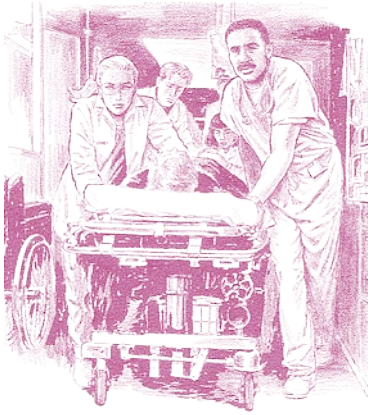
North Carolina Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

2002



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2002 Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina

Safety and Health Survey Section
Research and Policy Division
1101 Mail Service Center
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Commissioner of Labor

in cooperation with
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

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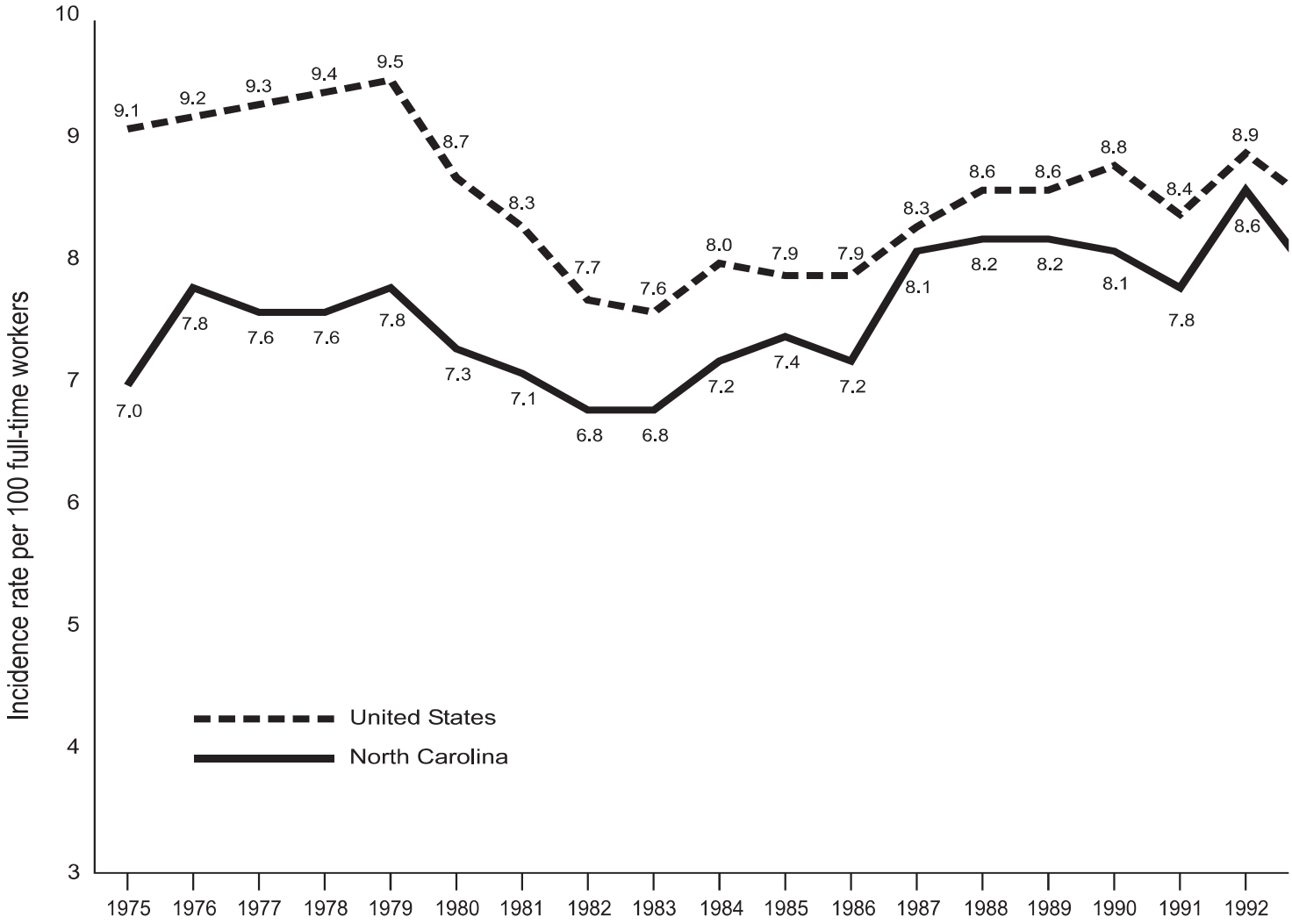
Foreword

Thanks to the responses of 7,661 North Carolina employers, this annual report presents the most complete picture available of the state's workplace safety and health.

Data for the 2002 work year were collected and analyzed during 2003 by the N.C. Department of Labor's Safety and Health Survey Section. The data, which have been collected through industry responses to injury and illness surveys since 1973, provide a year-to-year barometer of safety and health in North Carolina's workplaces.

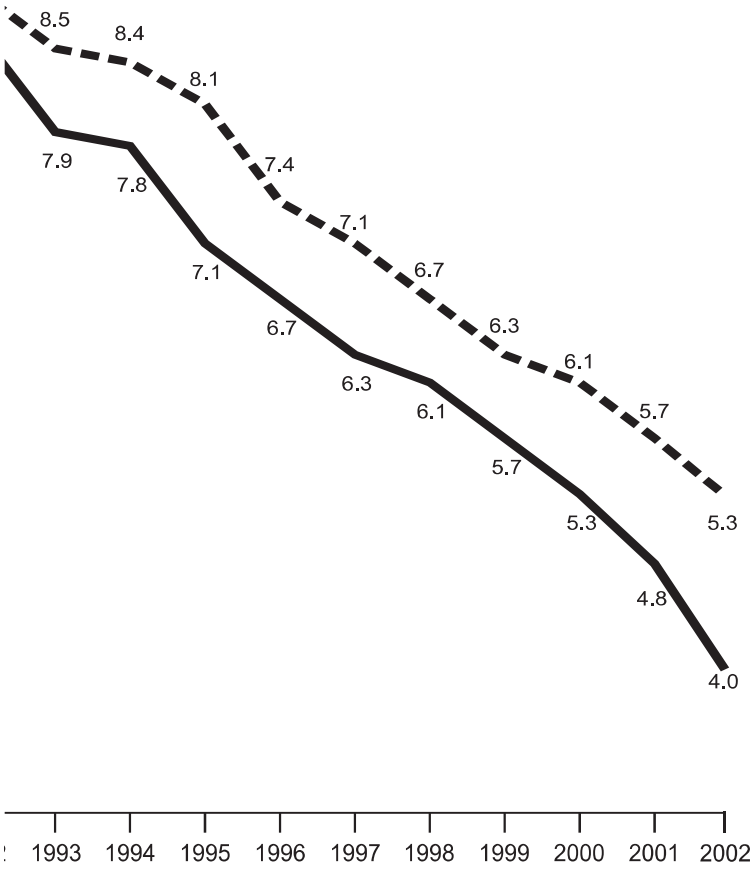
The survey results indicate that one in every 24 private and public sector workers experienced a job-related injury or illness during 2002. This year's overall

Private Sector Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates, North Carolina and United States, 1975–2002



incidence rate was 4.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, down from 4.8 in 2001. These employees are covered by the N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Act, by the Mine Safety and Health Acts, or by safety regulations issued by the Federal Railroad Administration.

In private industry approximately 106,659 suffered work-related injuries or illnesses during 2002, down from the 128,081 cases in 2001. These workers experienced injuries and illnesses at a rate of 4.0 per 100 full-time employees in 2002, or about one in every 25 workers in North Carolina. During the same period, the national rate was 5.3. North Carolina's incidence rates have remained below the national rates for 31 consecutive years.



The state's public sector incidence rate was 5.1 per 100 full-time workers, down from 5.3 in 2001. This indicates that one out of every 20 state and local government workers experienced a work-related injury or illness during the year. Public sector information was sought from all state government agencies, all North Carolina counties and all incorporated municipalities with populations over 1,000. The 2002 survey marks the 28th year for which occupational injury and illness data for state and local government employees have been included in North Carolina's report.

These statistics show us where we need to focus our efforts to reduce occupational injuries and illnesses. They direct our safety and health training to those industries most in need. The Occupational Safety and Health Division's Bureau of Consultative Services and its Bureau of Education, Training and Technical Assistance can provide assistance in solving many company problems. I encourage each of you to call on us. Start the dialogue that can stop the problem of workplace injuries and illnesses. Our number is below. It's easy to remember, so I urge you to use it anytime you have a question.

Again, thank you for your participation in this annual injury and illness survey. All of us at the N.C. Department of Labor wish you safe and healthy workplaces.

Cherie K. Berry
Commissioner of Labor
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Abstract

Key results of the 2002 N.C. Department of Labor Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Private and public sectors combined

- North Carolina's overall incidence rate was 4.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, down from 4.8 in 2001.
- The rate of lost workday cases in 2002 was 2.2, the same as the 2001 rate. The rate of cases without lost workdays dropped from 2.6 in 2001 to 2.0.
- Almost 48 percent of the cases involved no loss of work time beyond the day of injury or diagnosis of illness.
- One in 24 workers in North Carolina suffered an occupational injury or illness in 2002, down from 1 in 21 workers in 2001.

Private sector only

- North Carolina's incidence rate of 4.0 compares with a national incidence rate of 5.3.
- The rate of lost workday cases in 2002 was 2.2, the same as in 2001. The rate of cases without lost workdays dropped from 2.5 in 2001 to 1.9.
- Among industry divisions, manufacturing had the highest incidence rate with 5.4, down from 6.4 in 2001. The division with the lowest rate was finance, insurance and real estate at 1.1, up from 1.0 in 2001.
- The estimated number of injuries and illnesses decreased 17 percent from 128,081 in 2001 to 106,659. Of this total, 47 percent (49,876 cases) involved no lost workdays beyond the day of occurrence.

Public sector only

- The overall incidence rate decreased to 5.1 from 5.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time state and local government workers.
- The total number of injuries and illnesses decreased by 2 percent, from 24,024 to 23,523. Of those, 12,491, or 53 percent, involved no lost workdays beyond the day of occurrence.

Introduction

The passage of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations, applying to all private employers in the United States who were not covered by previous safety legislation. The North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 replaced the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 as it applies to private employers in North Carolina and also extended coverage to state and local government. In order to measure the effectiveness of the OSHA law, the U.S. Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, was authorized to develop and maintain an ongoing statistical survey program. Even before the passage of the N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Act in 1973, the N.C. Department of Labor had begun providing statistical measures of occupational injuries and illnesses in North Carolina under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This publication represents the results of the 31st full year of the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey in North Carolina's private sector and the 28th full year of the survey results for the public sector (excluding federal government employees).

All employers in North Carolina, except those who are regularly exempt, are required to maintain records of all occupational deaths, illnesses and work-related injuries that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid. A small sampling of regularly exempt employers is selected to participate in the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. They are notified in advance and supplied with the necessary forms and instructions. Regularly exempt employers include (a) all employers with no more than 10 full- or part-time employees at any one time during the previous calendar year and (b) all employers in retail trade, services, and the finance, insurance and real estate industry—Standard Industrial Classification codes (SIC) 52–89 (except building materials and garden supplies, SIC 52; general merchandise and food stores, SICs 53 and 54; hotels and other lodging places, SIC 70; repair services, SICs 75 and 76; amusement and recreational services, SIC 79; and health services, SIC 80). Even though recordkeeping requirements are reduced for regularly exempt employers, they, like nonexempt employers, must comply with OSHA standards, display the OSHA poster, and report to OSHA within eight hours any accident that results in one or more fatalities or the hospitalization of three or more employees.

When a recordable injury or illness occurs, it must be entered on the OSHA 300 log and summary. In addition a supplementary record must be completed. No later than one month after the close of each calendar year, an annual summary must be prepared giving totals for all information entered on the previous calendar year's log and summary. This annual summary must be posted in the establishment to which it relates no later than Feb. 1 and remain in place until March 1. The log and summary and supplementary records are required records, but they do not have to be submitted or mailed to any government agency. The survey form is mailed annually to a statistical sample set of employers. It is a mandatory report form used to gather data for the analysis of occupational injuries and illnesses occurring in North Carolina industries.

This publication presents occupational injury and illness data for all North Carolina employees working in private industry and the public sector. Data for the public sector were gathered from all state government units, all counties and all incorporated municipalities with populations exceeding 1,000. The 2002 data presented in this publication are defined by the **Standard Industrial Classification Manual,** 1987 edition. For further explanation of industrial classification, please refer to the Technical Notes (Appendix B) or the Glossary (Appendix C).

Several changes were made to the survey in 1992 and have been continued since. In response to recommendations by the National Academy of Sciences, the Bureau of Labor Statistics redesigned its survey to gather details on the more seriously injured and ill workers and on the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. In addition, since 1992 the surveys measure nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. Prior to 1992 surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. Data users should be aware that inclusion of fatalities would only marginally affect the total case incidence rates and numbers. Since 1992, comprehensive information on work-related fatal injuries is gathered and published as a separate program, the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Since 1992, the survey has been expanded to include more detailed information. More detailed information is included pertaining to age, sex, occupation, length of service, race or ethnic origin, nature of injury or illness, part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure. For example, in North Carolina's private sector, men were involved in 65.9 percent of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, and 24.2 percent of days away from work cases involved 31 days or more away from work. Truck drivers accounted for 10.0 percent, and the 35 to 44 years age group accounted for 28.2 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002.

There were 9,850 sprains and strains involving days away from work in 2002 compared to 11,518 in 2001. In 2002 there were 6,415 cases affecting the back, a 17.3 percent decrease from 7,758 cases occurring in 2001. There were 7,534 cases of overexertion involving days away from work in 2002, an 11.6 percent decrease from 8,521 cases in 2001. Carpal tunnel syndrome is credited with 471 cases in 2002, down 13.4 percent from 544 cases in 2001. In 2002, 56 percent of these involved 31 or more days away from work compared to 62 percent in 2001.

Results of the Survey

Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey contains demographic and case characteristics. This additional information tells us not only the number of employees affected by injuries and illnesses and rates of incidents but also to whom the incidents occur, the types of injuries or illnesses, and what circumstances contributed to the incidents.

The total number of cases involving days away from work in 2002 in the private and public sectors was 34,971. Men were involved in 21,922, 63 percent, of the injuries or illnesses reported. Employees in the length of service range of 1 to 5 years were involved in 13,972 (40 percent) of injuries and illnesses. There were 62,367 cases (48 percent) that involved no lost work time beyond the day of occurrence.

Private Sector Experience

In the private sector, North Carolina workers experienced work-related injuries and illnesses at a rate of 4.0 per 100 full-time employees in 2002. This represents a decrease of 17 percent from the 2001 rate of 4.8. The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2002 was 106,659, decreased from 128,081 in 2001—a decrease of 21,422 cases. Forty-seven percent of the total cases involved no lost work time beyond the day of the occurrence.

Of the total number of cases involving days away from work (28,792 cases), 21 percent of the cases involved 3 to 5 days away from work, and 43 percent of those same cases involved employees with a length of service of less than 1 year. Sprains and strains accounted for 34 percent of the injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work. Consequently, 34 percent of the injuries and illnesses occurred in the truck area including the back, which is credited with 22 percent.

Occupational illnesses accounted for 7 percent of all private sector cases, with 7,144 cases recorded in 2002. Carpal tunnel syndrome is credited with 471 of these lost time cases in 2002. Fifty-nine percent of these carpal tunnel cases resulted in 31 days or more away from work.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (SICs 01–09)

OSHA regulations exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees. Since most farms in North Carolina are small operations, estimates for this division are based on a small percentage of farms in the state. Incidence rates for this division have ranged from a high of 11.3 in 1992 to a new all time low of 4.6 in 2002. This rate is a 37 percent decrease from the 2001 rate of 7.3. The 2002 lost workday case rate was 1.2, a 45 percent decrease from the 2001 rate of 2.2.

Mining (SICs 10–14)

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provided data for the mining division that conformed to the OSHA definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. In North Carolina the mining division is predominately SIC 14. The total number of cases in 2002 was 112, a 16 percent decrease from the 2001 total of 133. The 2002 total case rate for SIC 14 is 2.6, a 7 percent decrease from the 2001 rate of 2.8.

Construction (SICs 15–17)

The 2002 total case rate of 4.7 was a decrease of 24 percent from the 2001 rate of 6.2. There were 2,970 cases involving days away from work in 2002, a 43 percent decrease from the 5,172 cases in 2001. Employees with a length of service of 5 years or less accounted for over 79 percent of the cases involving days away from work. Sprains and strains accounted for 29 percent of cases involving days away from

work in the construction industry. The trunk area, which includes the back, accounted for 997 cases, or 34 percent, of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry. This was a 36 percent decrease from the 2001 total of 1,551 cases involving the trunk.

General building contractors (SIC 15) went from a total case rate of 6.0 in 2001 to the current rate of 4.0, 33 percent decrease. The highest total case rate in the construction industry in 2002 was credited to plumbing, heating and air conditioning contractors (SIC 171), with a rate of 9.4, a 4 percent increase from the 2001 rate of 9.0.

Manufacturing (SICs 20–39)

The total case incident rate in 2002 was 5.4, a 15.6 percent decrease from the 2001 rate of 6.4. The rates have declined throughout the late 1980s from a high of 10.5 in 1988 to the current rate of 5.4. This is the lowest rate for the manufacturing industry since the survey began publication in 1973. Of the 106,659 occupational injuries and illnesses occurring in the private sector during 2002, 35,211 (33 percent) were credited to the manufacturing industry.

Sprains and strains accounted for 34 percent of the private sector incidents involving days away from work in 2002, and the manufacturing industry claimed 20 percent of those. Sprains and strains accounted for 28 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work that occurred in the manufacturing industry.

Of the 35,211 reported cases of occupational injuries and illnesses in the manufacturing division, 16,284 (46 percent) required no lost workdays beyond the day of occurrence. Within the manufacturing division, there are 18 levels of two-digit classifications (SICs). These are divided into two major classifications of manufacturing, durable and nondurable goods. The 2002 total case rate for durable goods was 6.2, down from 7.2 in 2001. The total case rate for nondurable goods was 4.6 in 2002, a decrease from the 2001 rate of 5.6. The highest total case rate at the two-digit level for durable goods in 2002 was 9.5 for transportation equipment (SIC 37), and the lowest durable goods rate at the two-digit level was 3.8 for electronic and other electric equipment (SIC 36). The highest case rate at the two-digit level for nondurable goods in 2002 was 7.9 for food and kindred products (SIC 20), and the lowest nondurable goods rate at the two-digit level was 2.8 for chemicals and allied products (SIC 28). Transportation equipment (SIC 37) fell to No. 2 on the highest injuries and illnesses ranking list with a rate of 9.5, down from No. 1 in 2001 with a rate of 12.2. Six of the seven manufacturing industries in the top 10 list in 2001 remained there in 2002. Transportation equipment (SIC 37) remained in the top spot among manufacturing industries (also No. 2 overall) in 2002 with a rate of 9.5, down from a rate of 12.2 in 2001. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (SIC 30) fell from the top 10 in 2002 and was replaced by stone, clay and glass products (SIC 32) with a rate of 7.8.

Transportation and Public Utilities (SICs 40–49)

The transportation and public utilities industry total case rate decreased from 5.5 in 2001 to 4.7 in 2002. Of 28,792 cases of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 3,482 (12 percent) are attributable to transportation and public utilities, and 46 percent of those (1,587 cases) involved truck drivers. This was an increase from the 42 percent truck driver involvement in 2001. The highest total case rate within this division occurred in transportation by air (SIC 45) at a rate of 11.1, a decrease of 5 percent from 11.7 in 2001. Transportation by air had the highest two-digit

injury and illness rate in 2002. Transportation by air also had the highest two-digit injury and illness lost workday case rate in 2002 with a rate of 7.3. Local and interurban passenger transit (SIC 41) was also the second highest rated two-digit industry for lost workday cases in 2002 with a rate of 5.1.

Wholesale Trade (SICs 50 and 51)

The total case rate in 2002 was 3.9, a 15 percent decrease from the 2001 rate of 4.6. This division is divided into two categories, durable goods (SIC 50) and nondurable goods (SIC 51). The durable goods total case rate in 2002 was 3.5, a 13 percent decrease from the rate in 2001. The nondurable goods total case rate decreased 21 percent from 5.6 in 2001 to 4.4 in 2002.

Retail Trade (SICs 52–59)

The total case rate in the retail trade industry decreased from the 2001 level of 4.5 to 4.0 in 2002. The highest incidence rate in this industry was in general merchandise stores (SIC 53) with a rate of 8.0, reflecting a 23 percent increase from the 2001 rate of 6.5. The lowest incidence rate in this industry was in miscellaneous retail (SIC 59) with a rate of 2.2. General merchandise stores (SIC 53) was responsible for 24 percent of the total cases in the retail industry. Eating and drinking places (SIC 58) accounted for another 23 percent of the total cases.

Almost 24 percent (6,771) of the private sector occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work that occurred in 2002 are attributable to the retail trade industry. The trunk area, which includes the back, accounted for 32 percent of these.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (SICs 60–67)

The total case incidence rate was 1.1 in 2002, slightly higher than the 2001 rate of 1.0. This division has maintained the lowest total case incidence rate of all divisions in North Carolina for the last 31 years. The lost workday case rate of 0.5 is also the lowest of all divisions in North Carolina.

Services (SICs 70–89)

The services industry accounted for 19 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the private sector. The event or exposure of injury or illness in 35 percent of the cases in the services industry was overexertion, and 43 percent of the injuries and illnesses were due to sprains and strains.

The total case rate for the services industry in 2002 was 3.3, a slight decrease from the rate of 3.4 in 2001.

Public Sector Experience

State and local government employees have been included in occupational injuries and illnesses data collection for 28 years. Public sector data were requested from all state government agencies, all North Carolina counties, and all incorporated municipalities with populations over 1,000.

State government had a total case incidence rate of 4.0 in 2002 versus 4.2 in 2001. Health services (SIC 80) had the highest total case rate of 13.0, a 23 percent increase from the 2001 rate of 10.6. Local government had a total case incidence rate of 5.6, a decrease from the 2001 rate of 5.8. Health services (SIC 80) had the highest total case rate in local government at 9.2, a 16 percent increase from the rate of 7.9 in 2001. The overall total case incidence rate for the public sector was 5.1, a decrease from the 2001 rate of 5.3.

Occupational Injury and Illness Trends, North Carolina, Private and Public Sectors, 1988–2002

Total case rates are available from Safety and Health Survey Section for the years beginning with 1975, but in this report we will only review the trends beginning with 1988 statistics. In general, total case rates for the private and public sectors decreased through the early 1980s to a low of 6.4. Rates increased from 1983 to 1988, then leveled off at 7.8 through 1990. The rate peaked at 8.2 in 1992 and has steadily declined since then to our current rate of 4.2, the lowest rate ever achieved.

There was only one industry division that experienced an increase in total case incidence rates in 2002. This division was finance, insurance and real estate. Finance, insurance and real estate has consistently maintained the lowest incidence rate and in 2002 experienced a rate of 1.1, an increase from the 2001 rate of 1.0. Eight industry divisions (agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; and services) experienced a decrease in rates.

The manufacturing industry had the highest total case incidence rate in 2002 at 5.4; the construction industry and transportation and public utilities industry had the second highest rate of 4.7. The industry with the third highest rate in 2002 was agriculture, forestry and fishing with a rate of 4.6.

The public sector rate jumped to a record high of 5.9 in 1992 and remained the same for 1993 and 1994. The 2002 rate was 5.1, a decrease from the 2001 rate of 5.3.

Text Table 1. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry Division, North Carolina, 1988–2002[1]

	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2]														
Industry Division	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**
Private and public sector[3]	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	8.2	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.	05.	75	.43	.48 .2
Private sector[4]	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.	15.	75	.43	.48 .0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[4]	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.8	11.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	5.7	9.9	7.8	6.8	9.0	7.3	4.6
Mining[10]	6.0	7.3	5.3	4.6	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.7	—	3.3	2.	82.	83	.26	.28 .5
Construction	13.4	13.2	12.0	10.8	11.7	10.3	10.3	8.0	8.6	7.2	8.2	6.2	5.2	6.2	4.7
Manufacturing	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.4	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.1	9.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	5.5	4.7
Wholesale trade	6.9	7.8	7.3	6.6	7.9	6.0	7.2	6.6	n.a.	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.0	4.6	3.9
Retail trade	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.9	8.9	7.6	7.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Services	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.2	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.3
Public sector[5]	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.	45.	45	.55	.53 .1

See footnotes on inside back cover.

A Comparison of North Carolina and the United States

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics provides occupational safety and health statistics for the United States. By comparing the state's incidence rates to the national rates, we can see how North Carolina compares with the nation as a whole.

The North Carolina private sector total case rate has remained lower than the national rate since 1975. In 2002, all nine industry divisions in North Carolina had rates below the U.S. figures.

In North Carolina, the highest total case rate was in manufacturing and the lowest rate was in finance, insurance and real estate. Nationally, the highest total case rate was in manufacturing and the lowest was in finance, insurance and real estate, the same as North Carolina. National figures decreased in all industry divisions except mining and services, which were unchanged from 2001. In North Carolina, one industry division—finance, insurance and real estate—experienced an increase in total case incidence rate. Eight industry divisions—agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; and services—decreased in total case rates.

Text Table 2. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates, Private Sector, by Industry Division, North Carolina and United States, 2001 and 2002

	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2]							
	North Carolina				United States[6]			
Industry Division	Total cases		Lost workday cases		Total cases		Lost workday cases	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Private sector[4]	4.8	**4.0**	2.2	**2.2**	5.7	**5.3**	2.8	**2.8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[4]	7.3	**4.6**	2.2	**1.2**	7.3	**6.4**	3.6	**3.3**
Mining[10]	2.8	**2.5**	1.5	**1.5**	4.0	**4.0**	2.4	**2.6**
Construction	6.2	**4.7**	3.1	**2.3**	7.9	**7.1**	4.0	**3.8**
Manufacturing	6.4	**5.4**	3.1	**2.9**	8.1	**7.2**	4.1	**4.1**
Transportation and public utilities	5.5	**4.7**	3.0	**2.9**	6.9	**6.1**	4.3	**4.0**
Wholesale and retail trade	4.6	**3.9**	1.9	**2.2**	5.6	**5.3**	2.5	**2.7**
Wholesale trade	4.6	**3.9**	2.4	**2.5**	5.3	**5.2**	2.8	**3.1**
Retail trade	4.5	**4.0**	1.7	**2.1**	5.7	**5.3**	2.4	**2.5**
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.0	**1.1**	0.4	**0.5**	1.8	**1.7**	0.7	**0.8**
Services	3.4	**3.3**	1.6	**1.7**	4.6	**4.6**	2.2	**2.2**

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Chart 1

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry Division, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002

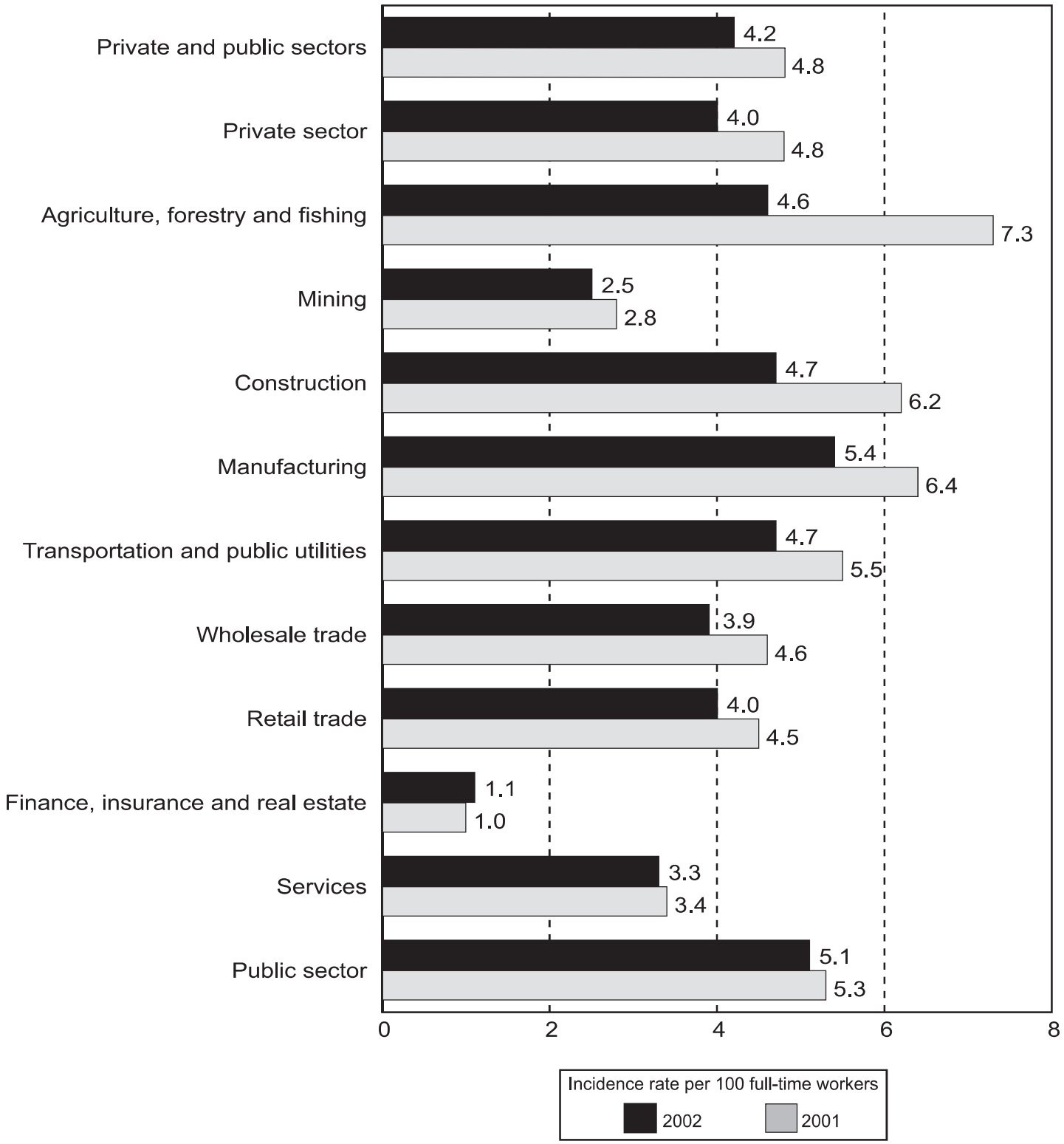


Chart 2

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry Division, North Carolina, Private and Public Sectors, 2002

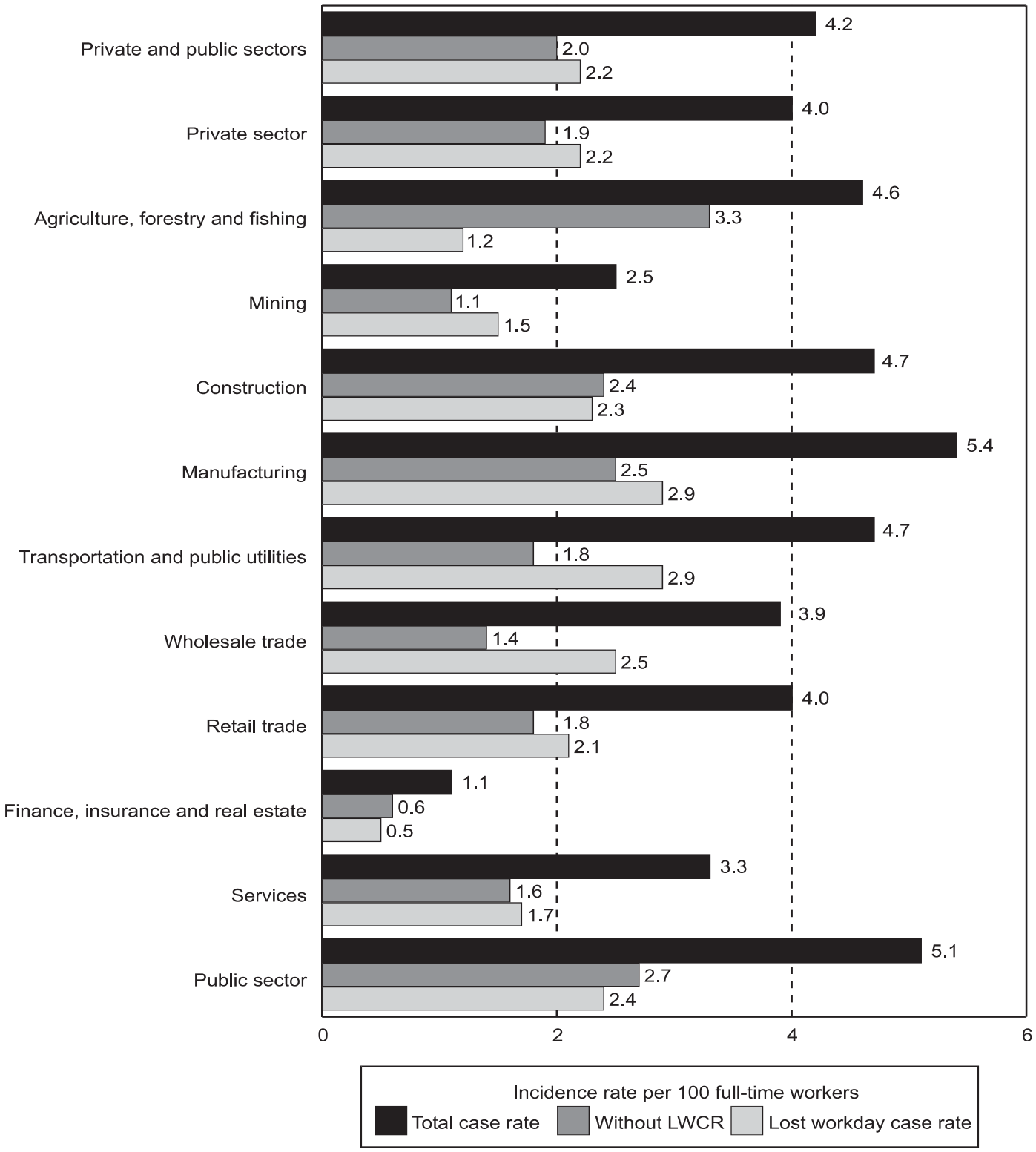


Chart 3

Ranking of 2002 10 Two-digit SIC Industries With the Highest Injury and Illness Rates for Total Cases With 2001 Comparisons, North Carolina, Private Industry

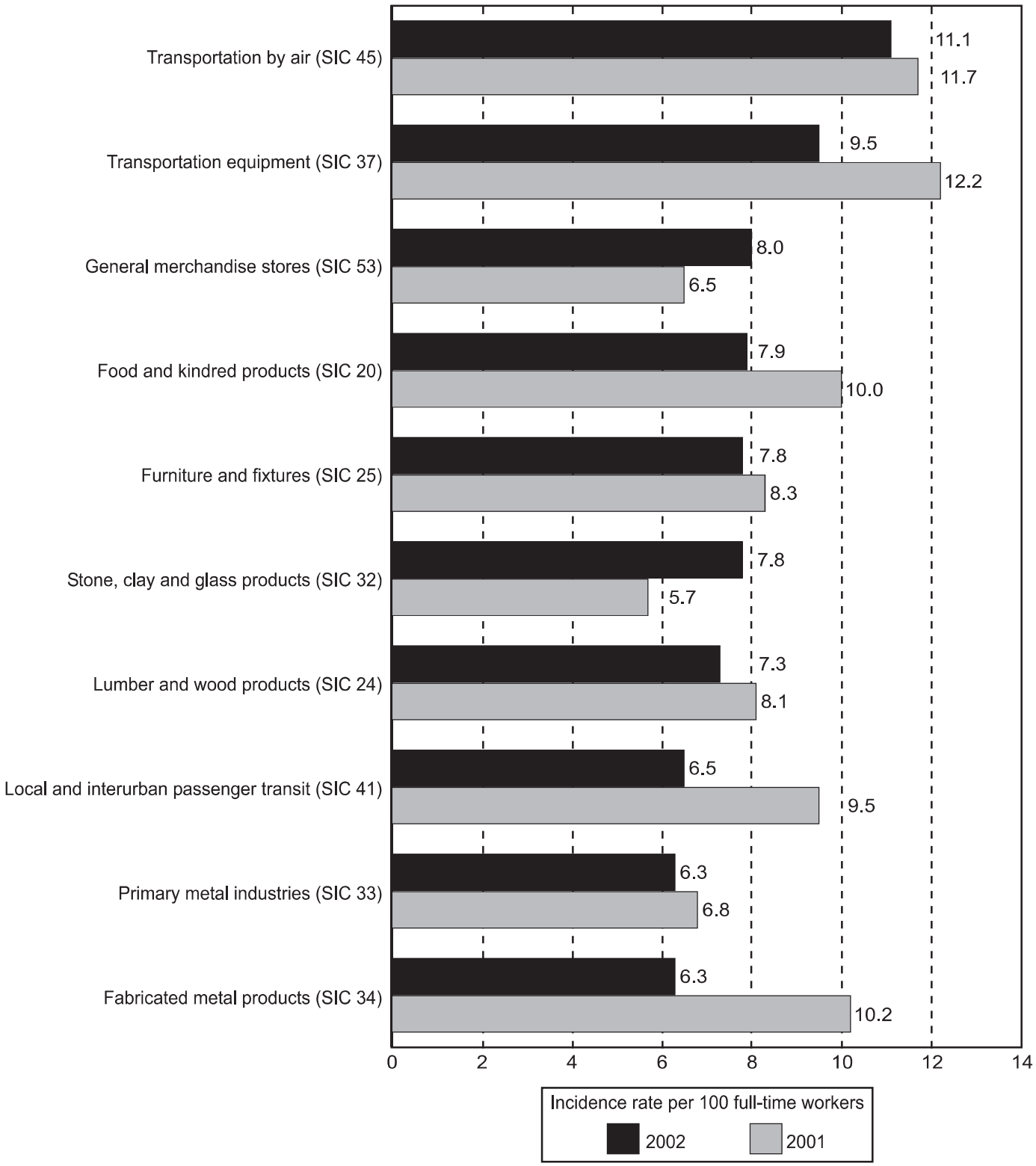


Chart 4

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Major Industry Group, North Carolina, Manufacturing, 2002

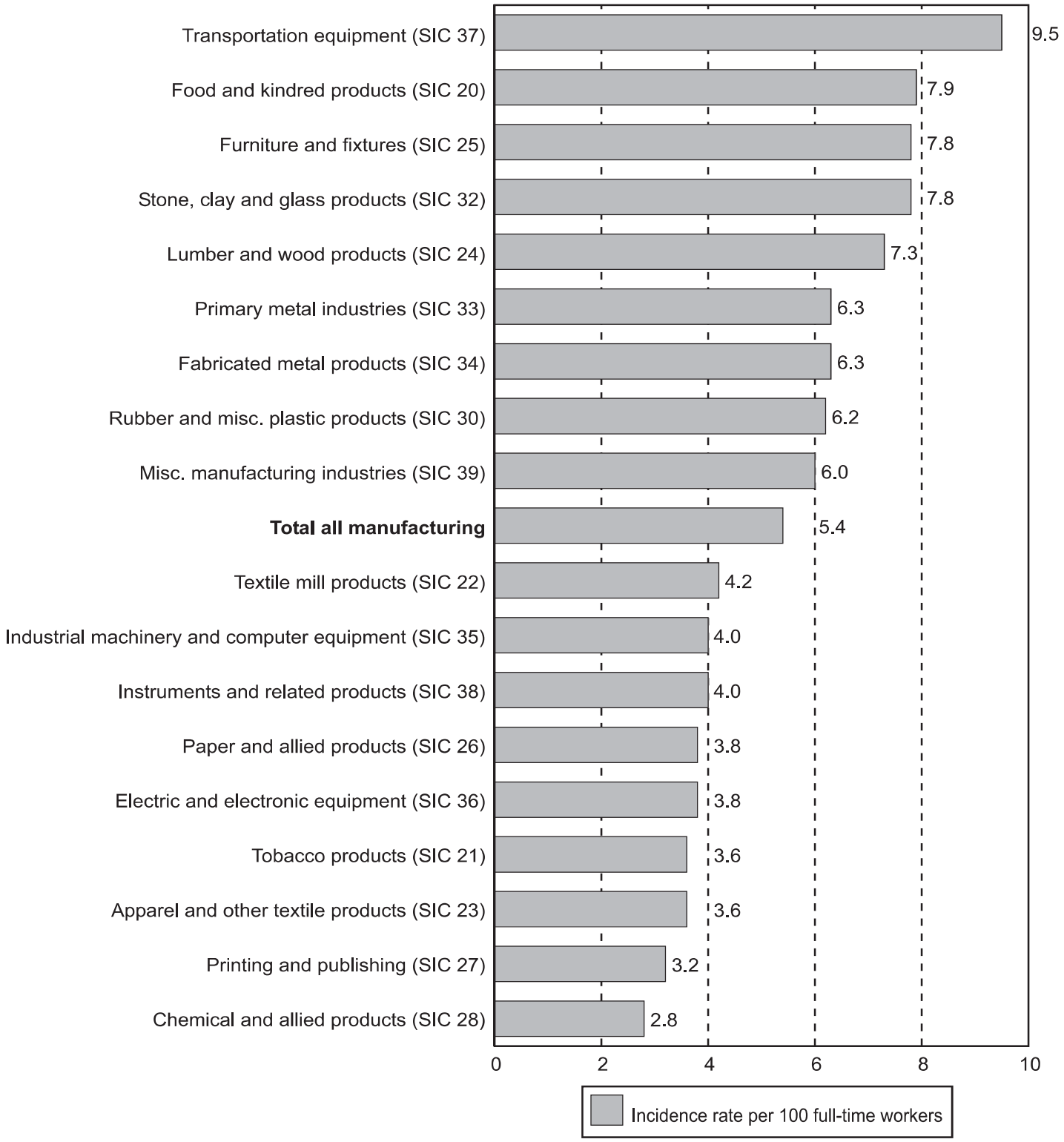


Chart 5

Ranking of 2002 10 Two-digit SIC Industries With the Highest Injury and Illness Rates for Lost Workday Cases With 2001 Comparisons, North Carolina, Private Industry

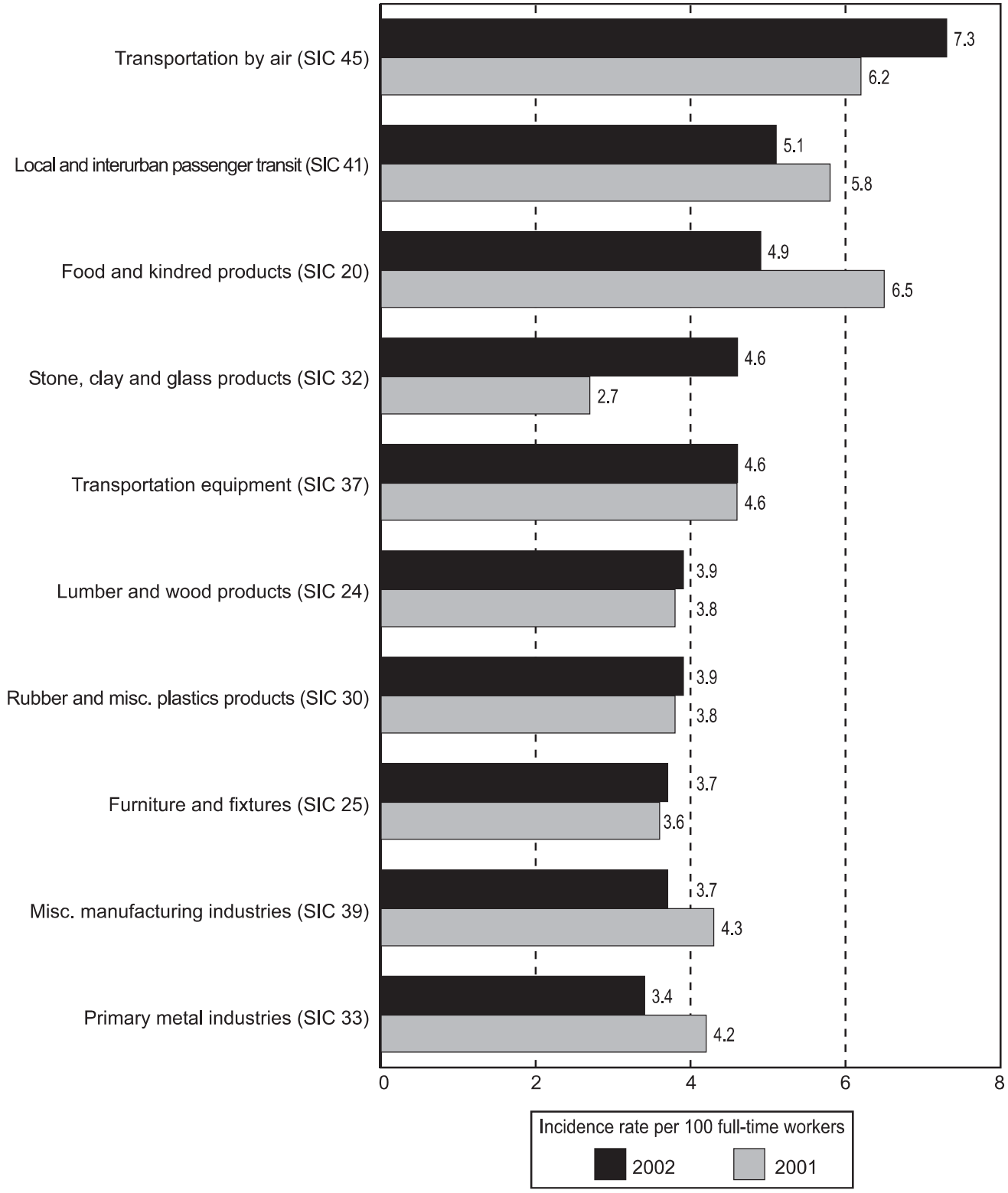
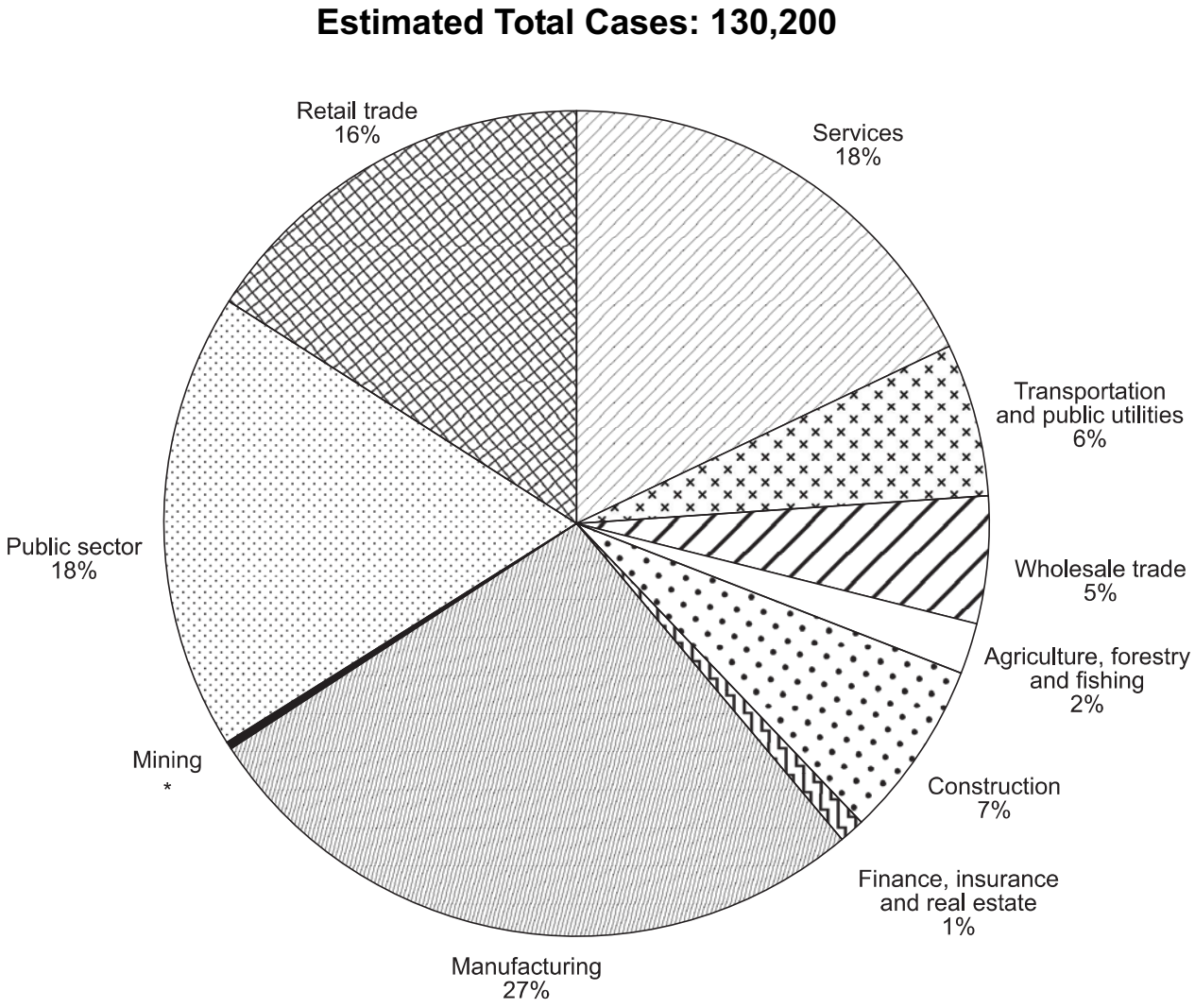


Chart 6A

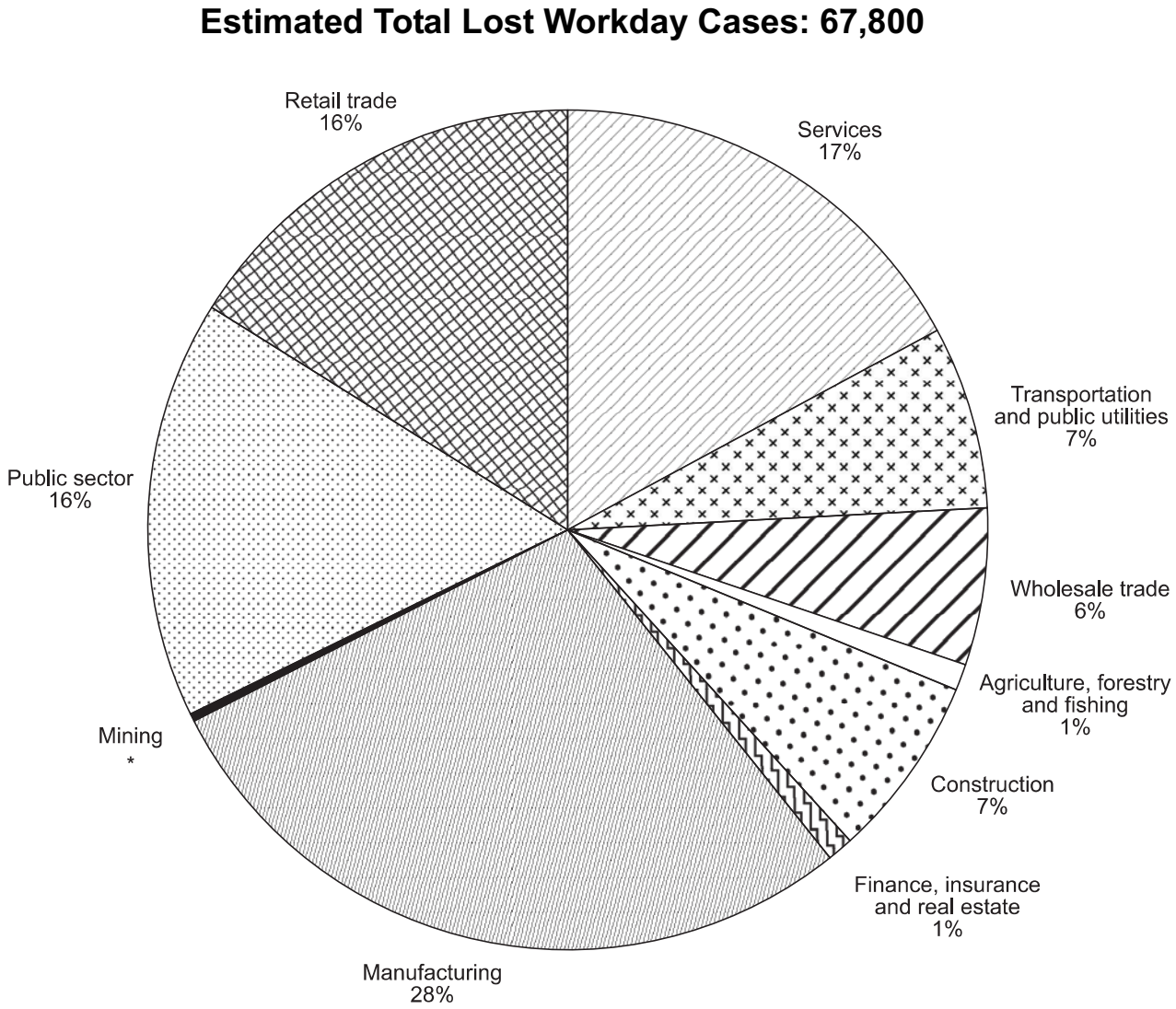
Percent Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Division, North Carolina, Private and Public Sectors, 2002



Note: Asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.5.

Chart 6B

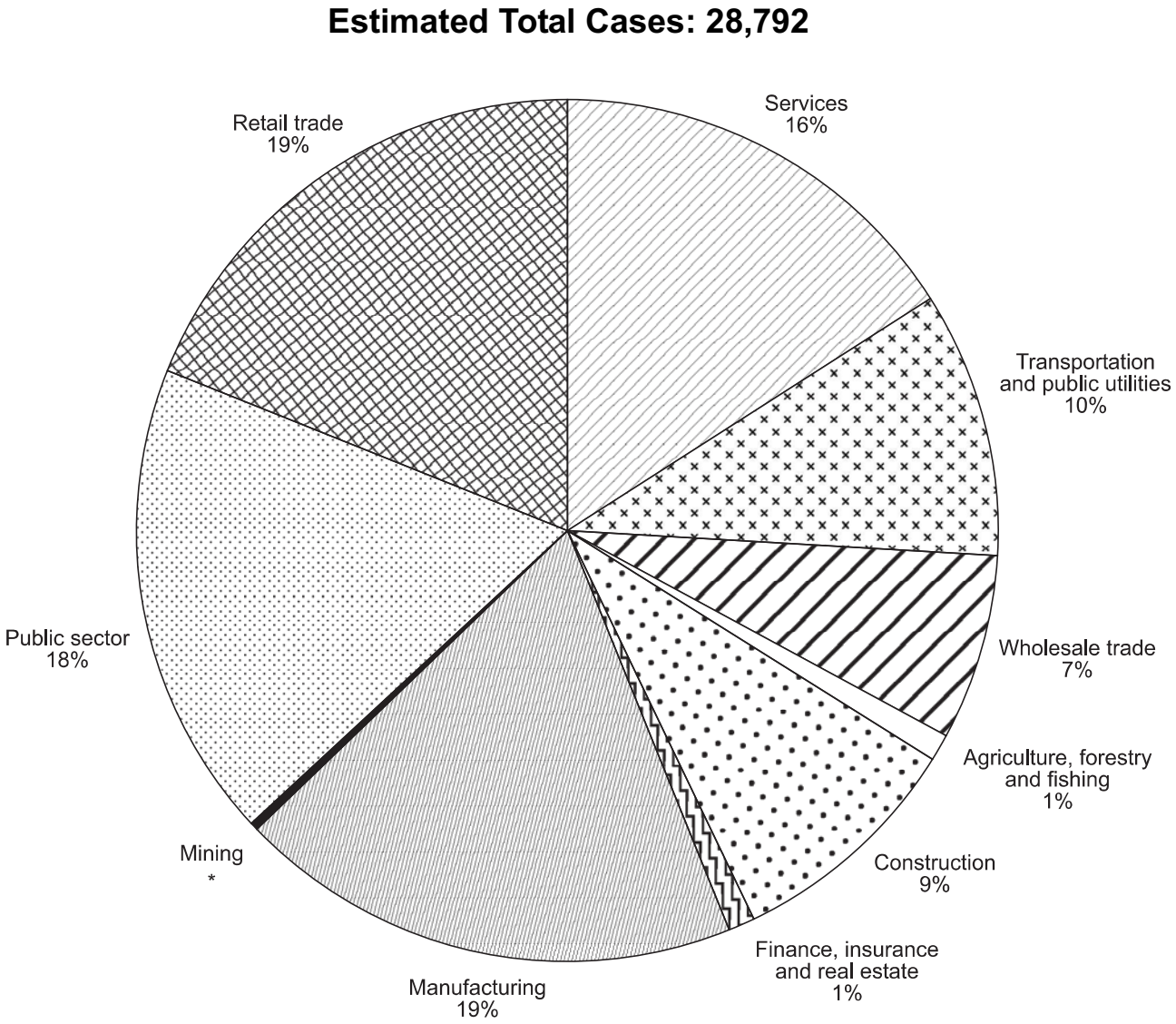
Percent Distribution of Lost Workday Injuries and Illnesses by Industry Division, North Carolina, Private and Public Sectors, 2002



Note: Asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.5.
Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Chart 7

Percent Distribution of Injury and Illness Cases With Days Away From Work by Industry Division, North Carolina, Private and Public Sectors, 2002



Note: Asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.5.

Chart 8

Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Events or Exposures, North Carolina, Private Sector, 2002

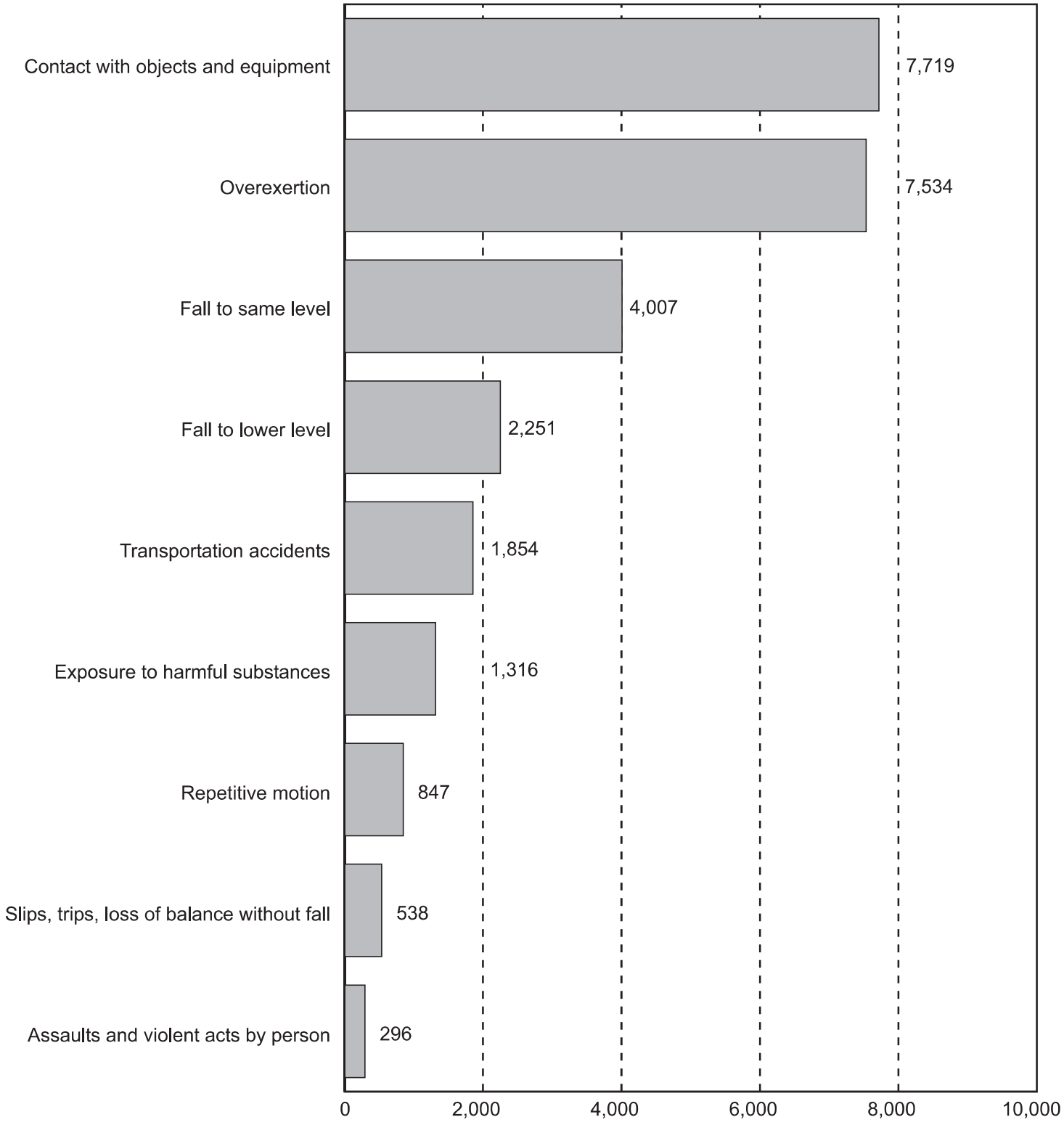


Chart 9

Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Gender, North Carolina, Private Industry, 2002

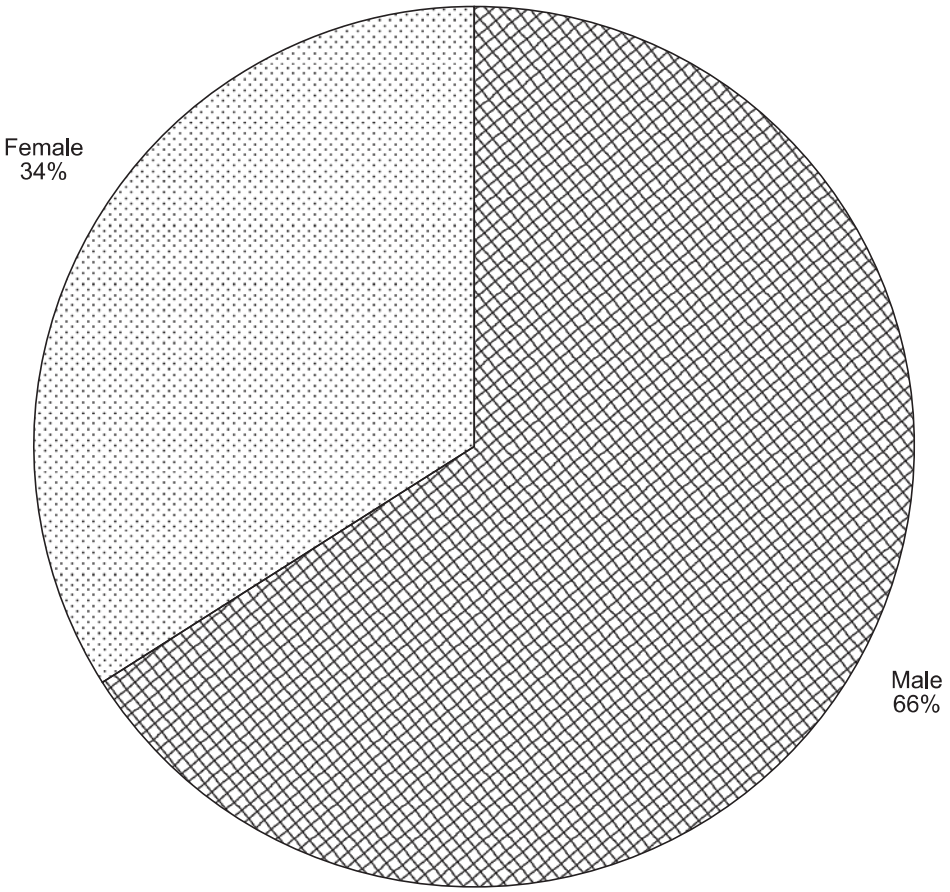
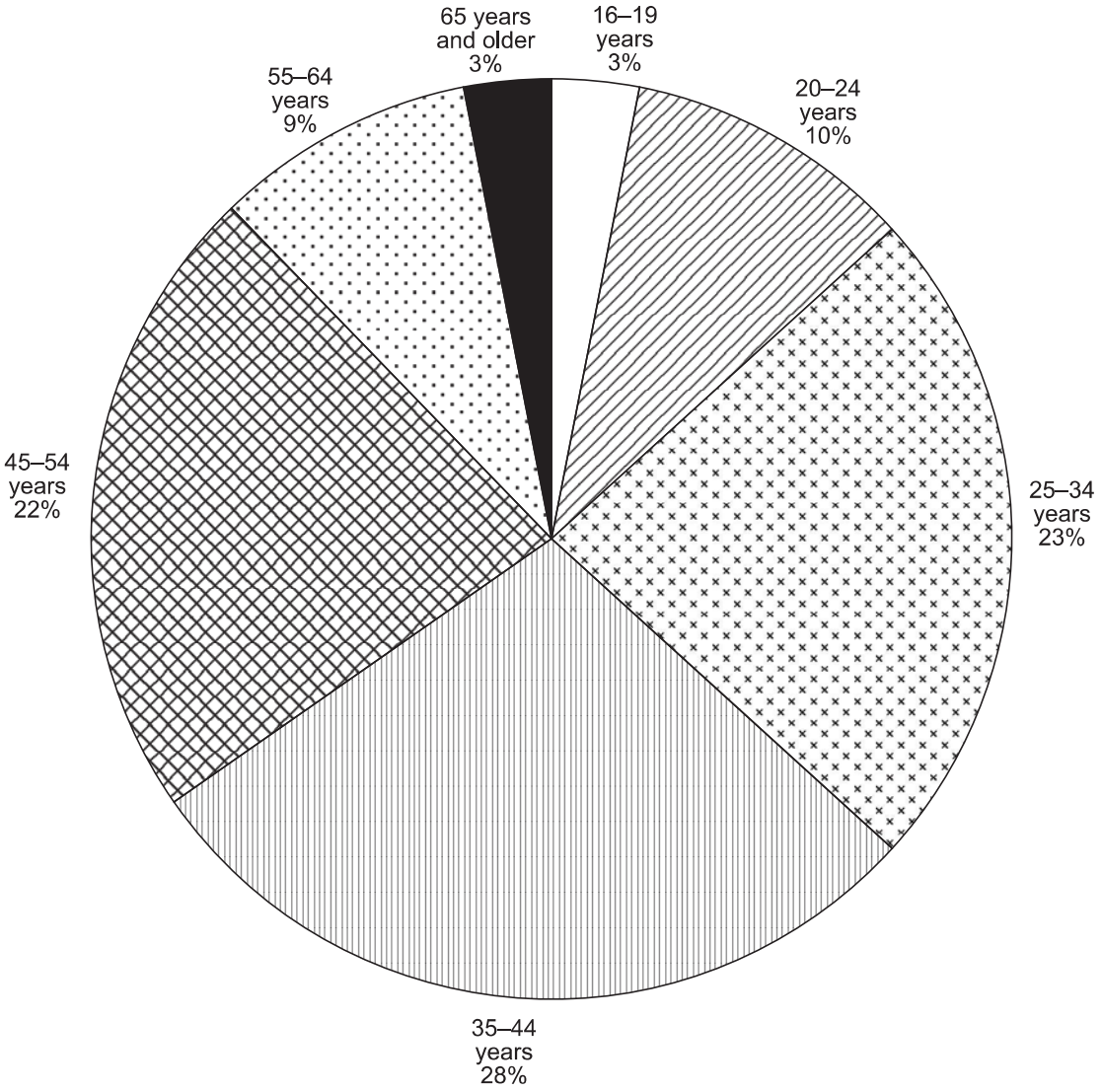


Chart 10

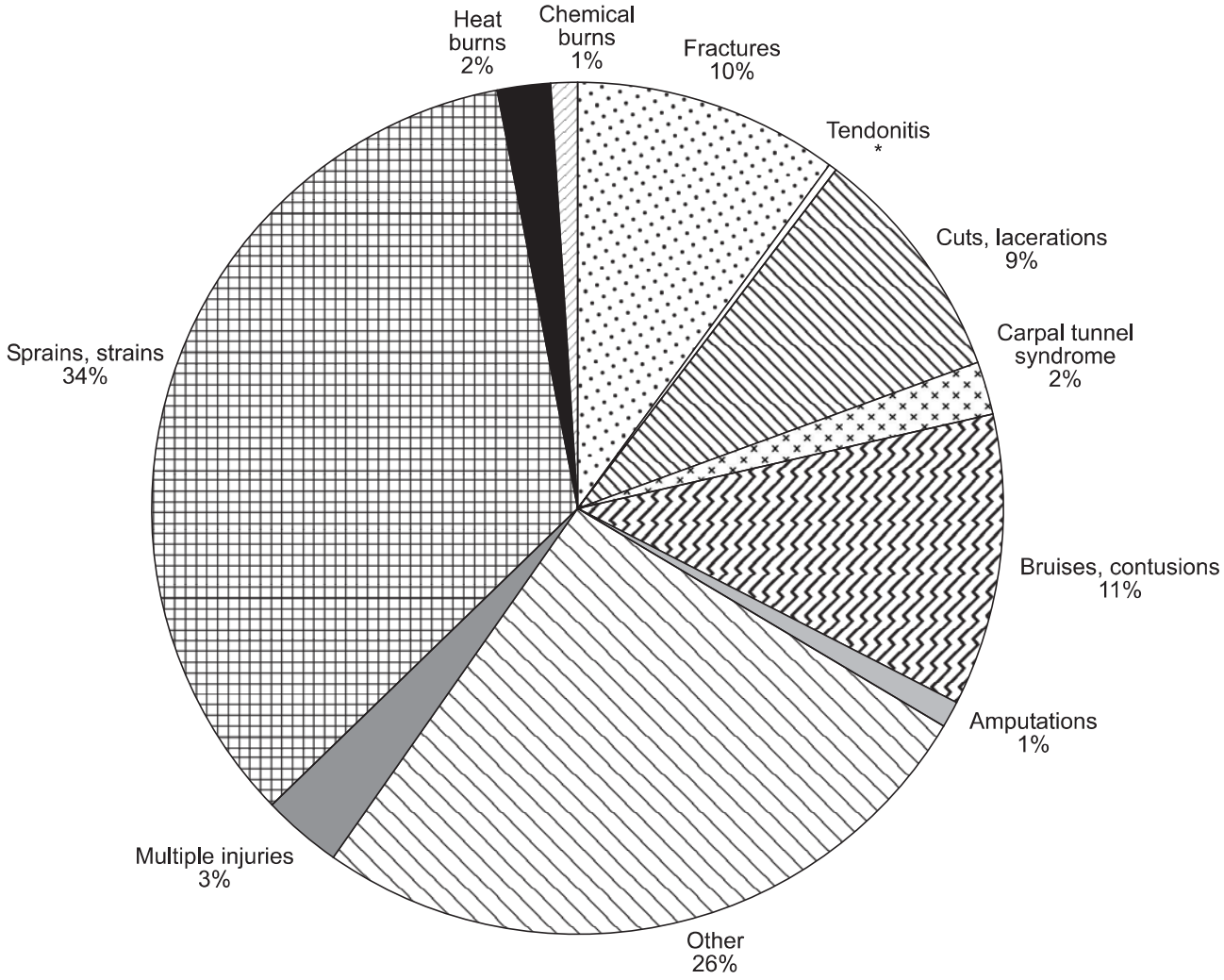
Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Age Group, North Carolina, Private Industry, 2002



Note: Total does not equal 100% due to rounding and exclusion of nonclassifiable responses.

Chart 11

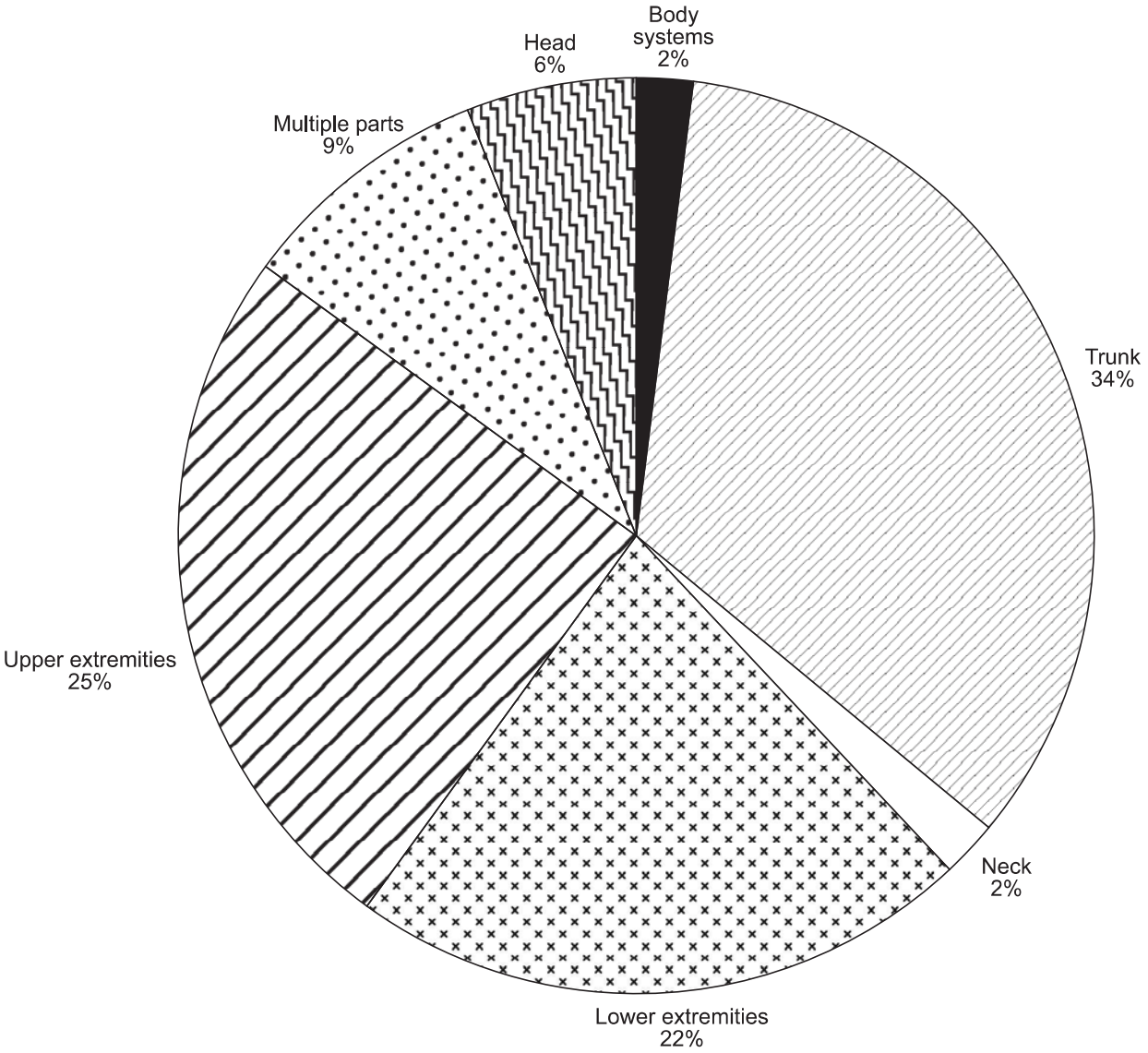
Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury/Illness, North Carolina, Private Industry, 2002



Note: Asterisk indicates a percentage of less than 0.5.
Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Chart 12

Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Part of Body, North Carolina, Private Industry, 2002



Note: Total does not equal 100% due to rounding and exclusion of nonclassifiable responses.

Chart 13

Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Source of Injury/Illness, North Carolina, Private Sector, 2002

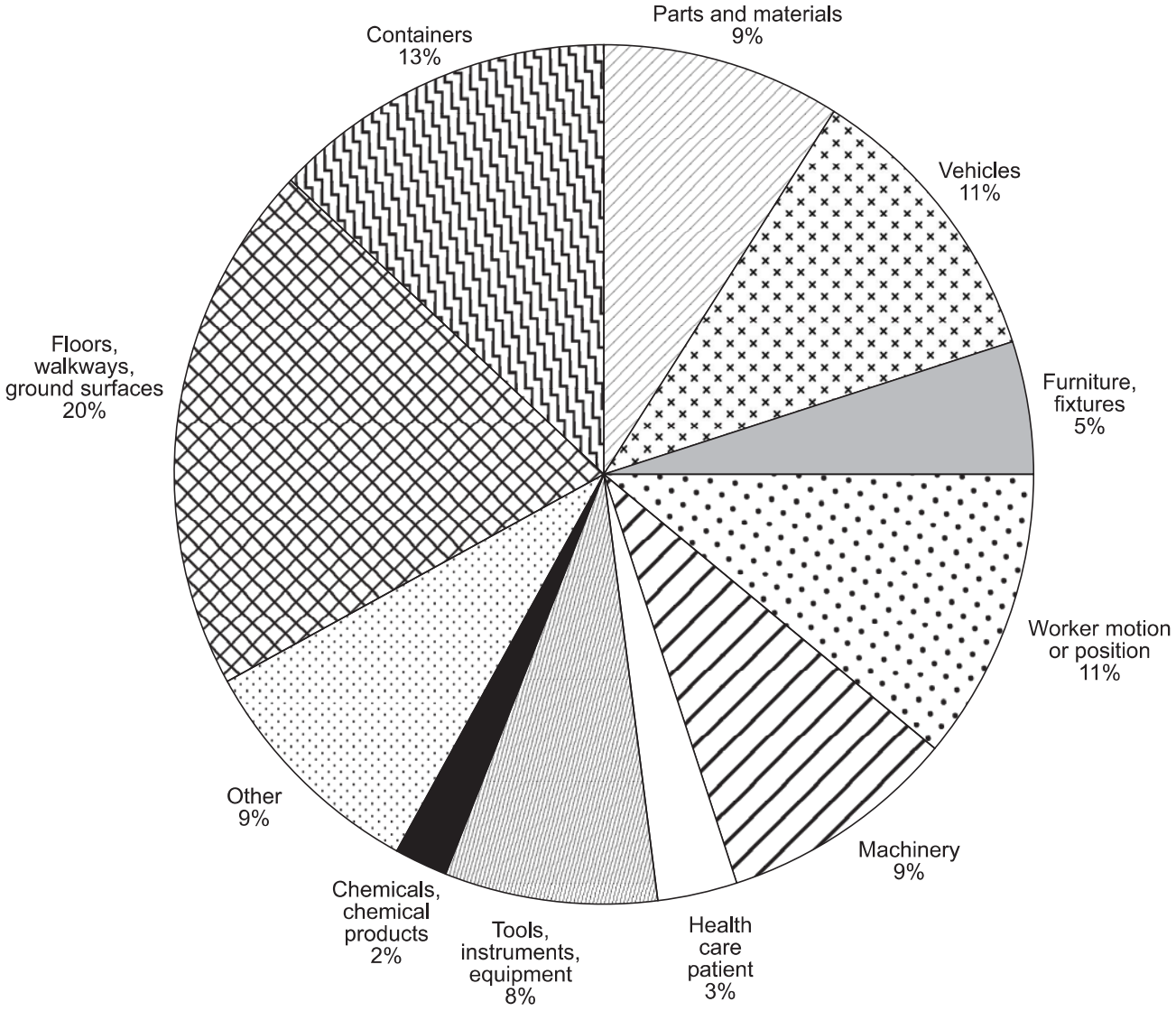
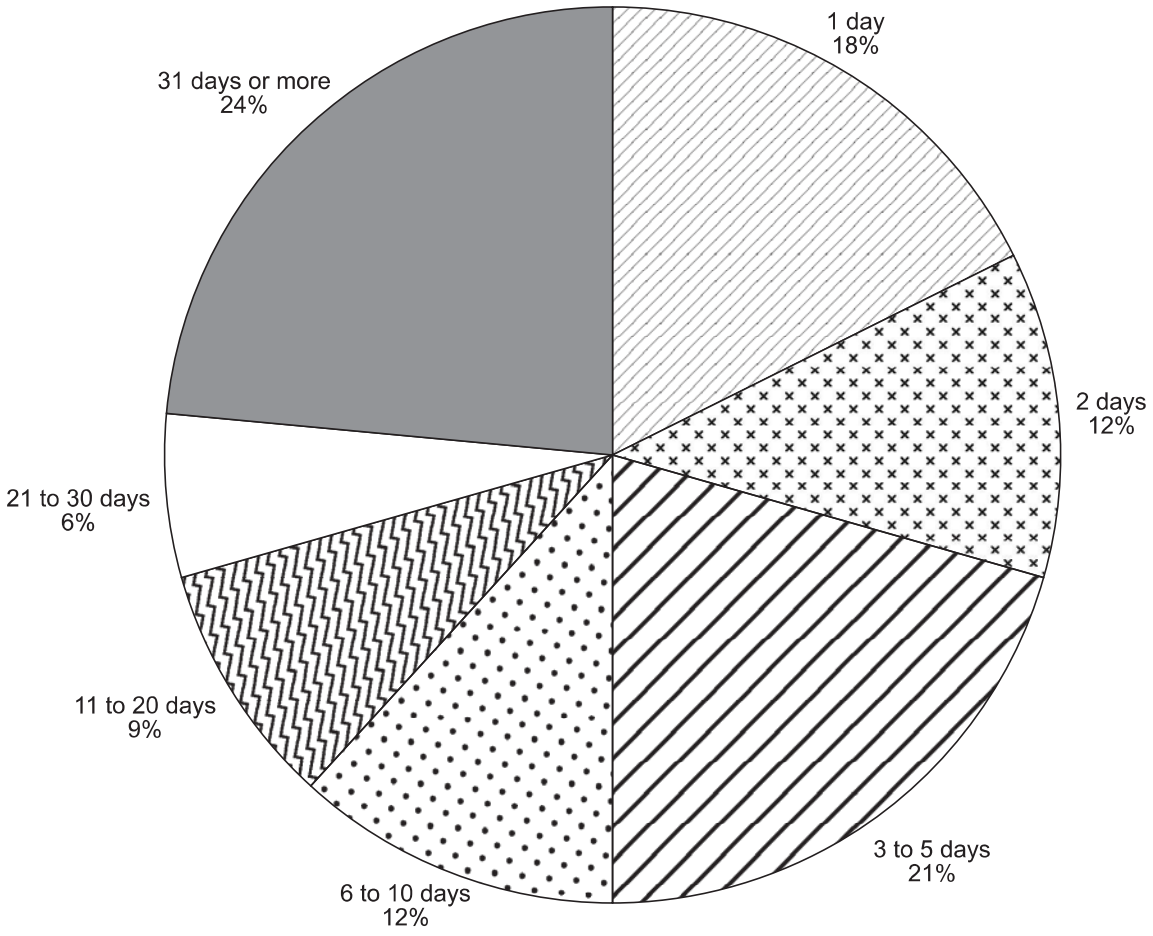


Chart 14

Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Number of Days Away From Work, North Carolina, Private Sector, 2002



Note: Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 1. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2] Total cases[9] 2001	Total cases[9] 2002	DART cases[12] 2001	DART cases[12] 2002	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2001	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2002
Private and public sector[3]		**4.8**	**4.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**2.0**
Private sector[4]		**4.8**	**4.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**1.9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[4]		**7.3**	**4.6**	**2.2**	**1.2**	**5.1**	**3.3**
Agricultural production	01–02	3.7	5.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.3
Agricultural services	07	9.3	4.3	2.6	0.8	6.7	3.5
Mining[10]		**2.8**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.1**
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1
Construction		**6.2**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**3.2**	**2.4**
General building contractors	15	6.0	4.0	3.1	1.7	2.9	2.3
Residential building construction	152	4.1	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.4
Nonresidential building construction	154	8.4	5.5	3.6	2.4	4.8	3.2
Heavy construction contractors	16	5.0	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.6
Highway and street construction	161	5.9	4.6	3.9	2.9	1.9	1.7
Heavy construction, except highway	162	4.5	3.3	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.6
Special trade contractors	17	6.7	5.3	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.7
Plumbing, heating, air conditioning	171	9.0	9.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	5.4
Painting and paper hanging	172	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.6	*
Electrical work	173	7.4	4.6	2.4	2.8	5.0	1.8
Masonry, stonework and plastering	174	5.6	2.6	3.5	1.3	2.1	1.3
Carpentry and floor work	175	6.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.2	1.4
Roofing, siding and sheet metal work	176	6.9	4.0	3.3	1.6	3.6	2.4
Concrete work	177	3.6	4.1	2.2	3.0	1.4	1.2
Misc. special trade contractors	179	5.6	4.3	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing		**6.4**	**5.4**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**2.5**
Durable goods		**7.2**	**6.2**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**3.9**	**3.1**
Lumber and wood products	24	8.1	7.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.4
Logging	241	6.3	3.0	4.7	2.7	1.6	0.4
Sawmills and planing mills	242	6.6	7.8	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.5
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	6.3	6.8	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.5
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	9.5	8.0	3.5	3.5	5.9	4.4
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	6.9	5.1	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.5
Wood containers	244	4.2	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	14.6	12.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	5.1
Mobile homes	2451	14.3	12.8	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.5
Miscellaneous wood products	249	4.9	5.1	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	8.3	7.8	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.1
Household furniture	251	8.3	8.0	3.7	3.8	4.6	4.1
Wood household furniture	2511	9.4	10.7	3.8	4.3	5.7	6.3
Upholstered household furniture	2512	6.9	5.8	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.3

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 1. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2] Total cases[9] 2001	Total cases[9] 2002	DART cases[12] 2001	DART cases[12] 2002	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2001	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2002
Stone, clay and glass products	32	5.7	7.8	2.7	4.6	3.0	3.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	—	9.7	—	7.0	—	2.7
Concrete, gypsum and plaster products	327	7.5	3.9	4.1	2.5	3.4	1.4
Primary metal industries	33	6.8	6.3	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	4.3	5.0	2.7	3.0	1.6	2.0
Nonferrous wire drawing & insulating	3357	3.8	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.4
Fabricated metal products	34	10.2	6.3	5.2	2.7	5.0	3.6
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware	342	10.2	4.4	5.2	2.1	5.0	2.3
Hardware, n.e.c.	3429	9.4	4.4	5.2	1.7	4.2	2.7
Fabricated structural metal products	344	12.5	7.6	6.5	2.8	6.0	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal prod.	349	9.8	6.2	5.3	2.8	4.5	3.4
Industrial machinery & computer equip.	35	5.0	4.0	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.0
Construction and related machinery	353	9.2	5.0	4.8	1.7	4.4	3.3
Metalworking machinery	354	8.9	9.3	3.7	5.5	5.1	3.9
Special industry machinery	355	6.3	7.1	1.7	4.5	4.6	2.6
General industrial machinery	356	5.7	5.2	2.3	2.9	3.4	2.3
Computer and office equipment	357	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	5.8	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.7	2.8
Misc. industrial machinery	359	6.0	4.3	2.3	1.3	3.7	3.0
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	3599	6.0	3.8	2.2	0.8	3.7	3.0
Electric and electronic equipment	36	4.8	3.8	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.9
Electric distribution equipment	361	6.5	5.0	3.5	2.2	3.0	2.8
Motors and generators	3621	4.9	8.0	3.3	4.6	1.6	3.3
Electric lighting and wiring equip.	364	6.3	7.3	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.7
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	4.1	6.2	2.9	4.2	1.2	2.0
Communications equipment	366	—	1.1	—	0.5	—	0.6
Telephone & telegraph apparatus	3661	—	1.4	—	0.7	—	0.7
Electronic components and accessories	367	3.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.6
Misc. elec. machinery, equip. & supplies	369	—	7.0	—	4.0	—	3.0
Transportation equipment	37	12.2	9.5	4.6	4.6	7.6	4.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	13.2	10.8	5.1	5.1	8.1	5.7
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	19.8	16.7	10.4	9.4	9.4	7.3
Motor vehicle parts & accessories	3714	10.7	9.0	4.0	4.1	6.7	4.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6.1	6.0	4.3	3.7	1.9	2.2
Nondurable goods		**5.6**	**4.6**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**1.9**
Food and kindred products	20	10.0	7.9	6.5	4.9	3.5	3.0
Meat products	201	12.4	8.6	8.1	5.5	4.3	3.1
Meat packing plants	2011	8.5	7.2	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.6
Poultry slaughtering & processing	2015	14.7	9.5	9.7	6.1	5.0	3.4
Bakery products	205	7.2	5.4	4.4	2.9	2.8	2.5
Bread, cake and related products	2051	8.8	6.2	5.4	3.2	3.5	2.9
Beverages	208	8.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	—	1.5
Misc. food and kindred products	209	3.9	4.8	3.2	2.9	0.6	1.9
Tobacco products	21	3.3	3.6	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1
Cigarettes	211	3.2	4.2	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.4

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 1. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2] Total cases[9] 2001	Total cases[9] 2002	DART cases[12] 2001	DART cases[12] 2002	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2001	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2002
Textile mill products	22	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.9
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	4.2	3.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.4
Women's hosiery, exc. socks	2251	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.3
Hosiery, n.e.c.	2252	4.8	3.9	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.0
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	4.8	4.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.4
Warp knit fabric mills	2258	4.7	4.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.6
Textile finishing, except wool	226	3.4	6.9	1.8	3.6	1.6	3.3
Finishing plants, manmade	2262	3.2	5.6	1.6	2.9	1.5	2.7
Yarn and thread mills	228	—	4.0	—	1.9	—	2.1
Yarn spinning mills	2281	4.1	4.2	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.1
Throwing and winding mills	2282	4.4	4.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.9
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	6.0	5.6	2.4	3.3	3.6	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	23	—	3.6	—	2.0	—	1.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	232	—	3.3	—	1.5	—	1.8
Men's & boys' clothing, n.e.c.	2329	—	3.3	—	2.3	—	1.0
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	7.1	5.5	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.2
House furnishings, n.e.c.	2392	7.4	4.9	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.5
Paper and allied products	26	5.1	3.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.9
Paper mills	262	8.2	4.7	3.5	2.3	4.7	2.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	4.3	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	5.7	4.2	2.5	2.5	3.2	1.7
Misc. converted paper products	267	7.1	4.5	2.9	2.3	4.2	2.2
Printing and publishing	27	3.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6
Newspapers	271	4.3	3.0	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.6
Commercial printing	275	4.0	4.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.7
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	5.0	2.6	2.0	1.2	2.9	1.5
Chemical and allied products	28	5.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.1
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	7.0	4.1	3.5	2.4	3.5	1.7
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.2
Drugs	283	4.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.1
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	4.7	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.2
Soaps, cleaners and toilet goods	284	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	7.6	6.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.3
Tires and inner tubes	301	7.9	6.9	4.3	4.7	3.6	2.1
Misc. fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	8.2	7.0	6.1	4.6	2.1	2.4
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	3069	8.5	6.4	6.1	3.5	—	2.9
Misc. plastics products, n.e.c.	308	7.4	6.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	2.4
Plastic products, n.e.c.	3089	8.3	7.5	2.8	4.2	5.4	3.3
Transportation and public utilities		**5.5**	**4.7**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**1.8**
Railroad transportation	40	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.6
Trucking and warehousing	42	5.5	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	1.7
Trucking and courier services, exc. air	421	5.4	4.7	3.4	2.9	2.0	1.8
Transportation by air	45	11.7	11.1	6.2	7.3	5.5	3.8
Communications	48	2.0	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.0

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 1. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2] Total cases[9] 2001	Total cases[9] 2002	DART cases[12] 2001	DART cases[12] 2002	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2001	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2002
Wholesale and retail trade		**4.6**	**3.9**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**1.7**
Wholesale trade		**4.6**	**3.9**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**1.4**
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.3
Machinery, equip. and supplies	508	5.2	3.6	2.0	1.6	3.2	2.0
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	5.6	4.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.6
Groceries and related products	514	5.1	6.7	3.4	4.9	1.7	1.7
Retail trade		**4.5**	**4.0**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**2.9**	**1.8**
Building materials and garden supplies	52	5.4	5.7	1.9	4.2	3.6	1.5
General merchandise stores	53	6.5	8.0	3.3	4.8	3.3	3.2
Department stores	531	6.9	8.9	3.6	5.4	3.3	3.5
Food stores	54	4.8	5.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.3
Grocery stores	541	4.9	6.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.5
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.1	2.9	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.8
New and used car dealers	551	5.1	3.1	1.6	0.9	3.5	2.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.9
Eating and drinking places	58	4.7	2.7	1.2	1.4	3.5	1.3
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate		**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Real estate	65	2.9	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0
Services		**3.4**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.6**
Hotels and other lodging places	70	4.3	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.0
Personal services	72	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8
Business and services	73	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.9
Personnel supply services	736	4.0	4.0	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.9
Auto repair, services and parking	75	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.1
Automotive repair shops	753	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.8
Miscellaneous repair services	76	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	5.1	5.9	1.7	1.9	3.4	4.1
Health services	80	5.0	4.7	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	8.2	9.3	5.7	6.3	2.5	3.0
Hospitals	806	6.7	5.8	3.3	1.9	3.4	3.9
Legal services	81	—	0.7	—	0.3	—	0.4
Educational services	82	2.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.5
Social services	83	3.8	4.4	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.6
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 1. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2] Total cases[9] 2001	Total cases[9] 2002	DART cases[12] 2001	DART cases[12] 2002	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2001	Nonfatal cases without lost workdays 2002
Public sector[5]		**5.3**	**5.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**3.0**	**2.7**
State government		**4.2**	**4.0**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**1.9**
Services		**4.1**	**4.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**2.0**
Health services	80	10.6	13.0	6.8	6.9	3.8	6.2
Educational services	82	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2
Colleges and universities	822	2.2	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2
Public administration		**4.2**	**3.4**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**1.6**
Executive, legislative & general	91	—	1.0	—	0.8	—	0.2
Justice, public order and safety	92	5.4	3.7	2.1	2.3	3.3	1.4
Finance, taxation & monetary policy	93	—	0.5	—	0.5	—	*
Administration of human resources	94	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1
Environmental quality and housing	95	3.9	6.8	0.5	1.4	3.4	5.4
Administration of economic services	96	4.7	3.8	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.8
Local government		**5.8**	**5.6**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**3.1**
Transportation & public utilities		**—**	**11.8**	**—**	**7.2**	**—**	**4.6**
Services		**5.0**	**4.8**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**3.0**	**2.9**
Amusement and recreation services	79	8.8	6.7	5.4	3.9	3.5	2.8
Misc. amusement, recreation services	799	8.8	6.7	5.4	3.9	3.5	2.8
Health services	80	7.9	9.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.4
Hospitals	806	7.9	9.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.4
Educational services	82	4.3	3.8	1.4	1.5	2.9	2.4
Public administration		**6.6**	**6.4**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.2**
Executive, legislative and general	91	5.7	5.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5
Police protection	9221	9.4	9.0	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.6
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 2. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases[11]		DART cases[12]		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Private and public sector[3]		**152,104**	**130,183**	**70,044**	**67,815**	**82,060**	**62,367**
Private sector[4]		**128,081**	**106,659**	**59,467**	**56,783**	**68,614**	**49,876**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[4]		**3,014**	**1,998**	**927**	**534**	**2,087**	**1,464**
Agricultural production	01–02	543	872	265	330	277	542
Agricultural services	07	2,348	1,126	657	204	1,691	922
Mining[10]		**133**	**112**	**74**	**65**	**59**	**47**
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	127	110	74	63	53	47
Construction		**13,386**	**9,286**	**6,549**	**4,575**	**6,837**	**4,711**
General building contractors	15	2,996	1,824	1,546	779	1,451	1,044
Residential building construction	152	1,179	767	684	372	495	396
Nonresidential building construction	154	1,672	956	716	408	956	548
Heavy construction contractors	16	1,770	1,182	1,010	670	761	511
Highway and street construction	161	672	478	449	302	223	176
Heavy construction, except highway	162	1,098	703	561	368	537	336
Special trade contractors	17	8,619	6,280	3,994	3,125	4,625	3,155
Plumbing, heating air conditioning	171	2,855	2,962	1,244	1,268	1,611	1,694
Painting and paper hanging	172	132	72	95	72	37	0
Electrical work	173	2,066	1,056	670	640	1,397	416
Masonry, stonework and plastering	174	968	407	601	202	367	204
Carpentry and floor work	175	449	261	238	168	212	93
Roofing, siding and sheet metal work	176	493	267	236	109	257	158
Concrete work	177	301	302	182	216	119	87
Misc. special trade contractors	179	1,303	953	687	451	616	502
Manufacturing		**44,774**	**35,211**	**22,005**	**18,928**	**22,769**	**16,284**
Durable goods		**24,938**	**19,634**	**11,543**	**9,920**	**13,395**	**9,714**
Lumber and wood products	24	2,946	2,552	1,404	1,369	1,542	1,183
Logging	241	245	119	182	105	63	14
Sawmills and planing mills	242	705	761	362	416	344	345
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	402	402	172	199	230	203
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	1,039	837	389	371	650	466
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	301	194	98	96	204	97
Wood containers	244	115	83	66	49	49	35
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	657	560	333	328	324	233
Mobile homes	2451	595	544	321	311	274	233
Miscellaneous wood products	249	185	192	73	101	112	91
Furniture and fixtures	25	5,205	4,321	2,228	2,033	2,977	2,288
Household furniture	251	4,504	3,907	1,995	1,880	2,509	2,027
Wood household furniture	2511	2,415	2,388	962	972	1,454	1,416
Upholstered household furniture	2512	1,655	1,288	792	769	862	519

Table 2. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases[11]		DART cases[12]		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Stone, clay and glass products	32	1,276	1,598	600	952	676	647
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	—	409	—	294	—	114
Concrete, gypsum and plaster products	327	569	303	309	192	260	111
Primary metal industries	33	1,181	887	721	479	460	407
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	530	470	330	284	200	186
Nonferrous wire drawing & insulating	3357	366	256	260	163	106	93
Fabricated metal products	34	3,556	2,093	1,811	905	1,745	1,188
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware	342	780	341	395	165	385	176
Hardware, n.e.c.	3429	379	179	209	70	170	109
Fabricated structural metal products	344	1,445	827	748	299	697	528
Miscellaneous fabricated metal prod.	349	702	419	377	190	325	230
Industrial machinery & computer equip.	35	3,256	2,332	1,431	1,186	1,825	1,146
Construction and related machinery	353	593	288	310	99	284	189
Metalworking machinery	354	538	481	227	283	311	199
Special industry machinery	355	363	345	99	219	264	126
General industrial machinery	356	569	469	233	259	336	210
Computer and office equipment	357	207	135	103	64	103	72
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	332	205	177	84	155	121
Misc. industrial machinery	359	371	254	141	75	231	179
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	3599	349	214	131	46	218	168
Electric and electronic equipment	36	2,553	1,770	1,275	897	1,279	873
Electric distribution equipment	361	324	221	176	96	148	126
Motors and generators	3621	187	290	126	168	61	121
Electric lighting and wiring equip.	364	580	554	315	269	266	285
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	290	345	202	233	87	112
Communication equipment	366	—	97	—	46	—	51
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	—	88	—	43	—	45
Electronic components and accessories	367	259	146	131	92	128	53
Misc. electrical equip. and supplies	369	—	217	—	124	—	93
Transportation equipment	37	3,930	3,100	1,495	1,507	2,435	1,593
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	3,336	2,815	1,285	1,324	2,051	1,491
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	801	705	421	396	380	309
Motor vehicle parts & accessories	3714	1,912	1,691	718	764	1,194	927
Misc. manufacturing industries	39	477	436	332	272	146	164
Nondurable goods		**19,836**	**15,577**	**10,462**	**9,007**	**9,374**	**6,570**
Food and kindred products	20	5,659	4,291	3,659	2,686	2,000	1,605
Meat products	201	4,114	2,765	2,688	1,770	1,426	995
Meat packing plants	2011	692	595	406	374	286	220
Poultry slaughtering & processing	2015	3,335	2,122	2,204	1,355	1,131	766
Bakery products	205	585	391	355	212	230	179
Bread, cake and related products	2051	446	266	270	138	175	127
Beverages	208	321	281	245	216	—	65
Misc. food and kindred products	209	133	159	110	95	22	64
Tobacco products	21	416	547	158	223	258	323
Cigarettes	211	316	477	106	200	210	277

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 2. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases[11]		DART cases[12]		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Textile mill products	22	4,795	4,416	2,177	2,449	2,618	1,967
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	221	544	418	313	253	231	165
Broadwoven fabric mills, manmade	222	353	305	181	190	172	115
Women's hosiery, exc. socks	2251	231	97	82	68	149	29
Hosiery, n.e.c.	2252	736	497	339	242	397	255
Weft knit fabric mills	2257	291	228	140	153	152	75
Warp knit fabric mills	2258	304	308	131	139	174	168
Textile finishing, except wool	226	399	718	212	374	187	344
Finishing plants, manmade	2262	151	211	78	110	73	101
Yarn and thread mills	228	—	1,033	—	489	—	544
Yarn spinning mills	2281	770	743	233	365	537	378
Yarn texturizing, thrwng, twstng, wndg	2282	218	241	110	96	108	144
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	382	358	154	212	228	146
Apparel and other textile products	23	—	916	—	507	—	409
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	—	295	—	137	—	159
Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.	2329	—	64	—	45	—	20
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	836	575	380	347	456	228
House furnishings, n.e.c.	2392	516	305	222	147	294	158
Paper and allied products	26	1,213	866	546	422	667	444
Paper mills	262	265	140	113	69	153	71
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	478	402	241	211	237	191
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	368	248	162	149	206	99
Misc. converted paper products	267	405	264	166	133	239	131
Printing and publishing	27	1,038	876	472	442	565	434
Newspapers	271	401	273	202	124	199	148
Commercial printing	275	439	437	183	252	256	184
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	354	186	144	83	210	103
Chemical and allied products	28	2,371	1,328	1,332	806	1,038	522
Plastics mat'ls, manmade fibers, exc. glass	282	682	308	338	181	344	127
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	241	113	111	57	130	56
Drugs	283	787	572	512	346	275	225
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	704	487	455	289	249	198
Soaps, cleaners and toilet goods	284	227	189	153	145	74	44
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	2,868	2,285	1,434	1,436	1,434	850
Tires and inner tubes	301	671	584	366	402	305	182
Misc. fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	306	417	352	308	230	109	121
Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.	3069	254	199	181	108	—	90
Misc. plastics products, n.e.c.	308	1,614	1,294	673	783	940	512
Plastic products, n.e.c.	3089	953	830	327	464	626	366
Transportation and public utilities		**9,747**	**7,773**	**5,329**	**4,849**	**4,418**	**2,924**
Railroad transportation	40	65	65	54	49	11	16
Trucking and warehousing	42	3,594	2,859	2,239	1,834	1,355	1,025
Trucking and courier services, exc. air	421	3,082	2,595	1,934	1,618	1,148	978
Transportation by air	45	3,714	2,730	1,965	1,799	1,749	930
Communications	48	824	815	261	414	564	401

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 2. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases[11]		DART cases[12]		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Wholesale and retail trade		**31,462**	**27,630**	**12,885**	**15,506**	**18,578**	**12,124**
Wholesale trade		**8,455**	**7,027**	**4,452**	**4,440**	**4,003**	**2,587**
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4,244	3,546	2,054	2,200	2,190	1,346
Machinery, equip. and supplies	508	1,401	972	538	420	863	552
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	4,211	3,481	2,398	2,240	1,813	1,241
Groceries and related products	514	1,409	1,844	934	1,361	475	484
Retail trade		**23,008**	**20,603**	**8,433**	**11,066**	**14,574**	**9,537**
Building materials and garden supplies	52	2,026	2,194	696	1,610	1,330	584
General merchandise stores	53	3,921	5,008	1,960	3,018	1,962	1,990
Department stores	531	3,550	4,874	1,849	2,962	1,700	1,912
Food stores	54	3,691	4,080	1,351	1,772	2,341	2,308
Grocery stores	541	3,486	3,997	1,187	1,708	2,298	2,289
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,576	1,977	925	783	1,651	1,194
New and used car dealers	551	1,636	1,095	523	304	1,113	791
Apparel and accessory stores	56	676	499	372	260	304	239
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	1,059	860	469	585	589	275
Eating and drinking places	58	7,612	4,730	1,893	2,429	5,718	2,302
Miscellaneous retail	59	1,447	1,254	768	609	679	645
Finance, insurance and real estate		**1,730**	**1,868**	**712**	**794**	**1,018**	**1,074**
Real estate	65	909	1,026	466	453	444	573
Transportation & public utilities		**—**	**2,038**	**—**	**1,240**	**—**	**797**
Services		**23,835**	**22,781**	**10,987**	**11,532**	**12,848**	**11,249**
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,239	989	516	427	723	562
Personal services	72	693	503	391	308	302	195
Business and services	73	2,956	3,111	772	1,882	2,185	1,229
Personnel supply services	736	820	823	201	432	619	391
Auto repair, services and parking	75	700	709	297	428	403	281
Automotive repair shops	753	429	369	179	245	250	124
Miscellaneous repair services	76	246	208	126	118	120	91
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,319	1,481	440	469	879	1,012
Health services	80	11,174	10,590	5,899	5,062	5,275	5,528
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	3,765	3,923	2,637	2,664	1,128	1,260
Hospitals	806	5,101	4,528	2,539	1,508	2,562	3,020
Legal services	81	—	135	—	54	—	81
Educational services	82	992	808	383	258	609	550
Social services	83	2,549	2,967	1,340	1,856	1,209	1,111
Engineering and management services	87	1,211	688	469	315	741	373

Table 2. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2001 and 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases[11]		DART cases[12]		Nonfatal cases without lost workdays	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Public sector[5]		**24,024**	**23,523**	**10,578**	**11,032**	**13,446**	**12,491**
State government		**6,174**	**5,879**	**2,809**	**3,073**	**3,366**	**2,806**
Services		**3,520**	**3,674**	**1,913**	**1,886**	**1,607**	**1,789**
Health services	80	1,240	1,547	794	816	446	731
Educational services	82	1,496	1,400	571	573	925	828
Colleges and universities	822	1,469	1,375	554	562	915	814
Public administration		**2,042**	**1,576**	**741**	**834**	**1,302**	**742**
Executive, legislative and general	91	—	11	—	9	—	2
Justice, public order and safety	92	1,511	978	581	611	930	367
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	—	9	—	9	—	0
Administration of human resources	94	150	134	44	49	106	85
Environmental quality and housing	95	157	252	21	52	136	200
Administration of economic programs	96	206	192	82	104	124	88
Local government		**17,850**	**17,645**	**7,769**	**7,959**	**10,081**	**9,685**
Transportation & public utilities		**—**	**2,038**	**—**	**1,240**	**—**	**797**
Services		**10,747**	**10,998**	**4,212**	**4,417**	**6,535**	**6,581**
Amusement and recreation services	79	269	246	164	144	105	102
Misc. amusement, recreation services	799	269	246	164	144	105	102
Health services	80	3,450	3,977	1,633	1,614	1,817	2,363
Hospitals	806	3,450	3,977	1,633	1,614	1,817	2,363
Educational services	82	6,645	6,385	2,233	2,469	4,412	3,916
Public administration		**4,855**	**4,608**	**2,307**	**2,301**	**2,548**	**2,307**
Executive, legislative and general	91	1,439	1,327	722	726	717	601
Police protection	9221	2,249	2,172	1,043	1,055	1,206	1,117
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	94	70	45	43	49	27

Table 3. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2002

		Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2]			
		Injuries and Illnesses		Injuries	Illnesses
Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases	DART cases[12]	Total cases	Total cases
Private and public sector[3]		**4.2**	**2.2**	**3.9**	**0.3**
Private sector[4]		**4.0**	**2.2**	**3.8**	**0.3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[4]		**4.6**	**1.2**	**4.4**	**0.2**
Agricultural production	01–02	5.3	2.0	4.8	0.5
Agricultural services	07	4.3	0.8	4.3	*
Mining[10]		**2.5**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**0.2**
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	2.6	1.5	2.4	0.2
Construction		**4.7**	**2.3**	**4.7**	**0.1**
General building contractors	15	4.0	1.7	4.0	—
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.7	2.1	3.7	0.1
Special trade contractors	17	5.3	2.6	5.2	0.1
Manufacturing		**5.4**	**2.9**	**4.7**	**0.6**
Durable goods		**6.2**	**3.1**	**5.5**	**0.7**
Lumber and wood products	24	7.3	3.9	7.1	0.2
Furniture and fixtures	25	7.8	3.7	7.0	0.8
Stone, clay and glass products	32	7.8	4.6	7.4	0.4
Primary metal industries	33	6.3	3.4	6.0	0.3
Fabricated metal products	34	6.3	2.7	5.7	0.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	4.0	2.0	3.7	0.3
Electric and electronic equipment	36	3.8	1.9	3.1	0.7
Transportation equipment	37	9.5	4.6	7.5	2.0
Misc. manufacturing industries	39	6.0	3.7	5.7	0.3
Nondurable goods		**4.6**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**0.6**
Food and kindred products	20	7.9	4.9	5.8	2.1
Tobacco products	21	3.6	1.5	3.4	0.2
Textile mill products	22	4.2	2.3	3.9	0.3
Apparel and other textile products	23	3.6	2.0	3.3	0.4
Paper and allied products	26	3.8	1.8	3.5	0.3
Printing and publishing	27	3.2	1.6	3.0	0.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	2.8	1.7	2.3	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	30	6.2	3.9	5.7	0.5
Transportation and public utilities		**4.7**	**2.9**	**4.4**	**0.3**
Railroad transportation	40	2.6	2.0	2.6	—
Trucking and warehousing	42	4.6	3.0	4.5	0.1
Transportation by air	45	11.1	7.3	10.4	0.7
Communications	48	2.1	1.0	1.8	0.2

Table 3. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2002—Continued

		Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2]			
		Injuries and Illnesses		Injuries	Illnesses
Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases	DART cases[12]	Total cases	Total cases
Wholesale and retail trade		**3.9**	**2.2**	**3.8**	**0.1**
Wholesale trade		**3.9**	**2.5**	**3.7**	**0.1**
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	3.5	2.2	3.3	0.2
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	4.4	2.8	4.3	0.1
Retail trade		**4.0**	**2.1**	**3.8**	**0.1**
Building material and garden supplies	52	5.7	4.2	5.6	0.1
General merchandise stores	53	8.0	4.8	7.9	0.2
Food stores	54	5.8	2.5	5.4	n.a.
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2.9	1.2	2.9	*
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.5	1.3	2.5	*
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	2.8	1.9	2.8	*
Eating and drinking places	58	2.7	1.4	2.5	n.a.
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.2	1.1	2.2	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate		**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.9**	0.1
Real estate	65	3.5	1.6	3.2	0.3
Services		**3.3**	**1.7**	**3.1**	**0.1**
Hotel and other lodging places	70	3.6	1.6	3.3	0.3
Personal services	72	2.0	1.2	2.0	*
Business services	73	2.2	1.3	2.2	*
Auto repair, services and parking	75	2.7	1.6	2.5	0.1
Miscellaneous repair services	76	2.5	1.4	2.2	0.4
Amusement and recreation services	79	5.9	1.9	5.8	0.2
Health services	80	4.7	2.2	4.5	0.2
Legal services	81	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
Educational services	82	2.2	0.7	2.1	0.1
Social services	83	4.4	2.8	4.2	0.2
Engineering and management services	87	0.9	0.4	0.9	*
Public sector[5]		**5.1**	**2.4**	**4.8**	**0.3**
State government		**4.0**	**2.1**	**3.7**	**0.3**
Services		**4.2**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**0.3**
Health services	80	13.0	6.9	12.1	0.9
Educational services	82	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.2
Public Administration		**3.4**	**1.8**	**3.3**	**0.1**
Executive, legislative and general	91	1.0	0.8	1.0	—
Justice, public order and safety	92	3.7	2.3	3.6	0.1
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	0.5	0.5	0.5	—
Administration of human resources	94	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.1
Environmental quality and housing	95	6.8	1.4	6.5	0.3
Administration of economic programs	96	3.8	2.1	3.6	0.2

See footnotes on inside back cover.

Table 3. Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates by Industry, North Carolina, 2002—Continued

		Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[2]			
		Injuries and Illnesses		Injuries	Illnesses
Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Total cases	DART cases[12]	Total cases	Total cases
Local government		**5.6**	**2.5**	**5.3**	**0.3**
Transportation & public utilities		**11.8**	**7.2**	**10.7**	**1.0**
Services		**4.8**	**1.9**	**4.6**	0.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.7	3.9	6.0	0.7
Health services	80	9.2	3.7	8.5	0.7
Educational services	82	3.8	1.5	3.8	0.1
Public administration		**6.4**	**3.2**	**5.9**	**0.5**
Executive, legislative and general	91	5.5	3.0	5.1	0.4
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.1

Table 4. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2002

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Injuries and Illnesses Total cases	Injuries and Illnesses DART[12] cases	Injuries Total cases	Illnesses Total cases
Private and public sector[3]		**130,183**	**67,815**	**121,673**	**8,510**
Private sector[4]		**106,659**	**56,783**	**99,515**	**7,144**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing[4]		**1,998**	**534**	**1,911**	**87**
Agricultural production	01–02	872	330	792	80
Agricultural services	07	1,126	204	1,119	7
Mining[10]		**112**	**65**	**105**	**7**
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	110	63	103	7
Construction		**9,286**	**4,575**	**9,170**	**115**
General building contractors	15	1,824	779	1,824	0
Heavy construction contractors	16	1,182	670	1,163	18
Special trade contractors	17	6,280	3,125	6,183	97
Manufacturing		**35,211**	**18,928**	**30,971**	**4,240**
Durable goods		**19,634**	**9,920**	**17,532**	**2,102**
Lumber and wood products	24	2,552	1,369	2,471	81
Furniture and fixtures	25	4,321	2,033	3,868	453
Stone, clay and glass products	32	1,598	952	1,519	79
Primary metal industries	33	887	479	840	47
Fabricated metal products	34	2,093	905	1,885	208
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,332	1,186	2,148	184
Electric and electronic equipment	36	1,770	897	1,448	322
Transportation equipment	37	3,100	1,507	2,445	655
Misc. manufacturing industries	39	436	272	415	21
Nondurable goods		**15,577**	**9,007**	**13,439**	**2,138**
Food and kindred products	20	4,291	2,686	3,134	1,157
Tobacco products	21	547	223	521	25
Textile mill products	22	4,416	2,449	4,072	344
Apparel and other textile products	23	916	507	826	90
Paper and allied products	26	866	422	796	70
Printing and publishing	27	876	442	819	57
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,328	806	1,117	211
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	30	2,285	1,436	2,104	181

Table 4. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Injuries and Illnesses Total cases	Injuries and Illnesses DART[12] cases	Injuries Total cases	Illnesses Total cases
Transportation and public utilities		**7,773**	**4,849**	**7,261**	**512**
Railroad transportation	40	65	49	65	0
Trucking and warehousing	42	2,859	1,834	2,774	85
Transportation by air	45	2,730	1,799	2,562	168
Communications	48	815	414	727	87
Wholesale and retail trade		**27,630**	**15,506**	**26,610**	**1,021**
Wholesale trade		**7,027**	**4,440**	**6,782**	**245**
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	3,546	2,200	3,386	160
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	3,481	2,240	3,396	85
Retail trade		**20,603**	**11,066**	**19,827**	**776**
Building material and garden supplies	52	2,194	1,610	2,163	32
General merchandise stores	53	5,008	3,018	4,913	95
Food stores	54	4,080	1,772	3,820	n.a.
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1,977	783	1,953	25
Apparel and accessory stores	56	499	260	497	2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	860	585	856	4
Eating and drinking places	58	4,730	2,429	4,411	n.a.
Miscellaneous retail	59	1,254	609	1,215	39
Finance, insurance and real estate		**1,868**	**794**	**1,638**	**230**
Real estate	65	1,026	453	932	94
Services		**22,781**	**11,532**	**21,849**	**932**
Hotel and other lodging places	70	989	427	920	69
Personal services	72	503	308	492	11
Business services	73	3,111	1,882	3,077	34
Auto repair, services and parking	75	709	428	671	38
Miscellaneous repair services	76	208	118	178	31
Amusement and recreations services	79	1,481	469	1,440	41
Health services	80	10,590	5,062	10,132	458
Legal services	81	135	54	103	32
Educational services	82	808	258	776	32
Social services	83	2,967	1,856	2,832	135
Engineering and management services	87	688	315	669	19

Table 4. Number of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry, North Carolina, 2002—Continued

Industry[7]	SIC code[8]	Injuries and Illnesses Total cases	Injuries and Illnesses DART[12] cases	Injuries Total cases	Illnesses Total cases
Public Sector		**23,523**	**11,032**	**22,158**	**1,366**
State government		**5,879**	**3,073**	**5,477**	**402**
Services		**3,674**	**1,886**	**3,394**	**281**
Health services	80	1,547	816	1,439	108
Educational services	82	1,400	573	1,257	144
Public Administration		**1,576**	**834**	**1,508**	**68**
Executive, legislative and general	91	11	9	11	0
Justice, public order and safety	92	978	611	941	37
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	9	9	9	0
Administration of human resources	94	134	49	126	8
Environmental quality and housing	95	252	52	241	11
Administration of economic programs	96	196	104	180	12
Local government		**17,645**	**7,959**	**16,681**	**964**
Transportation & public utilities		**2,038**	**1,240**	**1,862**	**175**
Services		**10,998**	**4,417**	**10,536**	**463**
Amusement and recreation services	79	246	144	221	25
Health services	80	3,977	1,614	3,692	285
Educational services	82	6,385	2,469	6,278	108
Public administration		**4,608**	**2,301**	**4,282**	**326**
Executive, legislative and general	91	1,327	726	1,233	93
Finance, taxation and monetary policy	93	70	43	66	4

Table 5. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Worker Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	28,792	283	40	2,970	6,822	3,482	2,409	6,771	519	5,496
Sex:										
Men	18,989	209	37	2,942	4,854	2,781	1,872	3,918	281	2,095
Women	9,758	--	--	--	1,967	656	538	2,853	238	3,401
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	741	--	--	--	191	--	--	343	--	95
20 to 24	2,953	--	--	396	488	243	118	1,049	86	540
25 to 34	6,626	--	7	776	1,651	770	658	1,384	86	1,215
35 to 44	8,126	123	13	835	2,029	1,008	804	1,470	152	1,693
45 to 54	6,211	--	10	455	1,568	918	556	1,432	124	1,099
55 to 64	2,675	--	--	311	732	323	109	586	--	576
65 and over	761	--	--	--	77	--	--	427	--	130
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	1,206	--	--	--	164	74	--	157	47	639
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,186	--	--	--	354	764	344	2,566	202	921
Service	4,124	--	--	--	82	--	--	1,414	163	2,415
Farming, forestry, and fishing	535	181	--	--	37	--	--	--	68	199
Precision production, craft, and repair	5,362	--	8	1,907	1,344	376	381	680	18	626
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,161	--	30	994	4,812	2,161	1,588	1,871	--	636
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	3,039	--	--	408	838	322	149	780	--	469
3 to 11 months	5,767	159	10	519	983	617	491	1,678	131	1,179
1 to 5 years	11,690	--	14	1,421	2,426	1,281	1,194	2,546	215	2,541
More than 5 years	7,874	--	9	603	2,546	1,190	544	1,595	138	1,225
Not reported	422	--	5	--	29	71	--	173	--	82
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	15,713	165	--	1,939	3,612	1,333	1,583	3,936	331	2,816
Black, non-Hispanic	5,011	--	--	211	1,505	370	442	1,165	59	1,256
Hispanic	2,147	105	--	488	742	94	--	301	--	296
Asian or Pacific Islander	117	--	--	--	67	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	248	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,556	--	40	304	815	1,665	289	1,283	95	1,064

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[4] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 6. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Worker Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [28,792 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	66.0	73.8	92.5	99.1	71.2	79.9	77.7	57.9	54.1	38.1
Women	33.9	--	--	--	28.8	18.8	22.3	42.1	45.9	61.9
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.6	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	5.1	--	1.7
20 to 24	10.3	--	--	13.3	7.2	7.0	4.9	15.5	16.6	9.8
25 to 34	23.0	--	17.5	26.1	24.2	22.1	27.3	20.4	16.6	22.1
35 to 44	28.2	43.4	32.5	28.1	29.7	28.9	33.4	21.7	29.3	30.8
45 to 54	21.6	--	25.0	15.3	23.0	26.4	23.1	21.1	23.9	20.0
55 to 64	9.3	--	--	10.5	10.7	9.3	4.5	8.7	--	10.5
65 and over	2.6	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	6.3	--	2.4
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	4.2	--	--	--	2.4	2.1	--	2.3	9.0	11.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	18.0	--	--	--	5.2	21.9	14.3	37.9	38.9	16.8
Service	14.3	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	20.9	31.3	43.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.9	63.9	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	13.1	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.6	--	20.0	64.2	19.7	10.8	15.8	10.0	3.4	11.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	42.2	--	75.0	33.5	70.5	62.1	65.9	27.6	--	11.6
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	10.6	--	--	13.7	12.3	9.2	6.2	11.5	--	8.5
3 to 11 months	20.0	56.3	25.0	17.5	14.4	17.7	20.4	24.8	25.2	21.5
1 to 5 years	40.6	--	35.0	47.8	35.6	36.8	49.6	37.6	41.3	46.2
More than 5 years	27.3	--	22.5	20.3	37.3	34.2	22.6	23.5	26.5	22.3
Not reported	1.5	--	12.5	--	0.4	2.0	--	2.5	--	1.5
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	54.6	58.1	--	65.3	52.9	38.3	65.7	58.1	63.7	51.2
Black, non-Hispanic	17.4	--	--	7.1	22.1	10.6	18.3	17.2	11.4	22.9
Hispanic	7.5	37.0	--	16.4	10.9	2.7	--	4.4	--	5.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.4	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.9	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	19.3	--	100.0	10.2	11.9	47.8	12.0	18.9	18.3	19.4

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[4] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 7. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Occupations and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Occupation	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	28,792	283	40	2,970	6,822	3,482	2,409	6,771	519	5,496
Truck drivers	2,889	--	6	93	188	1,587	419	557	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,198	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,198
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,118	--	--	--	300	--	399	216	--	145
Cashiers	998	--	--	--	--	--	--	878	--	83
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	772	--	--	--	--	--	91	651	17	--
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	734	--	--	--	71	528	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	610	--	--	--	--	--	--	554	--	55
Assemblers	574	--	--	--	473	--	--	--	--	--
Stock handlers and baggers	566	--	--	--	11	--	--	502	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	528	--	--	--	82	--	--	--	133	235
Sales workers, other commodities	484	--	--	--	--	--	--	478	--	--
Construction laborers	444	--	--	444	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	422	113	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	190
Driver-sales workers	417	--	--	--	53	--	171	--	--	108
Carpenters	395	--	--	302	23	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery repairers	394	--	5	--	337	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	384	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, production occupations	338	--	--	--	256	--	--	--	--	--
Helpers, construction trades	308	--	--	279	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	296	--	--	255	26	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks	293	--	--	--	--	--	--	215	--	78
Waiters and waitresses	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	221	--	58
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	271	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	258
Automobile mechanics	261	--	--	--	--	--	--	249	--	--
Slicing and cutting machine operators	251	--	--	--	62	--	189	--	--	--
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	224	--	--	--	--	59	--	--	--	102
Health aides, exc. nursing	215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215
Packaging and filling machine operators	210	--	--	--	161	--	--	--	--	--
Machinists	209	--	--	--	186	--	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	206	--	--	--	199	--	--	--	--	--
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants	203	--	--	--	--	--	--	152	--	51

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[4] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 8. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	28,792	283	40	2,970	6,822	3,482	2,409	6,771	519	5,496
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	9,850	--	16	868	1,929	1,542	1,007	1,850	249	2,347
Bruises, contusions	3,217	--	--	267	637	306	154	1,264	19	557
Cuts, lacerations	2,516	--	6	368	681	128	393	699	--	199
Fractures	2,909	--	--	396	714	285	219	814	96	381
Heat burns	423	--	--	--	93	--	--	196	--	87
Carpal tunnel syndrome	471	--	--	--	256	79	--	--	--	82
Tendonitis	96	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	241	--	--	--	157	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	330	--	--	--	213	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	861	--	--	89	187	168	108	154	17	125
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,711	--	--	97	470	103	118	621	--	272
Eye	657	--	--	74	326	--	--	118	--	57
Neck	493	--	--	74	77	56	123	--	--	109
Trunk	9,866	113	8	997	2,001	1,602	806	2,148	113	2,077
Shoulder	1,496	--	--	108	399	302	127	228	--	300
Back	6,415	--	6	611	1,235	1,140	578	1,250	72	1,449
Upper extremities	7,051	96	7	729	2,524	504	611	1,318	91	1,172
Wrist	1,391	--	--	--	468	107	--	250	41	414
Hand, except finger	1,340	--	--	77	412	111	289	--	--	263
Finger	2,882	--	--	470	1,185	153	146	668	--	213
Lower extremities	6,252	--	14	784	1,278	746	520	1,415	219	1,223
Knee	2,112	--	5	365	392	238	91	523	54	418
Foot, except toe	955	--	--	184	194	180	--	168	--	139
Toe	467	--	--	--	43	--	--	265	--	49
Body systems	601	--	--	--	62	51	--	276	--	158
Multiple parts	2,600	--	--	253	374	385	202	854	56	454

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry—Continued

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	594	--	--	--	226	--	--	201	--	94
Containers	3,642	--	--	91	860	695	358	1,147	--	458
Furniture and fixtures	1,371	--	--	--	186	195	--	675	42	191
Machinery	2,472	--	5	330	1,145	94	293	251	--	272
Parts and materials	2,635	--	--	625	1,149	225	221	256	--	120
Worker motion or position	3,148	--	--	314	975	320	236	501	123	661
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5,598	--	10	504	907	719	456	1,520	145	1,268
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2,310	--	--	398	383	214	214	535	--	554
Vehicles	3,206	--	--	206	395	690	439	967	130	354
Health care patient	963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	941
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	7,719	--	16	1,065	2,547	584	736	1,904	62	762
Struck by object	3,756	--	9	355	960	324	360	1,332	--	356
Struck against object	1,713	--	5	268	489	--	255	354	--	273
Caught in equipment or object	1,320	--	--	94	875	111	--	--	--	74
Fall to lower level	2,251	--	7	453	253	387	193	611	--	308
Fall to same level	4,007	--	--	101	757	423	266	1,185	144	1,079
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	538	--	--	105	86	--	--	181	--	120
Overexertion	7,534	--	12	624	1,486	1,222	637	1,574	50	1,915
Overexertion in lifting	3,160	--	--	209	732	597	325	685	19	578
Repetitive motion	847	--	--	--	470	99	--	115	--	94
Exposure to harmful substances	1,316	--	--	126	425	70	--	400	--	259
Transportation accidents	1,854	--	--	188	237	362	265	344	103	264
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	296	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	--	155

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[4] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [28,792 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	34.2	--	40.0	29.2	28.3	44.3	41.8	27.3	48.0	42.7
Bruises, contusions	11.2	--	--	9.0	9.3	8.8	6.4	18.7	3.7	10.1
Cuts, lacerations	8.7	--	15.0	12.4	10.0	3.7	16.3	10.3	--	3.6
Fractures	10.1	--	--	13.3	10.5	8.2	9.1	12.0	18.5	6.9
Heat burns	1.5	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	2.9	--	1.6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	--	--	--	3.7	2.3	--	--	--	1.5
Tendonitis	0.3	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.8	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	1.1	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	3.0	--	--	3.0	2.7	4.8	4.5	2.3	3.2	2.3
Part of body affected:										
Head	5.9	--	--	3.3	6.9	2.9	4.9	9.2	--	5.0
Eye	2.3	--	--	2.5	4.8	--	--	1.7	--	1.0
Neck	1.7	--	--	2.5	1.1	1.6	5.1	--	--	2.0
Trunk	34.3	40.1	20.0	33.6	29.3	46.0	33.5	31.7	21.8	37.8
Shoulder	5.2	--	--	3.6	5.8	8.7	5.3	3.4	--	5.5
Back	22.3	--	15.0	20.6	18.1	32.7	24.0	18.5	13.9	26.4
Upper extremities	24.5	33.9	17.5	24.5	37.0	14.5	25.4	19.5	17.5	21.3
Wrist	4.8	--	--	--	6.9	3.1	--	3.7	7.8	7.5
Hand, except finger	4.7	--	--	2.6	6.0	3.2	12.0	--	--	4.8
Finger	10.0	--	--	15.8	17.4	4.4	6.0	9.9	--	3.9
Lower extremities	21.7	--	35.0	26.4	18.7	21.4	21.6	20.9	42.2	22.3
Knee	7.3	--	12.5	12.3	5.7	6.8	3.8	7.7	10.5	7.6
Foot, except toe	3.3	--	--	6.2	2.8	5.2	--	2.5	--	2.5
Toe	1.6	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	3.9	--	0.9
Body systems	2.1	--	--	--	0.9	1.5	--	4.1	--	2.9
Multiple parts	9.0	--	--	8.5	5.5	11.0	8.4	12.6	10.8	8.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry—Continued

Characteristic	Private industry [2]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	Mining [3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [4]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.1	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	3.0	--	1.7
Containers	12.7	--	--	3.1	12.6	20.0	14.8	16.9	--	8.3
Furniture and fixtures	4.8	--	--	--	2.7	5.6	--	10.0	8.1	3.5
Machinery	8.6	--	12.5	11.1	16.8	2.7	12.2	3.7	--	4.9
Parts and materials	9.2	--	--	21.1	16.8	6.5	9.2	3.8	--	2.2
Worker motion or position	10.9	--	--	10.6	14.3	9.2	9.8	7.4	23.8	12.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.4	--	25.0	17.0	13.3	20.6	18.9	22.4	27.9	23.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.0	--	--	13.4	5.6	6.1	8.9	7.9	--	10.1
Vehicles	11.1	--	--	6.9	5.8	19.8	18.2	14.3	25.0	6.4
Health care patient	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.1
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	26.8	--	40.0	35.9	37.3	16.8	30.5	28.1	12.0	13.9
Struck by object	13.0	--	22.5	12.0	14.1	9.3	15.0	19.7	--	6.5
Struck against object	6.0	--	12.5	9.0	7.2	--	10.6	5.2	--	5.0
Caught in equipment or object	4.6	--	--	3.2	12.8	3.2	--	--	--	1.4
Fall to lower level	7.8	--	17.5	15.3	3.7	11.1	8.0	9.0	--	5.6
Fall to same level	13.9	--	--	3.4	11.1	12.2	11.0	17.5	27.8	19.6
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	1.9	--	--	3.5	1.3	--	--	2.7	--	2.2
Overexertion	26.2	--	30.0	21.0	21.8	35.1	26.5	23.2	9.6	34.9
Overexertion in lifting	11.0	--	--	7.0	10.7	17.1	13.5	10.1	3.7	10.5
Repetitive motion	2.9	--	--	--	6.9	2.9	--	1.7	--	1.7
Exposure to harmful substances	4.6	--	--	4.2	6.2	2.0	--	5.9	--	4.7
Transportation accidents	6.4	--	--	6.3	3.5	10.4	11.0	5.1	19.9	4.8
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	2.8

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[4] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 10. Incidence Rates[1] for Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[2] per 10,000 Full-time Workers for Selected Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [3]	Mining [4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [28,792 cases]	109.2	64.6	90.4	151.2	104.1	209.0	133.1	130.3	30.0	79.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	37.4	--	36.2	44.2	29.4	92.6	55.6	35.6	14.4	33.7
Bruises, contusions	12.2	--	--	13.6	9.7	18.4	8.5	24.3	1.1	8.0
Cuts, lacerations	9.5	--	13.6	18.7	10.4	7.7	21.7	13.5	--	2.9
Fractures	11.0	--	--	20.2	10.9	17.1	12.1	15.7	5.5	5.5
Heat burns	1.6	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	3.8	--	1.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.8	--	--	--	3.9	4.7	--	--	--	1.2
Tendonitis	0.4	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.9	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	1.3	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	3.3	--	--	4.5	2.9	10.1	5.9	3.0	1.0	1.8
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.5	--	--	5.0	7.2	6.2	6.5	11.9	--	3.9
Eye	2.5	--	--	3.8	5.0	--	--	2.3	--	0.8
Neck	1.9	--	--	3.8	1.2	3.4	6.8	--	--	1.6
Trunk	37.4	25.9	18.1	50.8	30.5	96.2	44.6	41.3	6.5	29.9
Shoulder	5.7	--	--	5.5	6.1	18.1	7.0	4.4	--	4.3
Back	24.3	--	13.6	31.1	18.9	68.5	31.9	24.1	4.2	20.8
Upper extremities	26.8	21.9	15.8	37.1	38.5	30.3	33.8	25.4	5.2	16.8
Wrist	5.3	--	--	--	7.1	6.4	--	4.8	2.3	6.0
Hand, except finger	5.1	--	--	3.9	6.3	6.7	16.0	--	--	3.8
Finger	10.9	--	--	23.9	18.1	9.2	8.1	12.8	--	3.1
Lower extremities	23.7	--	31.7	39.9	19.5	44.8	28.7	27.2	12.7	17.6
Knee	8.0	--	11.3	18.6	6.0	14.3	5.1	10.1	3.1	6.0
Foot, except toe	3.6	--	--	9.4	3.0	10.8	--	3.2	--	2.0
Toe	1.8	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	5.1	--	0.7
Body systems	2.3	--	--	--	0.9	3.1	--	5.3	--	2.3
Multiple parts	9.9	--	--	12.9	5.7	23.1	11.2	16.4	3.2	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence Rates[1] for Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[2] per 10,000 Full-time Workers for Selected Characteristics and Industry Division, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry—Continued

Characteristic	Private industry [3]	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [3]	Mining [4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities [5]	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.3	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	3.9	--	1.4
Containers	13.8	--	--	4.6	13.1	41.7	19.8	22.1	--	6.6
Furniture and fixtures	5.2	--	--	--	2.8	11.7	--	13.0	2.4	2.7
Machinery	9.4	--	11.3	16.8	17.5	5.7	16.2	4.8	--	3.9
Parts and materials	10.0	--	--	31.8	17.5	13.5	12.2	4.9	--	1.7
Worker motion or position	11.9	--	--	16.0	14.9	19.2	13.0	9.6	7.1	9.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	21.2	--	22.6	25.7	13.8	43.2	25.2	29.2	8.4	18.2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.8	--	--	20.3	5.9	12.8	11.8	10.3	--	8.0
Vehicles	12.2	--	--	10.5	6.0	41.4	24.2	18.6	7.5	5.1
Health care patient	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.5
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	29.3	--	36.2	54.2	38.9	35.1	40.7	36.6	3.6	10.9
Struck by object	14.3	--	20.4	18.1	14.7	19.5	19.9	25.6	--	5.1
Struck against object	6.5	--	11.3	13.7	7.5	--	14.1	6.8	--	3.9
Caught in equipment or object	5.0	--	--	4.8	13.4	6.6	--	--	--	1.1
Fall to lower level	8.5	--	15.8	23.1	3.9	23.2	10.7	11.8	--	4.4
Fall to same level	15.2	--	--	5.2	11.6	25.4	14.7	22.8	8.3	15.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	2.0	--	--	5.3	1.3	--	--	3.5	--	1.7
Overexertion	28.6	--	27.1	31.7	22.7	73.4	35.2	30.3	2.9	27.5
Overexertion in lifting	12.0	--	--	10.7	11.2	35.8	18.0	13.2	1.1	8.3
Repetitive motion	3.2	--	--	--	7.2	6.0	--	2.2	--	1.4
Exposure to harmful substances	5.0	--	--	6.4	6.5	4.2	--	7.7	--	3.7
Transportation accidents	7.0	--	--	9.6	3.6	21.7	14.6	6.6	6.0	3.8
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	2.2

[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 calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Days away from work cases include those which 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 (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[5] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 11. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Worker Characteristics and Number of Days Away From Work, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [28,792 cases]	100.0	18.2	11.6	20.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	23.5	5
Sex:									
Men	100.0	18.1	11.7	19.7	11.9	8.4	6.1	24.2	6
Women	100.0	18.6	11.3	22.1	11.9	9.6	4.4	22.1	5
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100.0	36.0	9.4	30.6	5.1	3.7	10.4	4.6	3
20 to 24	100.0	21.2	17.7	19.8	14.6	12.7	4.2	9.8	3
25 to 34	100.0	16.0	12.7	19.5	13.0	8.9	6.9	23.0	6
35 to 44	100.0	19.8	13.1	20.6	12.6	5.8	5.3	22.8	5
45 to 54	100.0	17.7	8.3	20.6	10.6	9.3	4.6	29.0	7
55 to 64	100.0	13.3	5.8	20.9	9.3	14.7	6.2	29.8	11
65 and over	100.0	15.3	13.2	25.6	9.7	9.4	2.2	24.5	4
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	22.3	13.0	21.9	14.3	15.4	0.8	12.3	4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	23.0	7.9	24.5	9.8	7.4	4.1	23.3	5
Service	100.0	19.5	14.1	27.9	14.4	6.7	3.2	14.1	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	15.9	21.5	32.0	7.0	2.8	1.6	19.3	3
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	22.0	11.7	15.1	10.7	7.4	8.9	24.2	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	14.0	11.8	18.0	12.5	10.1	6.1	27.5	7
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	20.9	12.0	21.2	12.2	9.6	7.9	16.2	4
3 to 11 months	100.0	22.5	12.2	21.6	12.2	7.2	3.5	20.7	5
1 to 5 years	100.0	19.0	11.5	19.5	11.8	9.2	5.6	23.4	6
More than 5 years	100.0	13.2	11.1	20.5	11.5	9.3	6.0	28.3	7
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	18.5	11.3	21.2	11.3	7.8	6.4	23.5	5
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	18.6	9.3	23.1	11.8	11.3	3.6	22.3	5
Hispanic	100.0	22.8	19.1	13.4	15.2	5.6	5.4	18.5	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	27.2	15.4	33.1	1.1	15.8	4.4	3.0	4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	12.3	11.7	24.3	11.3	7.1	11.3	22.1	6
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 12. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Occupations and Number of Days Away From Work, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [28,792 cases]	100.0	18.2	11.6	20.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	23.5	5
Truck drivers	100.0	7.7	7.0	18.8	13.6	9.2	7.6	36.0	11
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	18.4	12.6	22.9	23.2	8.8	8.0	6.0	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	18.3	8.6	19.5	18.2	14.4	3.0	18.0	7
Cashiers	100.0	37.0	4.1	18.2	4.4	9.0	--	27.4	3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	100.0	13.8	10.3	14.6	11.3	4.2	3.4	42.4	10
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	100.0	6.6	9.5	56.3	8.4	7.9	5.8	5.4	4
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	100.0	26.5	7.7	56.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	8.3	3
Assemblers	100.0	13.0	17.8	19.3	14.1	6.7	5.0	24.0	5
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	15.8	16.0	27.0	11.6	5.0	4.5	20.1	4
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	11.5	11.9	28.9	13.3	8.3	2.3	23.9	5
Sales workers, other commodities	100.0	26.6	2.3	21.1	19.5	6.0	6.3	18.2	7
Construction laborers	100.0	17.3	0.7	12.4	15.7	14.9	1.1	37.9	13
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	100.0	17.6	21.6	37.9	3.7	0.9	2.0	16.4	3
Driver-sales workers	100.0	13.3	33.8	7.3	6.6	11.6	0.5	26.9	3
Carpenters	100.0	24.5	7.7	16.1	13.8	4.7	0.8	32.3	6
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	15.4	13.1	17.1	7.7	8.7	7.1	31.0	7
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	33.9	14.0	1.7	3.3	--	32.6	14.5	10
Supervisors, production occupations	100.0	17.5	8.5	17.3	15.8	6.8	3.7	30.5	7
Helpers, construction trades	100.0	9.9	13.8	30.6	--	17.9	--	27.9	5
Electricians	100.0	15.0	21.4	10.6	9.7	3.8	7.2	32.3	7
Cooks	100.0	8.7	31.7	56.3	--	1.0	0.4	2.0	4
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	7.9	38.0	2.1	2.0	--	1.6	48.5	30
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	100.0	87.0	7.9	--	4.0	--	--	1.1	1
Automobile mechanics	100.0	29.8	3.7	5.3	14.9	4.2	--	42.1	6
Slicing and cutting machine operators	100.0	2.3	2.4	7.2	3.5	5.9	0.4	78.2	47
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	100.0	39.8	1.4	4.0	15.4	1.4	9.6	28.5	8
Health aides, exc. nursing	100.0	16.7	16.7	5.4	10.5	--	--	50.6	57
Packaging and filling machine operators	100.0	34.5	15.3	14.6	3.8	4.8	13.7	13.3	3
Machinists	100.0	38.1	17.4	15.6	1.9	6.6	--	20.4	2
Textile sewing machine operators	100.0	11.4	8.7	20.4	19.6	9.1	1.3	29.5	9
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants	100.0	18.9	--	--	56.7	24.4	--	--	10

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Number of Days Away From Work, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [28,792 cases]	100.0	18.2	11.6	20.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	23.5	5
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	15.3	13.4	21.1	12.1	10.1	6.0	22.1	6
Bruises, contusions	100.0	21.2	11.9	26.8	17.3	7.7	3.5	11.5	4
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	30.2	14.2	26.6	7.1	3.5	5.9	12.6	3
Fractures	100.0	7.7	4.6	12.2	7.8	12.1	5.5	50.2	33
Heat burns	100.0	18.1	11.3	23.0	9.6	3.5	0.5	34.1	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	6.0	2.7	12.5	3.9	5.1	14.0	55.8	42
Tendonitis	100.0	--	--	27.0	10.7	12.7	3.2	46.4	18
Chemical burns	100.0	37.3	6.4	22.4	9.4	5.7	5.6	13.2	3
Amputations	100.0	14.2	6.7	18.5	9.5	25.0	4.1	22.0	12
Multiple injuries	100.0	19.5	7.0	18.5	7.3	10.2	9.3	28.2	9
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	37.7	18.9	17.3	10.6	5.1	3.7	6.7	2
Eye	100.0	44.8	19.4	9.9	12.7	0.5	8.8	3.8	2
Neck	100.0	15.8	12.9	5.7	15.0	4.3	7.8	38.5	12
Trunk	100.0	15.2	11.3	21.6	11.6	9.2	5.4	25.6	6
Shoulder	100.0	10.4	12.3	19.5	6.2	9.1	5.5	37.0	12
Back	100.0	16.9	11.8	22.5	13.3	9.0	5.2	21.4	5
Upper extremities	100.0	21.2	12.3	20.3	11.0	7.6	5.4	22.2	5
Wrist	100.0	25.4	2.8	10.5	4.7	4.0	10.1	42.5	22
Hand, except finger	100.0	15.9	12.9	26.6	10.2	8.3	1.3	24.7	5
Finger	100.0	26.5	16.3	27.0	10.6	9.0	2.6	7.9	3
Lower extremities	100.0	13.5	9.7	20.6	14.3	10.4	7.2	24.3	7
Knee	100.0	11.4	10.4	16.0	8.7	8.7	7.8	36.9	14
Foot, except toe	100.0	12.5	9.9	21.7	9.0	12.0	7.1	27.8	8
Toe	100.0	23.4	1.6	25.0	13.3	21.7	10.8	4.2	7
Body systems	100.0	22.7	12.3	29.5	9.9	18.8	2.4	4.4	3
Multiple parts	100.0	20.2	10.3	19.9	9.1	8.2	4.1	28.3	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Selected Injury or Illness Characteristics and Number of Days Away From Work, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry—Continued

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	27.6	15.2	35.8	7.5	3.1	5.1	5.7	3
Containers	100.0	16.6	9.2	29.9	15.3	5.9	6.2	17.0	5
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	24.5	14.1	20.6	9.0	12.6	4.5	14.8	4
Machinery	100.0	18.9	11.1	17.6	10.4	10.1	6.2	25.7	6
Parts and materials	100.0	20.2	17.3	18.5	13.3	10.4	3.6	16.8	4
Worker motion or position	100.0	11.4	14.0	17.7	13.1	9.1	6.8	28.0	7
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	15.8	8.9	13.5	8.0	11.2	5.8	36.8	14
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	29.9	10.5	28.0	9.8	5.4	7.3	9.1	4
Vehicles	100.0	13.6	10.3	17.4	16.9	8.1	6.1	27.6	7
Health care patient	100.0	19.7	12.1	20.8	18.4	7.1	3.7	18.2	5
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	22.5	12.3	22.5	14.5	7.7	4.4	16.0	4
Struck by object	100.0	18.7	10.9	25.7	16.6	7.4	4.7	16.0	5
Struck against object	100.0	25.7	12.5	20.6	10.0	8.1	2.5	20.6	5
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	18.6	14.6	20.9	12.9	10.6	6.2	16.1	5
Fall to lower level	100.0	11.0	5.1	13.6	11.0	14.0	4.2	41.1	16
Fall to same level	100.0	20.8	11.0	15.4	6.7	9.5	5.3	31.2	8
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	15.4	26.5	16.6	13.4	2.3	10.1	15.7	3
Overexertion	100.0	18.0	11.6	23.6	11.5	8.1	6.7	20.6	5
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	13.8	13.1	24.8	12.5	7.1	7.2	21.6	5
Repetitive motion	100.0	5.2	2.9	13.3	8.1	10.7	11.9	47.8	27
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	29.2	14.6	26.1	9.9	2.8	2.6	14.8	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	13.3	9.9	18.1	15.7	9.3	7.1	26.6	9
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	10.2	14.0	18.4	4.6	44.8	--	8.1	13

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Table 14. Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work[1] by Industry Division and Number of Days Away From Work, 2002, North Carolina, Private Industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry [2] [28,792 cases]	100.0	18.2	11.6	20.5	11.9	8.8	5.5	23.5	5
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing [2]	100.0	21.4	11.0	23.8	15.4	4.8	2.6	20.9	5
Mining [3]	100.0	7.5	5.0	10.0	2.5	15.0	7.5	52.5	33
Construction	100.0	15.4	11.4	17.5	9.3	8.5	12.2	25.5	8
Manufacturing	100.0	17.6	13.0	19.2	12.5	9.6	5.7	22.4	6
Durable goods	100.0	18.3	14.3	20.6	11.3	8.8	5.0	21.6	5
Nondurable goods	100.0	16.5	11.2	17.2	14.3	10.7	6.6	23.6	7
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities [4]	100.0	8.4	5.0	26.3	14.5	11.9	6.2	27.9	8
Wholesale trade	100.0	19.7	14.1	12.2	13.2	7.0	4.7	29.2	7
Retail trade	100.0	22.5	10.1	20.9	10.0	7.2	4.1	25.1	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	13.0	11.3	37.5	8.4	5.3	1.6	22.9	4
Services	100.0	21.3	14.8	21.3	12.7	9.4	3.9	16.6	4

[1] Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[3] Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

[4] Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

Appendix A

BLS-9300 Report Form and Instructions

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2002

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Please correct your company address

Sample

Dear Employer:

This survey asks employers to provide information about occupational injuries and illnesses based upon the information you have maintained for Calendar Year 2002 on your *OSHA Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*. Copies of these forms were mailed to you in late 2001. Although participation in this survey is mandatory under Public Law 91-596, we have made every effort to reduce the amount of time required wherever possible and still collect the necessary information. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and be used only for statistical purposes. Contact information is included for each State to provide you with assistance in completing this survey.

Thank you for helping us collect accurate information and for helping to make America's workplaces safer and healthier.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

N

We estimate it will take you an average of 24 minutes to complete this survey (ranging from 10 minutes to 5 hours per package), including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this information. If you have any comments regarding the estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (1220-0045), 2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20212. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS ADDRESS.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State agency collecting this information will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only. To the full extent permitted by law, this information will be held in confidence and will not be disclosed without the written consent of your establishment.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 10-31-04
BLS-9300 N06

Who must complete the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses?

Under Public Law 91-596, all establishments that receive this survey must complete and return it within 30 days, even if they had no work-related injuries and illnesses during 2002.

What do you need to do?

- **Identify the *Reporting Site*** referred to on the front cover. Complete this survey **only** for the establishment(s) noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***.

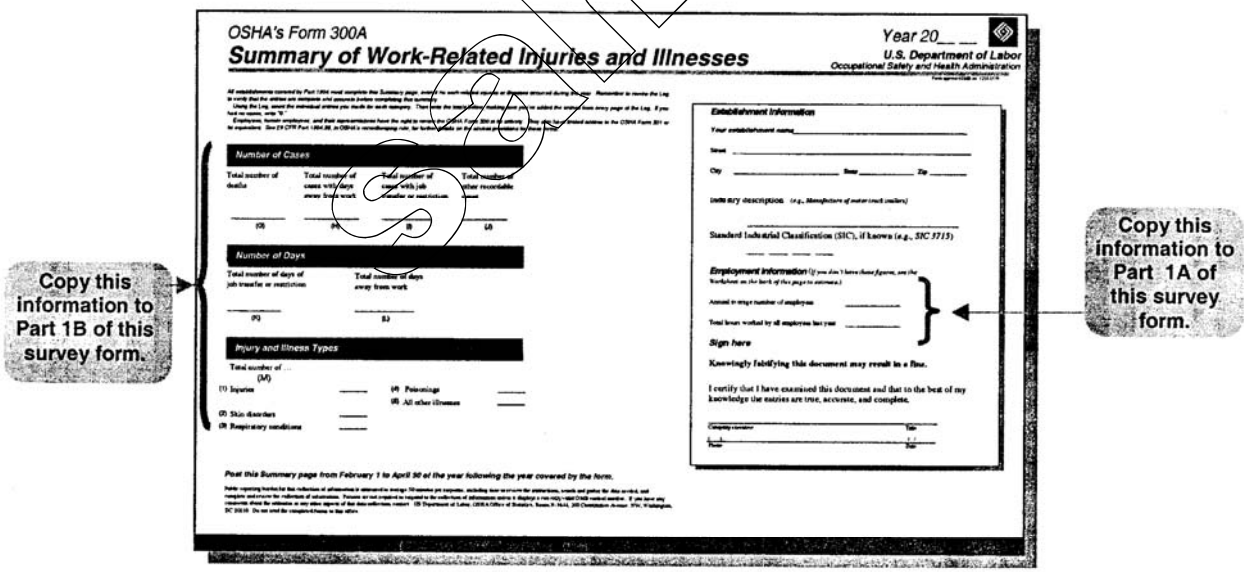
- **Check *Your Company Address*** printed on the front cover. Make any necessary corrections directly on the front cover.

- **Refer to your *Reporting Site's OSHA Forms for Recording Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.*** Copies of these forms were mailed to you in late 2001.

  - your 2002 *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300),
  - your 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses* (OSHA Form 300A), and
  - your supplemental records of cases with days away from work (OSHA Form 301 or an equivalent).

- **Complete Part 1A and Part 1B.** You can either photocopy your OSHA Form 300A or you can transcribe the entries noted below from your OSHA Form 300A to this survey form.

Sample



- **Complete Part 2:** ***Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work*** if your establishment had any worker injuries or illnesses that resulted in days away from work in 2002.

- **Write the name of the contact person** we should call with questions in ***Contact Information*** on the back cover of this booklet.

- **Return this survey booklet** and any attachments in the enclosed envelope within 30 days of the date your establishment received it.

Part 1A. Establishment Information

Using your completed Calendar Year 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*, copy the establishment information into the boxes below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***, add together the total lines from each specified establishment's OSHA Form 300A to complete the 2002 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the corresponding spaces below. If these numbers are not available on your OSHA Form 300A, or if your establishment does not keep records needed to answer (1) and (2) below, you can estimate using the steps that follow.

1. For the reporting site identified on the cover: Enter the annual average employment for 2002.
(You can copy this from your OSHA Form 300A.)

Annual average number of employees for 2002

If needed: Steps to estimate employment

STEP 1: Add the number of employees your establishment paid in every pay period during 2002. **Include all employees:** full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, salaried, and hourly.

Acme Construction pays its employees 26 times each year. During 2002,

In this pay period	Acme paid this many employees
1	10
2	0
3	15
↓	↓
25	15
26	10
	830 (sum)

STEP 2: Divide the sum by the number of pay periods your establishment had in 2002. **Include** any pay periods when you had **no** employees.

Because Acme has 26 pay periods, it would divide its sum by 26. 830 divided by 26 = 31.92

STEP 3: Round the answer to the next highest whole number. Write the rounded number in the box marked Annual average number of *employees*.

Acme would round 31.92 to 32 and write that number in the box marked *Annual average number of employees*.

2. For the reporting site identified on the cover: Enter the total hours worked for 2002.
(You can copy this from your OSHA Form 300A.)

Total hours worked by all employees in 2002

Note: *Total Hours Worked* should exclude vacation, sick leave, holidays, and other non-work time.

If needed: Steps to estimate total hours worked

STEP 1: Find the number of full-time employees in your establishment for 2002.

ABC Company had 15 full-time employees during 2002.

STEP 2: Multiply this number by the number of hours worked for a full-time employee in a year. This is equal to the number of full-time hours worked:

ABC Company's 15 full-time employees worked an average of about 1,760 hours each per year after excluding vacation, sick leave, holidays, and other non-work time. *(The hours worked for a full-time employee in a year may be different at your reporting site)*

15 (full-time employees) times 1,760 (hours worked by a full-time employee in a year) equals 26,400 full-time hours.

STEP 3: Add the number of any overtime hours and the number of hours worked by other employees (part-time, temporary, seasonal) to the amount in Step 2:

ABC Company's full time employees worked a total of 1,500 hours of overtime. In addition, 3 part time employees worked a total of 2,715 hours during 2002. Adding these hours to those from Step 2:

Full-time hours from Step 2		26,400
Overtime hours	+	1,500
Part-time hours	+	2,715
Total hours worked by all employees in 2002	=	30,615

3. Check any conditions that might have affected your annual average number of employees or total hours worked during 2002:

- ❑ Strike or lockout
- ❑ Shutdown or layoff
- ❑ Seasonal work
- ❑ Natural disaster or adverse weather conditions
- ❑ Shorter work schedules or fewer pay periods than usual
- ❑ Longer work schedules or more pay periods than usual
- ❑ Other reason: _____
- ❑ Nothing unusual happened to affect our employment or hours figures.

Sample

Did you have ANY occupational injuries or illnesses during 2002?

- ☐ Yes. Go to the next section, ***Part 1B: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2002.***
- ☐ No. Go to ***Contact Information*** on the back cover.

Part 1B: Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, 2002

Using your completed Calendar Year 2002 *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A)*:

❶ Copy the establishment summary information into the spaces below. If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***, add together the total lines from each specified establishment's OSHA Form 300A to complete the 2002 totals for all establishments. Then copy those totals into the corresponding spaces below.

❷ If you prefer, you may enclose a photocopy of your *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA Form 300A).* If more than one establishment is noted on the front cover under ***Reporting Site***, be sure to include the OSHA Form 300A for all of the specified establishments.

❸ If any total is zero on your OSHA Form 300A, write "0" in that total's space below.

Sample

Number of Cases

Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
(G)	(H)	_____ (I)	_____ (J)

Number of Days

Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	Total number of days away from work
(K)	(L)

Injury and Illness Types

Total number of . . . (M)

(1) Injuries		(4) Poisonings	
(2) Skin disorders	_____	(5) All other illnesses	_____
(3) Respiratory conditions	_____		

▸ The total **Number of Cases** recorded above in G + H + I + J must equal the total **Injury and Illness Types** recorded above in M (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5).

If you had any work-related deaths in 2002, please tell us where you assigned/classified each death within the list of items (M1) through (M5) provided under section **Injury and Illness Type** above (e.g., "fatal case was due to injury resulting from fall" or "death resulted from respiratory conditions").

_____

Before you continue...

Look at the total ***Number of Cases*** you entered in Column H above.

➤ If you had **NO** cases in Column H, you are finished with the survey. Go to ***Contact Information*** on the Back Cover.
➤ If you had cases in Column H, Go to ***Part 2: Reporting Cases with Days Away from Work.***

Appendix B

Technical Notes

Scope of the Survey

The survey was composed of selected employers in the state of North Carolina who had 11 or more employees, and employers with 10 or fewer employees who had been prenotified to keep records in 2002 for participation in the survey. The survey relates to employers in the following industry divisions: agriculture, forestry and fishing (SICs 01–02, 07–09); mining (SICs 10–14); construction (SICs 15–17); manufacturing (SICs 20–39); transportation and public utilities (SICs 40–49, except SIC 43); wholesale trade (SICs 50–51); retail trade (SICs 52–59); finance, insurance and real estate (SICs 60–67); services (SICs 70–89, except SIC 88); and public administration (SICs 91–97).

All classes of employees (part-time, full-time, casual, etc.) in these industries were covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, private households, federal government employees and farmers employing fewer than 11 employees. The Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, provided data conforming to the OSHA definitions for employers covered by the Mine Safety and Health Acts. Data for railroad employees were provided by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Questionnaires were mailed to 8,423 sample units. A number of these units were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for other locations, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or because the survey form itself was not mailable due to an inadequate address. The original and follow-up mailings and telephone calls resulted in 7,661 usable questionnaires for a usable survey rate of 99.7 percent.

Estimating Procedures

Estimates of injury and illness data were obtained for each sampled industry by weighting the data of each reporting unit by the inverse of the sampling ratio for the cell in each industry employment size group (i.e., sampling cell). Each of these sampling cells was adjusted for nonresponse. The aggregate data for the industry were then adjusted for new businesses in the industry by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation.

Industrial Classification

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the more important product or activity. The data were tabulated according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

Appendix C

Glossary

Average lost workdays per lost workday case. The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Benchmarking. The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Cooperative program. A program jointly conducted by a state and the federal government to collect occupational injury and illness statistics.

Establishment. A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, each activity is treated as a separate establishment.

Fatality. Any occupational injury or illness that results in death regardless of time between the injury and death or the length of the illness.

First aid treatment. One-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Hours worked. The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but not including vacations, holidays, sick leave and all other nonwork time even though paid.

Incidence rate. Number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:

(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays.

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Lost workdays. The number of lost workdays should not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked even though able to work.

1. Days away from work—The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which an employee would have worked but could not because of occupational injury or illness.
2. Days of restricted work activity—The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness:
   a. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis, or
   b. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time, or
   c. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Medical treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does NOT include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Occupational illness. Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on form OSHA No. 300.

(M2) Occupational skin disease or disorders
Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(M3) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents
Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(M4) Poisonings (systemic effects of toxic materials)
Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(M5) All other occupational illnesses
Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, X-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); noise-induced hearing loss; carpal tunnel, Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration or pressure; anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, etc.

Occupational injury. Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., that results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Ratio estimator. An estimator that involves the ratio of two variates; i.e., a ratio whose numerator and denominator are both subject to sampling errors.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. An injury or illness is recordable if it results in one or more of the following: Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; days away from work; restricted work activity; transfer to another job; medical treatment beyond first aid; loss of consciousness; significant injury or illness diagnosed by a PLHCP.

Report form. Refers to survey form BLS-9300, which is completed and returned by the selected sample unit.

Sampling cell (strata). The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit or 4-digit industries, according to the degree.

Statistical grant agencies. Those agencies designated by a state's governor to participate in the BLS federal-state statistical program. The states and jurisdictions share half the costs with the federal government in collecting, processing and analyzing a body of data relevant to administering federal and state occupational safety and health legislation. In North Carolina, the statistical grant agency is the N.C. Department of Labor.

Work environment. The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work, whether on or off the employer's premises.

Appendix D

OSHA Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Basic recording concepts and guides are included in the forms package the respondents receive. The following summarizes the major recording concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

An Injury or Illness Is Considered Work Related If It Results From an Event or Exposure in the Work Environment. The Work Environment Is Primarily Composed of:

(1) The employer's premises.
(2) Other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. When an employee is off the employers premises, work relationship must be established; when on the premises, this relationship is presumed. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment, not only the primary work facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities. In addition to physical location, equipment or materials used in the course an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.

Basic Recordability Criteria

Record those work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:
DEATH,
LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS,
MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID,
DAYS AWAY FROM WORK,
RESTRICTION OF WORK, OR
TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB.

Record significant work-related injuries or illness:
CANCER,
CHRONIC IRREVERSIBLE DISEASES,
FRACTURED OR CRACKED BONE, OR
PUNCTURED EARDRUM

Record the following conditions when they are work-related:

NEEDLESTICK INJURY OR CUT FROM A SHARP when contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.

Any case requiring **MEDICAL REMOVAL** under the OSHA standard.

TB INFECTION as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a PLHCP when there is an EXPOSURE TO A KNOWN CASE of active TB.

HEARING LOSS as evidenced by a 25-dB shift in hearing.

What Is Medical Treatment?

Is any treatment recognized by the medical profession that is **NOT** listed under First Aid. Medical treatment does not include visit to PLHCP for observation only or diagnostic tests.

What Is First Aid?

This is a finite list of all procedures that are considered first aid. If a treatment is not listed here, then it is considered to be medical treatment. It does not matter who administers the treatment or how many times a treatment is administered:

- Use of **NONPRESCRIPTION MEDICATION at NONPRESCRIPTION STRENGTH**
- **TETANUS IMMUNIZATIONS**
- **CLEANING, FLUSHING or SOAKING THERAPY**
- Wound coverings such as Band-Aids, gauze pads, butterfly bandages, steri-strips
- Using **HOT** and **COLD** Therapy
- **NON-RIGID** means of support
- **TEMPORARY IMMOBILIZATION DEVICE** used to transport accident victims

- **DRILLING** a fingernail/toenail, or **DRAINING FLUID** from a blister
- **EYEPATCHES**
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE EYE** if only irrigation or cotton swab is required
- Removal of **FOREIGN BODIES** from wound, by tweezers, cotton swab or other simple technique
- **FINGERGUARDS**
- **MASSAGES**
- **DRINKING FLUIDS** for the relief of heat

Appendix E

Instructions for Computing Incidence Rates for an Individual Firm

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. A company may then compare its own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience in its industry in North Carolina or the nation.

To calculate an overall incidence rate, the formula requires:

(a) Number of injuries and illnesses—
Determine the number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses by adding totals for Columns 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 13 of the OSHA No. 200.

(b) Total number of hours actually worked—
Do not include any non-work time (even though paid) such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. For employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., estimate on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday.

The formula for computing the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses is:

$$\frac{\text{(a) Number of injuries and illnesses}}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} \times 200{,}000 = \text{Incidence rate}$$

This incidence rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or per 100 full-time employees.

Example: XYZ Company

The XYZ Company experienced 6 recordable injuries and illnesses during a calendar year. The total hours worked by all employees during this period were 130,000.

$$\frac{6 \times 200{,}000}{130{,}000} = 9.2$$

Therefore, the XYZ Company, experienced a rate of 9.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees during the calendar year.

To compute an incidence rate for your own firm, enter the data in the appropriate blanks below and complete the formula.

$$\frac{\text{(a) _____} \times 200{,}000}{\text{(b) _____ Total hours worked}} = \frac{\text{Incidence rate for your firm}}{\text{_____ (round to nearest tenth)}}$$

This formula is the basis for computing all incidence rates not only for North Carolina but throughout the nation.

NOTE: To compute incidence rates for

1. Injuries only (columns 1, 2 and 6);
2. Illnesses only (columns 8, 9 and 13);
3. Lost workday cases (columns 2 and 9);
4. Nonfatal cases without lost workdays (columns 6 and 13); or
5. Number of lost workdays (columns 4, 5, 11 and 12)

replace the number of injuries and illnesses, (a) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed.

Incidence rates may also be computed monthly, quarterly, semiannually or by department. The formula (including the constant 200,000) remains the same. However, the time frame or department used for the number of injuries, illnesses or other measure (figure (a) in the formula) should correspond to the hours worked (figure (b) in the formula).

Example: To compute a monthly rate, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month as (a) and the number of employee hours worked for that month as (b).

Appendix F

Comments

In an effort to continue to improve this publication, we are interested in your comments and suggestions.

Overall, did you find this publication well-organized and easy to understand? Did it meet your particular needs?

_____

_____

What features did you find helpful and what additional features would you like to see in future publications?

_____

_____

Any other suggestions or comments?_____

_____

_____

Order Form

Please send me the following material at no charge:

_____ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in North Carolina, 2002

_____ Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Form OSHA 300)

_____ Supplementary Record of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Form OSHA 301)

_____ Poster: North Carolina Workplace Laws: Notice to Employees

Address label (Please type or print)

Name _____

Firm _____

Street address _____

City and state_____ ZIP _____

All requests should be directed to N.C. Department of Labor, Safety and Health Survey Section, Research and Policy Division, 1101 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1101.

NOTE: The booklets ***Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*** **and** ***A Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*** **are no longer available for free distribution.** Copies are available for purchase at **$6.00 per copy** from the following address: **Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328, Reference No. 029-016-00165-4, Telephone: (202) 512-1800; Fax: (202) 512-2250.**

This report was prepared by the Research and Policy Division, Allen McNeely, division director, and Eddie Cotten, manager of the Occupational Safety and Health Survey Section. Assisting with the collection of data for the report were Terry Kramer, Nancy Dean and Carolyn Peppers.

Appendix G

Footnotes

[1] To maintain the comparability with the rest of the series, a statistical method was developed for generating the estimates to represent the small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed for 1983 and 1984. The estimating procedure involved averaging the data reported by small employers for the 1980, 1981 and 1982 surveys.

[2] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays, per 100 full-time workers, and were calculated as:

(N/EH) × 200,000, where:

N	=	number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays
EH	=	total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000	=	base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees and federal government employees.

[4] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[5] Excludes federal government employees.

[6] SOURCE: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry, 2002, U.S. Department of Labor News Release 03-913.

[7] Totals for divisions and 2- and 3-digit SIC codes include data for industries not shown separately.

[8] The data in this table are based on the **Standard Industrial Classification Manual,** 1987 Edition.

[9] Beginning with 1994, data no longer include fatalities. Because of rounding, the difference between the total and the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not reflect the fatality rate.

[10] Data conforming to OSHA definitions for nonmetal mining (SIC 14) were provided 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.

[11] Beginning with 1994, data no longer include fatalities. Because of rounding, the sum of lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total cases.

[12] Data represents cases with days away from work, restricted or job transfer.

Notes: n.a. = data not available.

Dashes indicate no data reported.
Asterisks indicate incidence rates less than 0.05 per 100 full-time workers.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Source: N.C. Department of Labor, Safety and Health Survey Section

N.C. Department of Labor
Safety and Health Survey Section
Research and Policy Division

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