye(s)	2	2	2	3	5	2
Neck	21	8	14	8	12	12
Trunk	14	13	13	13	13	13
Back	14	13	14	13	13	13
Upper extremities	12	14	16	12	12	13
Shoulder	15	17	17	15	15	17
Arm	14	14	14	10	11	15
Wrist	12	16	28	11	13	13
Hand	10	10	15	8	9	8
Lower extremities	13	14	13	11	12	12
Knee	15	14	14	13	14	15
Ankle	13	27	13	10	12	11
Foot	9	14	12	10	8	9
Body systems	10	2	—	4	5	3
Multiple	15	12	16	13	14	15
All other parts of body	26	60	77	12	15	13
Source of injury or illness:						
Chemicals and chemical products	6	1	10	5	8	6
Containers	14	14	15	11	11	12
Furniture and fixtures	10	10	9	12	13	11
Machinery	16	14	10	10	11	9
Parts and materials	11	11	11	9	11	6
Person, injured or ill worker	15	17	14	11	14	14

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Source of injury or illness:						
Worker motion or position	13	16	12	25	21	25
Person, other than injured or ill worker	–	5	24	13	13	7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15	15	12	16	18	18
Handtools	10	7	7	10	10	11
Ladder	12	12	7	17	13	19
Vehicles	14	15	5	14	14	14
Trucks	11	21	13	13	27	12
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	12	7	1	14	10	14
All other sources	10	9	7	14	16	14
Gender:						
Male	10	10	9	13	14	14
Female	14	14	36	21	19	20
Age:²						
16–19	10	10	9	14	9	10
20–24	7	7	8	13	12	12
25–34	10	10	7	14	13	14
35–44	12	12	12	15	16	18
45–54	10	14	8	20	18	18
55–64	12	10	12	19	20	20
65 and older	31	6	14	16	19	17
Race or ethnic origin:³						
White only	10	10	8	13	14	14
Hispanic or Latino only	10	13	11	15	14	18
Black only	9	7	8	20	15	20
Asian only	10	4	32	24	18	22
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	13	36	7	12	18	26
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	7	10	8	11	26	5
Multi-race	–	–	4	–	8	9
Hispanic or Latino and other race	–	–	–	45	14	14
Not reported	11	10	10	14	16	15
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	10	10	6	12	10	11
3–11 months	10	12	7	14	14	15
1–5 years	10	10	9	14	16	17
More than 5 years	13	11	14	18	17	19

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Source of injury or illness:						
Worker motion or position	18	17	23	10	15	4
Person, other than injured or ill worker	41	14	27	9	25	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15	16	26	6	8	12
Handtools	9	8	10	7	1	7
Ladder	11	18	20	—	8	—
Vehicles	15	13	16	12	5	7
Trucks	16	12	8	2	9	—
Cart, dolly, hand truck nonpowered	17	10	22	12	11	10
All other sources	11	10	16	10	20	11
Gender:						
Male	14	11	15	12	10	6
Female	16	21	22	13	9	11
Age:²						
16–19	10	10	12	6	—	—
20–24	12	8	12	8	11	5
25–34	18	13	14	15	9	10
35–44	13	15	20	13	7	6
45–54	15	14	23	15	9	8
55–64	17	20	23	14	21	5
65 and older	21	21	11	5	20	6
Race or ethnic origin:³						
White only	11	7	9	15	7	3
Hispanic or Latino only	9	8	12	8	5	3
Black only	6	10	37	7	24	13
Asian only	—	7	5	10	92	—
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	—	18	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	—	—	—	15	—	—
Multi-race	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic or Latino and other race	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	16	16	19	12	10	10
Length of service with employer:						
Less than 3 months	12	11	14	8	21	7
3–11 months	14	11	15	8	11	17
1–5 years	15	14	20	10	8	12
More than 5 years	15	14	16	14	10	6

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Specialty trade contractors			Food manufacturing		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Summary occupational groups:⁴						
Management, business, and financial occupations	9	30	11	10	15	17
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	13	4	19	13	15	15
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	—	—	—	28	—	—
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	17	4	13	15	15	14
Sales and related occupations	42	12	23	10	8	7
Office and administrative support occupations	10	11	5	13	16	17
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	—	—	—	14	15	38
Construction and extraction occupations	10	10	9	7	12	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7	7	9	14	16	14
Production occupations	13	7	14	15	16	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	15	12	14	14	14

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers			Air transportation		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Summary occupational groups:⁴						
Management, business, and financial occupations	7	37	6	5	13	7
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	13	19	22	–	–	–
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service occupations	20	7	18	11	7	–
Sales and related occupations	17	15	20	–	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	12	13	16	13	10	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8	38	15	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	10	10	13	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23	5	14	8	12	15
Production occupations	7	4	16	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	13	10	14	10	8	6

See footnotes at end of table.

JOB-TRANSFER OR WORK-RESTRICTION CASES, 2011–2013

Table 3. Median days of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving restricted work activity or job transfer (DJTR) by selected industry and case characteristics, private industry, 2011–2013 — Continued

Selected case characteristic	Warehousing and storage			Nursing and residential care facilities		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Summary occupational groups:⁴						
Management, business, and financial occupations	16	8	47	13	12	14
Computer, engineering, and science occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	–	–	7	9	9	12
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	–	–	–	10	12	12
Service occupations	21	13	14	12	12	13
Sales and related occupations	24	55	9	3	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	13	13	15	17	10	12
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	–	–	–	18	20	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13	14	9	11	13	9
Production occupations	10	12	12	16	14	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	13	13	14	10	9	13

¹ 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.

² Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for less than or equal to 50 cases.

³ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

⁴ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, 2010, Office of Management and Budget.

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.

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. This supplemental information was part of a pilot study on days of job transfer or restriction. The pilot included six 3-digit industries including: Specialty trade contractors; Food manufacturing; Building material and garden equipment supplies dealers; Air transportation; Warehousing and storage; and Nursing and residential care facilities.

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

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

Technical Notes

Statistics of work-related injuries and illnesses provide the detailed information needed to help make workplaces safer for the nation's workers. Researchers in government, private industry, insurance, academia, public health, and labor unions analyze trends in these data. They also study the detailed circumstances of the injuries and illnesses to assess the overall occupational safety and health of workers and identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses, including potential changes in safety and health regulations or programs. Individual establishments compare their rates to those of their industry to benchmark their worker safety and health performance. Other researchers analyze the data to identify particular risks by occupation or event.

The estimates in this report were obtained from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), a national annual survey of roughly a quarter-million private-sector establishments that provide a wide range of information on the labor force and occupational injuries and illnesses.

National occupational safety and health statistics are a basic measure of the risks that the nation's workers and establishments take in producing goods and providing services.

The SOII provides information by industry, worker characteristics, and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The survey estimates injury and illness counts and incidence rates by nature of injury or illness, event or exposure, industry, occupation, gender, and age for the nation and participating states, among other categories. These estimates cover private industry and state and local government workers.

Six industry subsectors were selected for this pilot study. Industry subsectors were selected based on their days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction incidence rate (and to some degree the number of cases) in years before the pilot study. Some industries were selected if the days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction incidence rate was greater than or equal to the days-away-from-work incidence rate in the respective industry. (See table D.) For example, the

Table D

Occupational injuries and illnesses incidence rates per 100 full-time workers in selected industry subsectors, by days-away-from-work (DAFW) and days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction (DJTR) case types, 2003–2008

Industry subsector	NAICS	Case type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Specialty trade contractors	238	DAFW	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
		DJTR	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
Food manufacturing	311	DAFW	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
		DJTR	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	DAFW	2	2.3	2.1	2	1.7	1.5
		DJTR	1.4	2	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
Air transportation	481	DAFW	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.7
		DJTR	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Warehousing and storage	493	DAFW	3	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2
		DJTR	4.4	3	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	DAFW	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5
		DJTR	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2008 rate for cases of days of job transfer or restriction was greater or equal to the rate for days-away-from-work cases in food manufacturing, building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers, warehousing and storage, and residential care and nursing facilities. Specialty trade contractors and air transportation were selected to provide contrast in the data for which the rates for job-transfer or work-restriction cases were lower than the rates for days-away-from-work cases.

Concepts and definitions

The principal concepts and definitions used in connection with the BLS occupational safety and health data in this report are described briefly below. In fact, many of the concepts originate from the Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and are used for the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). OSHA requires employers in high-risk industries to record injuries and illnesses each year according to OSHA recordkeeping guidelines at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html>. Employers in other industries are required to record injuries and illnesses when the Department of Labor notifies them to do so. BLS collects data from a sample that includes employers from both high risk industries and others to provide estimates on occupational injuries and illnesses in the workplace.

Recordable case. Nonfatal recordable workplace injuries and illnesses are those that result in any one or more of the following:

- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- Loss of consciousness

In addition to these four criteria, employers must also record any significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional or other instances that meet additional criteria discussed below. Significant work-related injuries or illnesses include cancers, chronic irreversible diseases,

fractured or cracked bones (including teeth), or punctured eardrums. Additional cases that must be recorded as workplace injuries or illnesses include the following:

- Any needle stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material
- Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard
- Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis
- An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2kHz, 3kHz, and 4kHz) and the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero (also averaged at 2kHz, 3kHz, and 4kHz) in the same ear(s) as the STS

Additional details regarding recordability of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses can be found in the *OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook*.

Occupational injury is any injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related incident or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is any abnormal condition or disorder caused by exposure to factors associated with employment, other than those resulting from an instantaneous event or exposure. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Days away from work (DAFW). Injuries or illnesses for which employees used days away from work (beyond the day of injury or onset of illness) to recover from an occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work is determined by the number of calendar days after the date of the injury or illness, before an employee

returns to work. These cases may include days of job transfer or restricted work activity in addition to days away from work. For example, an employee suffers a work-related injury resulting in 5 days away from work and upon returning to work, the employee is unable to perform normal duties associated with the job for an additional 3 days (i.e., the employee was on restricted work activity). This case would be recorded as a days-away-from-work case with 5 days away from work and 3 days of restricted work activity. It would not be recorded as days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction case.

Days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR). Days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases are those injuries and illnesses which result only in job transfer or restricted work activity without days away from work. This occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or healthcare professional recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred. This may include the following instances:

- An employee is assigned to another job on a temporary basis
- An employee works at a permanent job less than full time
- An employee works at a permanently assigned job but is unable to perform all duties normally connected with it

Days away from work, restriction, job transfer (DART). These are injuries or illnesses that involve days away from work (beyond the day of injury or onset of illness), or days of job transfer or restricted work activity, or both.

Case circumstances. Employers record narrative descriptions about the detailed circumstances of each nonfatal occupational injury or illness on OSHA case forms. This information for days away from work is then reported to the SOII. The narrative descriptions are then coded using definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) manual* (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoincs>).

htm). The following case circumstances describe these injuries and illnesses from different perspectives:

Nature of injury or illness names the principal physical characteristic of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

Part of body affected is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, for example, back sprain, finger cut, or wrist pain and carpal tunnel syndrome.

Source and secondary source of injury or illness identify the objects, substances, equipment, and other factors that were responsible for the injury or illness incurred by the worker or that precipitated the event or exposure. Examples are a heavy box, a toxic substance, fire/flame, and bodily motion of injured or ill worker.

Event or exposure signifies the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as overexertion while lifting or fall from ladder.

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

Other case circumstances include the following:

- Day of the week the incident occurred
- Time of day the incident occurred
- Hours of work before the incident occurred

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

Median days of job transfer or restriction is the measure used to summarize the varying number of days in job transfer or restriction. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median.

OSHA recordkeeping change. Effective January 1, 2002, OSHA revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. Details about the revised requirements, including a summary of the revisions and a comparison between the old and new requirements, are available at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html> or from OSHA’s Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999.

These changes in OSHA recordkeeping rules resulted in changes to BLS occupational injury and illness statistics. Beginning with 2002 data and for subsequent years, BLS occupational injury and illness data are not comparable to previous years. For example, the new rules affected how employers recorded recurring injuries or illnesses, cases involving needle sticks, and which days to count. Further discussion on this topic can be found in **“Occupational safety and health statistics: new data for a new century”** by William J. Wiatrowski, *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2005.

Duration of this study. This release of data for 2011 to 2013 concludes the pilot study on collecting and disseminating data on case circumstances and worker characteristics for days of job transfer or restriction for the selected six industries. This study will continue for 2014 data for a new set of industries that include:

- Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing
- General merchandise stores
- Couriers and messengers
- Waste management and remediation services
- Hospitals
- Accommodation

Background information on a historical perspective of collecting days of job transfer or restriction data can be found in the article **“Restricted work due to workplace injuries: a historical perspective”** by John W. Ruser and William J. Wiatrowski, *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2013. Additional details about the survey methodology can be found in the “Occupational Safety and Health Statistics” chapter of the BLS *Handbook of Methods*: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm>.

This report does not present all the publishable estimates and rates for days-of-job-transfer-or-restriction cases. Additional detailed data and charts are available from BLS staff at (202) 691-6170, iifstaff@bls.gov, and online at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdnew.htm>.

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