

Number of Injury and Illness Cases in Private Industry with Days Away from Work¹ Among Hispanic Workers, 1995 – 2009

Year	Number of Hispanic Worker Cases	Percent of Total Injury and Illness Cases
1995	191,665	9.4
1996	169,300	9.0
1997	187,221	10.2
1998	179,399	10.4
1999	182,896	10.7
2000	186,029	11.2
2001	191,959	12.5
2002 ²	180,419	12.6
2003 ³	161,330	12.3
2004 ³	164,390	13.1
2005 ³	163,440	13.2
2006 ³	159,440	13.5
2007 ³	157,320	13.6
2008 ³	145,870	13.5
2009 ³	125,790	13.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. They do not include cases involving only restricted work activity.

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

³Classification of workers by race and ethnicity was revised in 2003 to conform to other government data. One result of this revision is that individuals may be categorized in more than one race or ethnic group. Cases reflected here are for those who reported *Hispanic or Latino only* and *Hispanic or Latino and other race*. Race and ethnicity data reporting is not mandatory in the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. This resulted in 30 percent or more of the cases not reporting race and ethnicity in 2003 through 2009.

Note: Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, which became effective Jan. 1, 2002, the estimates from the 2002 BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are not comparable with those from previous years. Among the changes that could affect comparisons are: changes to the list of low-hazard industries that are exempt from recordkeeping, employers are no longer required to record all illnesses regardless of severity, there is a new category of injuries/illnesses diagnosed by a physician or health care professional, changes to the definition of first aid and days away from work are recorded as calendar days.