Table 2. Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
Alabama	330	6	Eating and drinking places (32%) Grocery stores (16%)	Fall on same level (23%) Overexertion in lifting (18%) Struck by object not elsewhere classified (12%)
Alaska	86	3	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (17%) Grocery stores (16%) Misc. food prep. and kindred products (16%)**	Inhalation of caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (17%) Struck against stationary object (16%)
Arizona	592	2	Eating and drinking places (71%)	Struck by object (37%) Fall on same level (19%)
Arkansas	238	6	Eating and drinking places (40%) Grocery stores (13%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (26%) Overexertion in lifting (16%) Contact with hot objects or substances (11%)
California	1,418	2	Eating and drinking places (30%) Social services (24%)††	Contact with hot objects or substances (21%) Bodily reaction and exertion, unspecified (13%) Bodily reaction (12%)
Connecticut	220	4	Grocery stores (33%) Eating and drinking places (28%)	Fall on same level (24%) Overexertion in lifting (11%)
Delaware	39	5	Eating and drinking places (46%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (20%) Overexertion in lifting (14%)

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued). Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
Florida	1,527	3	Eating and drinking places (34%) Grocery stores (23%) Misc. amusement and rec. services (13%)‡‡	Fall on same level (27%) Overexertion (18%) Struck against object (12%)
Georgia	499	3	Eating and drinking places (42%) Grocery stores (16%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (30%) Contact with hot objects or substances (16%)
Hawaii	141	4	Construction—special trade contractors (22%)§§	Contact with hot objects or substances (33%) Overexertion (21%) Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall (10%)
Indiana	706	3	Eating and drinking places (45%) Food stores (15%) Health services (14%)	Fall on same level (25%) Overexertion (18%) Contact with hot objects (16%)
Iowa	340	3	Eating and drinking places (47%) Grocery stores (13%) Nursing and personal care facilities (10%)	Struck by falling object (23%) Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall (13%)
Kansas	225	3	Eating and drinking places (53%)	Overexertion (19%) Struck against stationary object (11%) Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (10%)
Kentucky	490	3	Eating and drinking places (54%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (25%) Contact with hot objects or substances (15%) Overexertion (10%)

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued). Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
Louisiana	175	4	Grocery stores (37%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (23%) Overexertion in lifting (23%) Struck by falling object (16%)
Maine	93	4	Grocery stores (37%)	Overexertion in lifting (30%) Struck against stationary object (16%) Caught in running equipment or machinery (12%)
Maryland	425	2	Eating and drinking places (50%)	Struck against object (24%) Struck by falling object (20%) Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (17%)
Massachusetts	519	4	Eating and drinking places (32%) Grocery stores (22%) Department stores (10%)	Overexertion in lifting (20%) Struck by slipping handheld object (10%)
Michigan	544	4	Department stores (14%) Grocery stores (10%)	Struck against stationary object (25%) Overexertion (13%) Fall on same level (11%)
Minnesota	336	4	Grocery stores (19%) Nursing and personal care facilities (11%)	Fall on same level (11%)
Mississippi	227	3	Eating and drinking places (43%) Grocery stores (16%)	Contact with hot objects or substances (18%) Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (15%) Struck by slipping handheld object (14%)

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued). Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
Missouri	615	5	Eating and drinking places (53%) Grocery stores (12%)	Fall on same level (21%) Struck against stationary object (17%) Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall (11%)
Montana	84	4	General merchandise stores (12%)	Skin contact with caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (22%) Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall (13%) Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects (12%)
Nebraska	440	1	Wholesale groceries and related products (10%)	Struck by falling object (65%) Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (11%)
Nevada	159	5	Eating and drinking places (27%) Hotels and motels (31%) Misc. amusement and rec. services (12%)‡‡	Inhalation of caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (23%) Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (19%) Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall (12%)
New Jersey	248	3	Grocery stores (27%)	Fall on same level (28%) Overexertion in lifting (16%) Caught in running equipment or machinery (13%)
New Mexico	231	2	Eating and drinking places (58%) Grocery stores (18%)	Skin contact with caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (20%) Overexertion not elsewhere classified (18%) Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (14%)

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued). Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
New York	1,060	6	Eating and drinking places (34%) Grocery stores (32%) Hospitals (10%)	Caught in or compressed by equipment or object (15%) Contact with hot objects or substances (13%) Fall on same level (13%)
North Carolina	947	3	Eating and drinking places (51%) Grocery stores (11%)	Fall on same level (29%) Struck against stationary object (13%) Overexertion in lifting (10%)
Oklahoma	383	4	Eating and drinking places (60%) Grocery stores (13%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (22%) Contact with hot objects or substances (20%) Overexertion in lifting (14%)
Oregon	410	2	Eating and drinking places (57%)	Struck by slipping handheld object (30%) Struck against object (19%) Slip, trip, loss of balance—without fall (10%)
Pennsylvania	719	3	Eating and drinking places (27%) Grocery stores (16%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (25%) Overexertion in lifting (13%) Struck by slipping handheld object (10%)
Rhode Island	158	2	Eating and drinking places (53%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (31%) Contact with hot objects or substances (24%) Struck by swinging or slipping objects (16%)
South Carolina	234	2	Grocery stores (29%) Misc. amusement and rec. services (15%)‡‡	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (21%) Overexertion in lifting (11%) Struck by swinging or slipping objects (10%)

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued). Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
Tennessee	859	4	Eating and drinking places (62%)	Fall on same level (23%) Contact with hot objects or substances (22%) Overexertion in lifting (16%)
Texas	992	3	Eating and drinking places (46%) Grocery stores (19%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (21%) Overexertion (21%) Struck by slipping handheld object (11%)
Utah	303	3	Grocery stores (14%) Hotels and motels (11%)	Fall on same level (29%) Struck against stationary object (12%) Contact with hot objects or substances (11%)
Vermont	24	1	Hotels and motels (27%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (27%) Exposure to sun (22%) Struck by slipping handheld object (21%)
Virginia	686	3	Eating and drinking places (39%)	Overexertion (28%) Struck by falling object (14%) Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (11%)
Washington	361	2	Eating and drinking places (62%) Grocery stores (17%)	Struck against object (27%) Fall on same level (21%) Overexertion in lifting (17%)
Wisconsin	435	4	Eating and drinking places (37%)	Fall on same level to floor, walkway, etc. (18%) Overexertion in lifting (14%) Contact with hot objects or substances (13%)

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued). Work injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for children under age 18, by State—42 States, 1993*

State†	Estimated frequency	Median days away from work	Frequent industries‡ (% total cases)	Frequent events and exposures§ (% total cases)
Wyoming	43	6	General merchandise stores (17%)	Fall through roof surface (28%) Contact with hot objects or substances (14%) Skin contact with caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances (14%)

*Data are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

†Data are not available from Colorado, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and West Virginia because the samples in these States were not designed to generate State-specific estimates.

‡Office of Management and Budget. Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office, 1982. This is a hierarchical coding structure; both specific and collapsed codes are presented in the table, depending on the available data for each State. Top three industries accounting for at least 10% each of cases are reported.

§Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures 1992: Code Descriptions. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor. This is a hierarchical coding structure; both specific and collapsed codes are presented in the table, depending on the available data for each State. Top three events accounting for at least 10% each of cases are reported.

**Includes the manufacture of the following products: canned and cured fish and seafoods; prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafoods; roasted coffee; potato chips, corn chips, and similar snacks; manufactured ice; macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles.

††Includes establishments providing social services and rehabilitation services to those persons with social or personal problems requiring special services and to the handicapped and the disadvantaged, including job training and vocational rehabilitation services.

‡‡Includes the following services: physical fitness facilities; public golf courses; coin-operated amusement devices; amusement parks; membership sports and recreation clubs etc.

§§Includes special trade contractors who undertake activities of a type that are specialized either to building construction, or to both building and nonbuilding projects. These activities include painting, electrical work, carpentry work, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, roofing, and sheet metal work.