

Table 2. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Arizona, private industry, 2006

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Total
Total:	128.2	128.2
Number of days away from work:		
Cases involving 1 day	22.9	22.9
Cases involving 2 days	14.0	14.0
Cases involving 3-5 days	26.7	26.7
Cases involving 6-10 days	18.8	18.8
Cases involving 11-20 days	15.7	15.7
Cases involving 21-30 days	8.0	8.0
Cases involving 31 or more days	22.1	22.1
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	51.8	51.8
Fractures	10.1	10.1
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	15.6	15.6
Bruises, contusions	11.2	11.2
Heat burns	2.7	2.7
Chemical burns	1.2	1.2
Amputations	0.5	0.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.9	0.9
Tendonitis	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.5	4.5
With fractures	1.6	1.6
With sprains	1.5	1.5
Soreness, Pain	10.8	10.8
Back pain	2.6	2.6
All other	18.7	18.7
Part of body affected:		
Head	11.0	11.0
Eye	6.0	6.0
Neck	1.8	1.8
Trunk	38.3	38.3
Back	23.7	23.7
Shoulder	6.3	6.3
Upper extremities	32.7	32.7
Finger	11.1	11.1
Hand, except finger	5.7	5.7
Wrist	6.3	6.3
Lower extremities	28.9	28.9
Knee	11.0	11.0
Foot, toe	5.7	5.7
Body systems	3.2	3.2
Multiple	12.1	12.1
All other	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Source of injury, illness:		
Chemicals, chemical products	3.9	3.9
Containers	16.1	16.1
Furniture, fixtures	4.2	4.2
Machinery	9.2	9.2
Parts and materials	14.7	14.7
Worker motion or position	14.3	14.3
Floor, ground surfaces	24.2	24.2
Handtools	7.8	7.8
Vehicles	12.5	12.5
Health care patient	2.9	2.9
All other	18.4	18.4
Event or exposure:		
Contact with object, equipment	37.7	37.7
Struck by object	21.7	21.7
Struck against object	7.4	7.4
Caught in object, equipment, material	3.7	3.7
Fall to lower level	11.4	11.4
Fall on same level	13.9	13.9
Slips, trips	1.5	1.5
Overexertion	31.0	31.0
Overexertion in lifting	19.4	19.4
Repetitive motion	2.2	2.2
Exposed to harmful substance	7.9	7.9
Transportation accidents	8.4	8.4
Fires, explosions	0.1	0.1
Assault, violent act	2.2	2.2
by person	1.1	1.1
by other	1.0	1.0
All other	11.9	11.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ 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 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year 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, November 27, 2007