

State of Illinois
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Occupations with High Risk of Work-related Injuries Illinois, 2003

Epidemiologic Report Series 06:05

February 2006

**Occupations with
High Risk of
Work-related Injuries
Illinois, 2003**

A publication of the

Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Epidemiologic Studies
Springfield, Illinois

February 2006

This project was supported by cooperative agreement number W9081170P from the
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Acknowledgements

This document would not have been possible without the cooperation of private industries and governmental agencies in Illinois. The Illinois Department of Public Health wishes to thank them for aiding in the gathering of data for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2003.

Suggested Citation

Maxfield, R. Shen, T. Survey Occupations with Higher Risk of Work-related Injuries Illinois, 2003. Epidemiologic Report Series 06:05 Illinois Department of Public Health, February 2006.

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Estimates of work-related injury incidence risk by occupation are needed for workplace injury prevention and control. However, such estimates have not been available because of the lack of a uniformly defined denominator (i.e., number of workers in a given job title). With the recent adoption of the new Standard Occupational Classification Manual, of 2000 and the application of the classification by the U. S. Department of Labor's, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Illinois Department of Public Health's Occupational Disease Program, it is now possible to estimate injury incidence rates by occupation in Illinois.

METHODS: Counts of lost-time injuries for Illinois that occurred in calendar year 2003 were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics under a cooperative agreement between the Illinois Department of Public Health and the bureau. Occupational employment statistics were pulled from the bureau's Web site of employment and wage listing. Only job titles with more than 5,000 employees and more than 200 injuries were included in the study.

RESULTS: Of the 821 detailed occupations in the classification system, incidence rates were able to be determined for 58 job titles. Seventeen job titles were found to be associated with an injury incident rate of higher than 400 cases per 10,000 equivalent full-time workers. About one for every 10 workers was injured on the job for psychiatric technicians/aids, other production workers, metal and plastic workers, emergency medical technicians and paramedics. About one for every 20 workers were injured for electrical power-line and telecommunication equipment installers and repairers, reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks, bus and taxi drivers, and approximately one for every 25 workers were injured among carpenters, construction laborers, plumbers, butchers

and meat cutters, truck/tractor drivers, machine mechanics, non-restaurant food-servers, and highway maintenance workers.

INTRODUCTION

Risks for occupational injuries have long been quantified for different industries but have not been examined for occupational classifications. The lack of information on injury risk by occupation is because consistent occupational classification systems were not used for classification of numerators and denominators. With the advent of the Standard Occupational Classification Manual of 2000 and its universal adoption across disciplines, it is now possible to count both injuries as well as at-risk populations in a consistent and comparable way. This is the first time that the Illinois Department of Public Health's Occupational Disease and Injury Program produced occupation-specific estimates of workplace injuries in Illinois.

METHODS

The Illinois Department of Public Health's Occupational Disease Program participates in the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) annual Survey of Occupational Safety and Health. The survey collects employer reports on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses from approximately 6,000 randomly selected private industry establishments and governmental agencies in Illinois. Excluded from the survey were the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households and employees in the federal government. Injury incidence in 2003 was obtained from

the BLS and occupations were coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification Manual of 2000. Although nonfatal outcomes vary, in the present study, only occupational injuries and occupational illnesses that resulted in lost time (days away from work) were included.

Total employee numbers by job title, collected by Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) through semi-annual mail surveys, were obtained through BLS from the Illinois Department of Employment Security's OES program. Starting with 2003 data, the OES used the new Standard Occupational Classification Manual of 2000 for data tabulations. Similar to injury data, self-employed persons were not counted.

The Standard Occupation Classification Manual of 2000 contains 821 detailed occupations. Many of these occupations have a limited number of employees and were associated with very small numbers of injuries. To ensure adequate numbers of cases would be captured for estimating stable rates, occupations with less than 5,000 employees were eliminated from the study. In addition, occupational titles that were not related to more than 200 lost time injuries were excluded from the study. Because of the lack of data in the farming industry with BLS not collecting data on farms with less than 11 employees, farm injuries were not examined in this study except for the major group of farming occupations.

All remaining occupational groups, defined by six-digit codes in the Standard Occupational Classification Manual of 2000, were maintained in the analysis, with an exception to psychiatric aide

and technician. Due to an apparent overlap in definition, psychiatric aide and psychiatric technician were combined into one category as coders may have exchanged one code for the other and vice versa. The Standard Occupation Classification Manual describes a psychiatric aide as “Assists mentally impaired or emotionally disturbed patients, working under the direction of nursing or medical staff,” and psychiatric technician as “Care for mentally impaired or emotionally disturbed individuals, following physician instructions and hospital procedures. Monitor patient’s physical and emotional well-being and report to medical staff. May participate in rehabilitation and treatment programs, help with personal hygiene, and administer oral medications and hypodermic injections.”

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the total number of employees, number of workplace lost-time injuries (number of injuries requiring days away from work) and incidence rate by occupational code. While the overall incidence rate was 97 per 10,000 employees for all occupations in Illinois, there was more than an 18-fold difference between occupations with the highest and the lowest rates. Of the included job titles, psychiatric aides/technicians had the highest rate, 1,505 per 10,000 full-time workers, while cashiers had the lowest rate, 18 per 10,000 workers. It should be noted that many occupations with less than 5,000 employee numbers or with less than 200 injuries in 2000 were excluded in the

table and, as a result, the total numbers of injuries across the selected occupations in the table do not add up to that of all occupations (Table 1).

A total of 17 occupations were associated with an incidence rate of at least 400 per 10,000 (Table 2). These high-risk occupations accounted for less than 5 percent of the total number of employment but almost 30 percent of the total injuries in 2003. Most individuals in these high-risk occupations were male (Table 2) between the ages of 35 and 44 years of age (Table 3) and had worked for at least a year on the job (Table 4).

Severity of injury was demonstrated by the number of days missed from work. The average length of days away from work in the 17 high-risk occupations was 10 days (Table 5). Across occupations, the length of days away from work varied but seemed to be inversely related to the level of incidence rates. For example, psychiatric aides and technicians had the highest incidence rate, but they only missed an average of three days of work per injury. On the other hand, highway maintenance workers had about 400 injuries per 10,000 full-time employees, but missed 47 days of work per injury on the average.

Sprains and strains were the main nature of injury in 14 of the 17 selected high-risk occupations (Table 6). Exceptions were psychiatric aides (soreness), carpenters (cuts and punctures) and food service in non-restaurant occupations (fractures).

The trunk was the leading part of the body that was injured in the majority of the cases (eight of 17 high-risk occupations) (Table 7). The part of the body that suffered the next highest percentage of injuries was upper extremities for five detailed occupations.

The source of the injuries that caused individuals to miss work was directly related to what they worked with. For example, for transportation workers the leading source of injuries was vehicles. For medical personnel, the leading source of injuries were health care patients. Worker motion or position was the leading source of injuries for metal and plastic workers and telecommunication installers (Table 8).

The leading event causing lost workdays was overexertion with contact with objects coming in second (Table 9). Transportation accidents were the leading event for only one driving occupation; bus drivers. Truck drivers and highway maintenance workers each had overexertion as the leading event.

COMMENTS

Information on occupations with high risk of work-related injuries is needed for assessing injury risks and assigning priority areas for workplace injury prevention and reduction. However, such information has not been available because of the lack of common denominator information. Previously published reports on workplace injuries often relied on total or proportional numbers to

identify occupations with high levels of injuries. While these analyses were valid in describing the actual burden, they were flawed when used to portray risk of injuries. An injury number can be large simply because a large number of employees are in that occupation.

The present study avoided the previous shortcoming by estimating incidence rates of occupational injuries using a consistent classification of occupations for both numerators and denominators. Such estimates revealed a number of high-risk occupations in Illinois. The information may help companies address needs to reduce injury incidence rates. Unions, safety organizations and insurance companies also could benefit from identifying injury rates for detailed occupations.

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Table 1. Incidence Rates for Lost-time Injuries by Occupation, Illinois, 2003

Occupational Code	Occupational Title	Total Employment ¹	Number of DAFW Cases ²	Incidence Rate ³
29-2053	Psychiatric technicians/psychiatric aides	6,510	980	1,505
51-9199	Production workers, all other	19,510	2,840	1,456
51-4199	Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	6,220	890	1,431
29-2041	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	9,860	1,040	1,055
49-9051	Electrical power-line installers and repairers	5,560	500	899
49-2022	Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	6,250	480	768
43-4181	Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	6,300	440	698
53-3021	Bus drivers, transit and intercity	9,720	550	566
53-3041	Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	5,020	260	518
47-2031	Carpenters	43,770	2,110	482
47-2061	Construction laborers	33,180	1,600	482
47-2152	Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters	16,600	800	482
51-3021	Butchers and meat cutters	6,890	320	464
53-3032	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	62,570	2,880	460
49-9041	Industrial machinery mechanics	8,040	350	435
35-3041	Food servers, non-restaurant	6,500	270	415
47-4051	Highway maintenance workers	6,860	280	408
51-4121	Welders, cutters, solderers and brazers	13,840	550	397
35-2012	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	13,660	540	395
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	52,080	2,010	386
21-1093	Social and human service assistants	12,290	460	374
47-2211	Sheet metal workers	7,130	260	365
37-2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	96,290	3,290	342
49-3031	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	10,320	340	329
39-6031	Flight attendants	10,680	340	318
51-6011	Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	9,540	290	304
47-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	15,170	440	290
33-3012	Correctional officers and jailers	14,160	410	290
53-3033	Truck drivers, light or delivery services	46,540	1,270	273
53-7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	137,260	3,650	266
49-3023	Automotive service technicians and mechanics	28,460	750	264
47-2111	Electricians	25,340	670	264
33-2011	Firefighters	16,930	410	242
33-3051	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	33,950	810	239
43-5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	76,390	1,540	202
37-3011	Landscaping and grounds-keeping workers	33,130	660	199
47-2141	Painters, construction and maintenance	10,450	200	191
53-3031	Driver/sales workers	13,350	250	187
51-9111	Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	25,090	460	183
41-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	44,770	710	159
51-9061	Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers and weighers	21,370	340	159
53-7064	Packers and packagers, hand	48,540	760	157
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	51,470	800	155
35-2014	Cooks, restaurant	29,020	430	148
53-7061	Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	16,450	240	146
29-2061	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	20,530	280	136
41-2031	Retail salespersons	170,150	1,910	112
51-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	33,000	370	112
51-4041	Machinists	22,420	250	112
43-5071	Shipping, receiving and traffic clerks	37,200	330	89

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence Rates for Lost-time Injuries by Occupation, Illinois, 2003 (Continued)

Occupational Code	Occupational Title	Total Employment ¹	Number of DAFW Cases ²	Incidence Rate ³
33-9032	Security guards	41,910	370	88
29-1111	Registered nurses	100,390	860	86
43-4051	Customer service representatives	84,750	630	74
35-3021	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	63,570	460	72
35-3031	Waiters and waitresses	88,050	280	32
25-2031	Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	77,360	230	30
43-9061	Office clerks, general	120,620	260	22
41-2011	Cashiers	145,470	260	18
00-0000	All occupations	5,719,150	55,320	97

¹ http://www.bls.gov/oes/2003/november/oes_il.htm

² OSH and CFOI Profiles and Charts [CD-ROM] (2003), U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Injury/Illness Profiles and Tables; version 3.4N – July 7, 2005.
DAFW – Days away from work

³ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full time workers and were calculated as $(N/E) \times 10,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
E = number of full time employees in an occupation
10,000 = 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, October 11, 2005

Table 2. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ for gender and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Male	Female
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	23.5%	76.5%
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	23.4%	76.6%
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	78.9%	21.1%
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	74.2%	25.8%
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	93.3%	4.8%
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	100.0%	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	100.0%	--
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	77.3%	22.7%
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	54.5%	41.8%
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	96.2%	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	99.5%	--
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	98.1%	
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	90.0%	6.3%
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	90.6%	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	91.3%	8.7%
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	100.0%	--
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	25.9%	74.1%
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	92.9%	7.1%
Total of high incidence rate occupations	84.1%	15.0%

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 3. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ for age and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	AGE						
	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	--	8.8%	17.6%	44.1%	14.7%	11.8%	--
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	--	14.1%	18.8%	31.3%	35.9%	40.6%	--
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	0.7%	8.1%	18.3%	20.1%	38.4%	10.2%	4.2%
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	--	5.6%	24.7%	31.5%	24.7%	9.0%	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	--	--	49.0%	47.1%	--	--	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	--	--	14.0%	62.0%	12.0%	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	--	--	29.2%	39.6%	16.7%	8.3%	--
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	--	--	22.7%	45.5%	27.3%	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	--	--	29.1%	34.5%	14.5%	12.7%	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	61.5%	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	6.2%	19.4%	28.9%	29.9%	13.7%	--	--
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	--	7.5%	38.8%	36.9%	10.6%	--	--
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	--	8.8%	31.3%	33.8%	17.5%	6.3%	--
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	--	--	--	15.6%	34.4%	40.6%	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	--	--	18.1%	36.1%	33.0%	11.8%	--
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	--	--	11.4%	14.3%	42.9%	28.6%	--
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	--	--	18.5%	--	48.1%	--
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	--	--	10.7%	28.6%	32.1%	21.4%	--
Total of high incidence rate occupations	1.4%	6.2%	24.4%	32.4%	21.7%	9.0%	0.7%

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 4. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ for length of service and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Length of service with employer			
	Less than 3 months	3 months to 11 months	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	--	--	41.2%	52.9%
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	7.8%	26.6%	42.2%	23.4%
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	7.0%	9.5%	25.4%	58.5%
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	4.5%	27.0%	21.3%	46.1%
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	--	6.7%	20.2%	56.7%
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	--	--	16.0%	74.0%
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	--	--	14.6%	85.4%
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	--	--	25.0%	70.5%
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	--	--	36.4%	54.5%
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	19.2%	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	21.3%	22.7%	34.6%	19.9%
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	6.3%	20.6%	52.5%	15.0%
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	22.5%	10.0%	26.3%	37.5%
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	--	--	28.1%	68.8%
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	3.8%	15.3%	31.9%	47.6%
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	--	--	28.6%	68.6%
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	48.1%	29.6%	18.5%
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	10.7%	10.7%	42.9%	35.7%
Total of high incidence rate occupations	7.0%	13.5%	30.9%	44.1%

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 5. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Number of days away from work							Median days away from work ²
	Cases involving 1 day	Cases involving 2 days	Cases involving 3-5 days	Cases involving 6-10 days	Cases involving 11-20 days	Cases involving 21-30 days	Cases involving 31 or more days	
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	35.3%	14.7%	23.5%	14.7%	--	--	11.8%	3
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	31.3%	12.5%	31.3%	--	7.8%	12.5%	7.8%	3
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	9.5%	9.2%	11.6%	8.5%	14.1%	10.2%	36.6%	19
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	9.0%	6.7%	15.7%	18.0%	13.5%	--	33.7%	11
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	--	6.7%	--	42.3%	--	--	28.8%	5
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	8.0%	--	26.0%	--	12.0%	--	10.0%	4
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	12.5%	--	20.8%	33.3%	20.8%	--	--	7
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	18.2%	--	22.7%	--	--	13.6%	22.7%	7
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	--	--	--	12.7%	20.0%	--	32.7%	16
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	9.0%	11.4%	22.3%	12.8%	9.0%	5.7%	29.9%	28
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	4.4%	8.8%	10.0%	6.3%	9.4%	6.9%	48.8%	31
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	7.5%	7.5%	12.5%	20.0%	8.8%	10.0%	30.0%	30
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.4%	57
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	7.6%	8.0%	21.9%	12.2%	14.2%	8.7%	27.8%	11
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	--	--	20.0%	--	17.1%	--	37.1%	14
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	--	--	22.2%	48.1%	--	--	18
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	--	--	--	7.1%	14.3%	14.3%	60.7%	47
Total of high incidence rate occupations	8.4%	7.2%	15.1%	12.5%	11.4%	6.2%	30.1%	10

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 6. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by nature and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Nature of injury					
	Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	44.1%	--	--	44.1%	--	--
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	31.3%	--	--	--	--	--
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	42.6%	7.0%	3.2%	8.8%	2.5%	--
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	31.5%	6.7%	6.7%	4.5%	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	64.4%	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	36.0%	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	60.4%	--	--	--	--	--
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	61.4%	--	13.6%	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	47.3%	--	--	14.5%	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	15.4%	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	26.1%	15.2%	28.0%	6.6%	--	--
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	33.8%	20.6%	23.8%	4.4%	--	--
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	28.8%	11.3%	11.3%	2.5%	7.5%	--
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	56.3%	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	53.8%	6.3%	5.2%	5.2%	--	2.4%
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	40.0%	--	--	--	--	--
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	14.8%	48.1%	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	46.4%	7.1%	10.7%	--	--	--
Total of high incidence rate occupations	41.7%	8.0%	8.7%	5.4%	0.8%	0.4%

See footnote at the end of table.

Table 6. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by events and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003 – (Continued)

Occupation	Nature of injury					
	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries	Soreness, Pain	All other
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	--	--	--	--	--	8.8%
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	--	--	--	--	45.3%	--
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	--	7.0%	--	2.1%	5.3%	19.7%
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	12.4%	11.2%	--	--	6.7%	13.5%
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	--	--	--	--	15.4%	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	--	--	--	--	4.2%	14.6%
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	--	--	--	--	16.4%	12.7%
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	15.4%
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	--	--	2.4%	2.4%	7.6%	11.8%
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	--	--	--	--	3.1%	11.9%
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	--	--	--	--	16.3%	16.3%
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	--	1.4%	--	3.8%	8.3%	13.5%
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	--	--	--	--	--	34.3%
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	--	--	--	7.1%	21.4%	7.1%
Total of high incidence rate occupations	0.7%	2.0%	0.3%	1.4%	8.5%	12.0%

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 7. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by part of body affected and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Part of body affected							
	Head	Neck	Trunk	Upper extremities	Lower extremities	Body systems	Multiple	All other
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	8.8%	--	23.5%	14.7%	14.7%	--	32.4%	--
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	--	23.4%	31.3%	18.8%	18.8%	--	7.8%	--
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	8.5%	--	34.2%	26.1%	18.0%	--	12.0%	--
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	--	--	34.8%	43.8%	15.7%	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	--	--	49.0%	--	28.8%	--	--	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	--	--	30.0%	14.0%	12.0%	--	36.0%	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	--	--	31.3%	--	43.8%	--	12.5%	--
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	13.6%	--	45.5%	22.7%	13.6%	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	--	--	34.5%	18.2%	18.2%	10.9%	16.4%	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	3.8%	--	31.3%	35.1%	21.3%	--	7.1%	--
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	3.8%	--	24.4%	37.5%	23.1%	--	6.3%	--
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	8.8%	--	30.0%	20.0%	31.3%	--	6.3%	--
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	--	--	40.6%	46.9%	--	--	6.3%	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	4.9%	2.1%	40.3%	17.0%	24.0%	--	10.4%	--
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	--	--	25.7%	34.3%	22.9%	--	5.7%	--
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	--	59.3%	14.8%	18.5%	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	--	--	42.9%	14.3%	21.4%	--	21.4%	--
Total of high incidence rate occupations	4.1%	1.3%	34.4%	23.6%	21.1%	0.4%	9.2%	--

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 8. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by source of injuries and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Source of injury, illness										
	Chemicals, chemical products	Containers	Furniture, fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Worker motion or position	Floor, ground surfaces	Hand-tools	Vehicles	Health care patient	All other
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8%	--	--	70.6%	14.7%
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.8%	--	--	57.8%	12.5%
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	--	10.6%	--	11.3%	22.9%	25.4%	9.2%	3.2%	3.5%	--	12.3%
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	--	4.5%	--	29.2%	9.0%	27.0%	9.0%	5.6%	--	--	10.1%
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.0%	28.8%
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	--	--	--	--	16.0%	--	48.0%	8.0%	--	--	18.0%
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	--	--	--	--	8.3%	35.4%	14.6%	4.2%	4.2%	--	25.0%
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	59.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3%	--	4.5%
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65.5%	--	14.5%
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7%	--	--	--	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	--	--	1.9%	2.4%	14.2%	7.6%	17.5%	30.3%	--	--	21.3%
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	--	--	--	5.6%	31.3%	6.3%	21.3%	8.8%	2.5%	--	16.9%
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	--	--	--	5.0%	17.5%	18.8%	6.3%	11.3%	--	--	26.3%
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	--	31.3%	--	--	--	12.5%	21.9%	18.8%	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	2.4%	12.2%	--	4.2%	9.4%	12.5%	20.8%	0.7%	26.0%	--	11.5%
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	--	--	--	25.7%	17.1%	--	--	11.4%	--	--	--
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.0%	--	--	--	7.4%
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	--	7.1%	--	7.1%	--	10.7%	21.4%	10.7%	28.6%	--	10.7%
Total of high incidence rate occupations	0.4%	6.4%	0.2%	6.0%	12.8%	12.2%	14.9%	7.4%	8.9%	6.8%	15.0%

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

Table 9. Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by the event causing the injuries and selected detailed occupations, Illinois, 2003

Occupation	Injury Event										
	Contact with object, equipment	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips, trips	Overexertion	Repetitive motion	Exposed to harmful substance	Transportation accidents	Fires, explosions	Assault, violent act	All other
Psychiatric technician (code 29-2053)	17.6%	--	8.8%	--	11.8%	--	--	--	--	44.1%	8.8%
Psychiatric aides (code 31-1013)	12.5%	--	18.8%	--	57.8%	--	--	--	--	12.5%	--
Production workers, all other (code 51-9199)	29.9%	2.5%	6.3%	6.7%	29.2%	13.7%	3.5%	--	--	--	6.3%
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other (code 51-4199)	34.8%	--	4.5%	--	19.1%	12.4%	5.6%	--	--	--	19.1%
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (code 29-2041)	20.2%	--	--	--	49.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers (code 49-9051)	18.0%	--	--	--	24.0%	--	--	--	--	--	18.0%
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers (code 49-2022)	25.0%	--	12.5%	--	16.7%	--	4.2%	--	--	--	25.0%
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks (code 43-4181)	29.5%	--	11.4%	--	50.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity (code 53-3021)	10.9%	--	--	--	18.2%	--	--	36.4%	--	--	12.7%
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs (code 53-3041)	--	--	7.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters (code 47-2031)	46.4%	14.2%	3.8%	--	17.1%	3.3%	--	--	--	--	10.0%
Construction laborers (code 47-2061)	46.3%	8.8%	6.3%	--	23.1%	--	--	2.5%	--	--	10.0%
Plumbers, pipe fitters, and steamfitters (code 47-2152)	33.8%	6.3%	--	--	20.0	--	7.5	--	--	--	21.3%
Butchers and meat cutters (code 51-3021)	18.8%	--	--	--	46.9%	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer (code 53-3032)	21.9%	9.4%	11.5%	3.5%	29.5%	2.1%	2.8%	9.7%	--	--	9.7%
Industrial machinery mechanics (code 49-9041)	25.7%	--	--	--	28.6%	--	--	--	--	--	14.3%
Food servers, non-restaurant (code 35-3041)	--	44.4%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers (code 47-4051)	21.4%	10.7%	10.7%	--	28.6%	--	--	17.9%	--	--	7.1%
Total of high incidence rate occupations	28.6%	5.9%	6.3%	1.7%	27.2%	3.8%	1.9%	3.4%	--	1.4%	9.3%

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, October 11, 2005

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P.O. # 546322 250 02/06