

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, 2009

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Total
Total:	98.1	98.1
Number of days away from work:		
Cases involving 1 day	13.1	13.1
Cases involving 2 days	13.4	13.4
Cases involving 3-5 days	16.0	16.0
Cases involving 6-10 days	11.4	11.4
Cases involving 11-20 days	15.5	15.5
Cases involving 21-30 days	5.8	5.8
Cases involving 31 or more days	22.8	22.8
Nature of injury or illness:		
Sprains, strains	37.5	37.5
Fractures	6.5	6.5
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	10.9	10.9
Cuts, lacerations	9.3	9.3
Punctures	1.6	1.6
Bruises, contusions	9.2	9.2
Heat burns	1.9	1.9
Chemical burns	0.4	0.4
Amputations	0.4	0.4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.2	0.2
Tendonitis	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.4	4.4
With fractures	1.1	1.1
With sprains	1.5	1.5
Soreness, Pain	10.6	10.6
Back pain	4.5	4.5
All other	16.2	16.2
Part of body affected:		
Head	6.5	6.5
Eye	2.8	2.8
Neck	0.7	0.7
Trunk	37.0	37.0
Back	18.5	18.5
Shoulder	11.1	11.1
Upper extremities	22.3	22.3
Arm	4.0	4.0
Finger	9.1	9.1
Hand, except finger	4.8	4.8
Wrist	3.3	3.3
Lower extremities	20.1	20.1
Knee	8.4	8.4
Ankle	3.7	3.7
Foot, toe	3.8	3.8
Body systems	2.5	2.5
Multiple	8.8	8.8
All other	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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, 2009

Characteristic	Private industry ^{3,4,5}	Total
Source of injury or illness:		
Chemicals, chemical products	1.1	1.1
Containers	10.2	10.2
Furniture, fixtures	3.1	3.1
Machinery	6.2	6.2
Parts and materials	7.6	7.6
Person, injured or ill worker	11.0	11.0
Worker motion or position	10.5	10.5
Floor, ground surfaces	20.5	20.5
Handtools	7.0	7.0
Vehicles	9.8	9.8
Person, other than injured or ill worker	5.3	5.3
Health care patient	4.6	4.6
All other	16.5	16.5
Event or exposure:		
Contact with object, equipment	31.4	31.4
Struck by object	20.0	20.0
Struck against object	6.3	6.3
Caught in object, equipment, material	2.7	2.7
Fall to lower level	8.0	8.0
Fall on same level	15.3	15.3
Slips, trips	0.7	0.7
Overexertion	19.6	19.6
Overexertion in lifting	11.3	11.3
Repetitive motion	1.5	1.5
Exposed to harmful substance	5.0	5.0
Transportation accidents	4.0	4.0
Highway accident	2.8	2.8
Fires, explosions	0.1	0.1
Assault, violent act	2.7	2.7
by person	2.0	2.0
by other	0.8	0.8
by animal	0.8	0.8
All other	9.8	9.8

¹ 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 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, 2007) 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 or data for incidence rates less than 0.05 per 10,000 full-time workers. 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, February 15, 2011