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WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2005

Nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 4.6 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers among private industry employers in 2005, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor. This was a decline from the rate of 4.8 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers reported by the BLS for 2004. The rate resulted from a total of 4.2 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry workplaces during 2005, relatively unchanged compared to 2004, and a 2 percent increase in the number of hours worked. Incidence rates for injuries and illnesses combined declined significantly in 2005 for most case types, with the exception of cases with days away from work. (See table 1 and chart 2.)

This release is the second in a series of three releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2005. The first release, in August 2006, covered work-related fatalities from the 2005 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In November 2006, a third release will provide details from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses on the more seriously injured and ill workers and on the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. "More seriously" is defined in this survey as cases requiring at least one day away from work to recuperate.

Goods-producing industries as a whole had an injury and illness incidence rate of 6.2 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, while service-providing industries had a rate of 4.1 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers. The incidence rate for goods-producing industries declined by 0.3 cases and the rate for service-providing industries fell by 0.1 case per 100 equivalent full-time workers compared to the rates reported for 2004. Among goods-producing

Note on expanded data on the Internet: BLS released two new web-based tools this past year for analyzing occupational injury and illness data. **Profiles on the Web** (<http://data.bls.gov/GOT/servlet/InitialPage>) provides access to injury and illness data by industry, demographic characteristics, and case characteristics and will be updated soon to include prior years' data. A second Web tool (<http://data.bls.gov/IIRC/>) allows employers to compute their own injury and illness incidence rate for safety management purposes and compare their rate to the rate for their industry.

industry sectors, incidence rates during 2005 ranged from 3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in mining to 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in construction and in manufacturing. (See table 1.) While rates among service-providing industry sectors ranged up to 7.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing, finance and insurance had the lowest rate within this domain at 1.0 case. Despite this low rate, finance and insurance was the only industry sector to experience a statistically significant increase in the overall incidence rate in 2005, rising by 0.1 case per 100 full-time workers.

Small establishments (those employing 1 to 10 workers) reported the lowest rate for injuries and illnesses combined (2.0 cases per 100 full-time workers), while mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers) reported the highest rate (5.8 cases per 100 full-time workers). (See table 3.) While incidence rates remained relatively unchanged for establishments employing fewer than 1,000 workers, the rate for large establishments (those employing 1,000 or more workers) declined significantly in 2005 to 5.2 cases per 100 full-time workers, down from 5.4 in 2004.

Fourteen industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses combined, accounted for slightly more than 1.9 million cases (46 percent) of the 4.2 million total. (See table 4.) These same fourteen industries also reported having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses in both of the previous two years. Hospitals (NAICS 622) has topped this group of industries in each of the last three years, followed by nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623). (NAICS is the North American Industry Classification System, which the Survey began using in 2003 as the means of classifying businesses by the type of activity in which they are primarily engaged.)

Approximately 2.2 million injuries and illnesses were cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; that is, they required recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. The remaining 2.0 million injuries and illnesses were other recordable cases that did not result in time away from work. (See table 2.) The incidence rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 2.4 cases per 100 workers, and the rate for other recordable cases was 2.2. Both of these rates decreased by 0.1 case per 100 equivalent full-time workers from 2004.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are comprised of two case types; those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restriction, and those requiring only job transfer or restriction. The latter case type may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on a worker's regular duties; for example, no heavy lifting. Separately, the rate for cases with days away from work was 1.4 cases per 100 workers (unchanged from 2004) and the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 1.0 case per 100 workers (down from 1.1 cases in 2004). The rate in manufacturing for cases with job transfer or restriction (2.0) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (1.5). (See chart 1.) Among the remaining industry sectors included in this chart, the rate for cases with days away from work was higher than the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction.

Chart 1. Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and selected industry sector, 2005

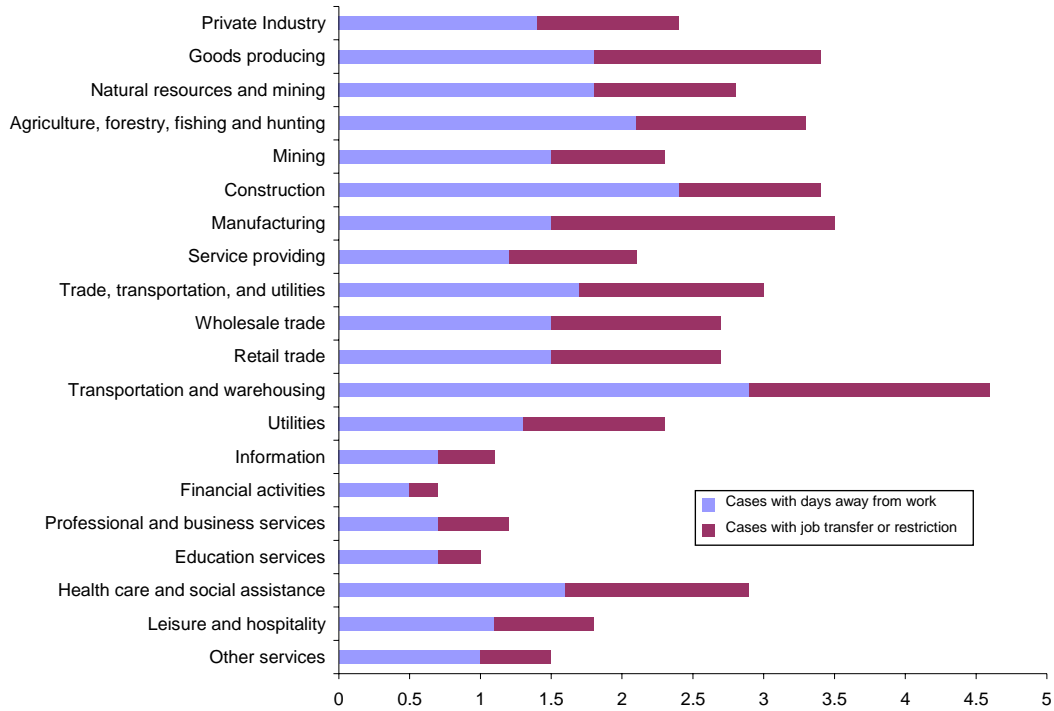
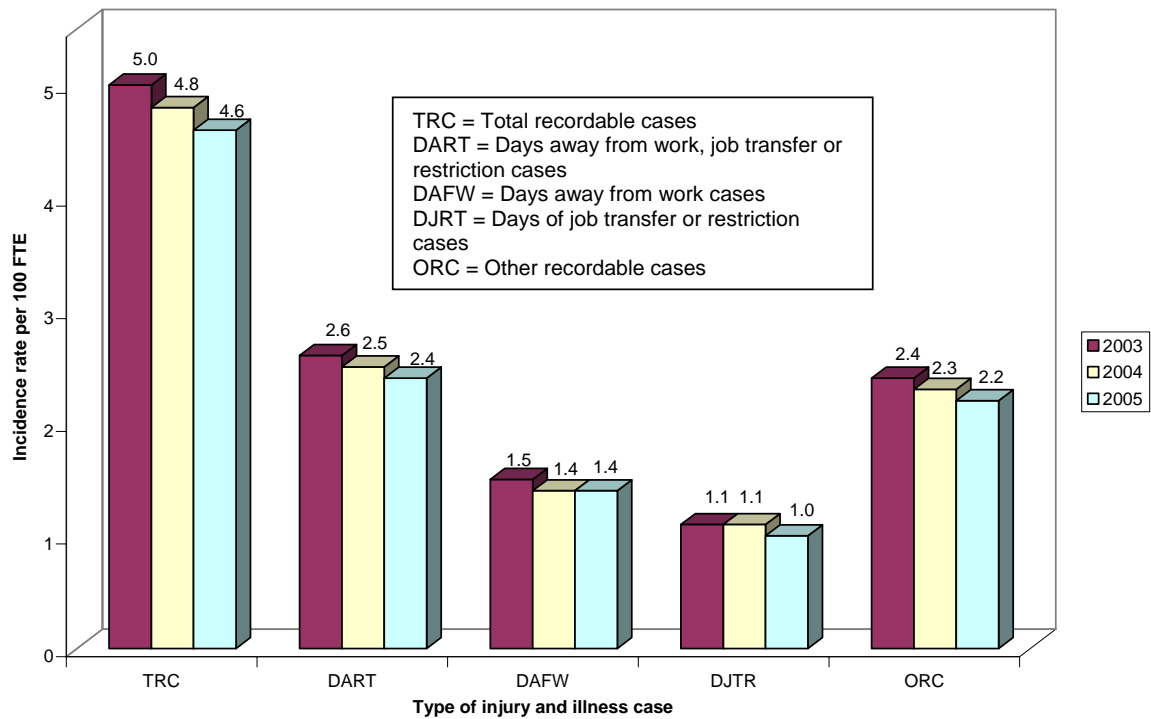
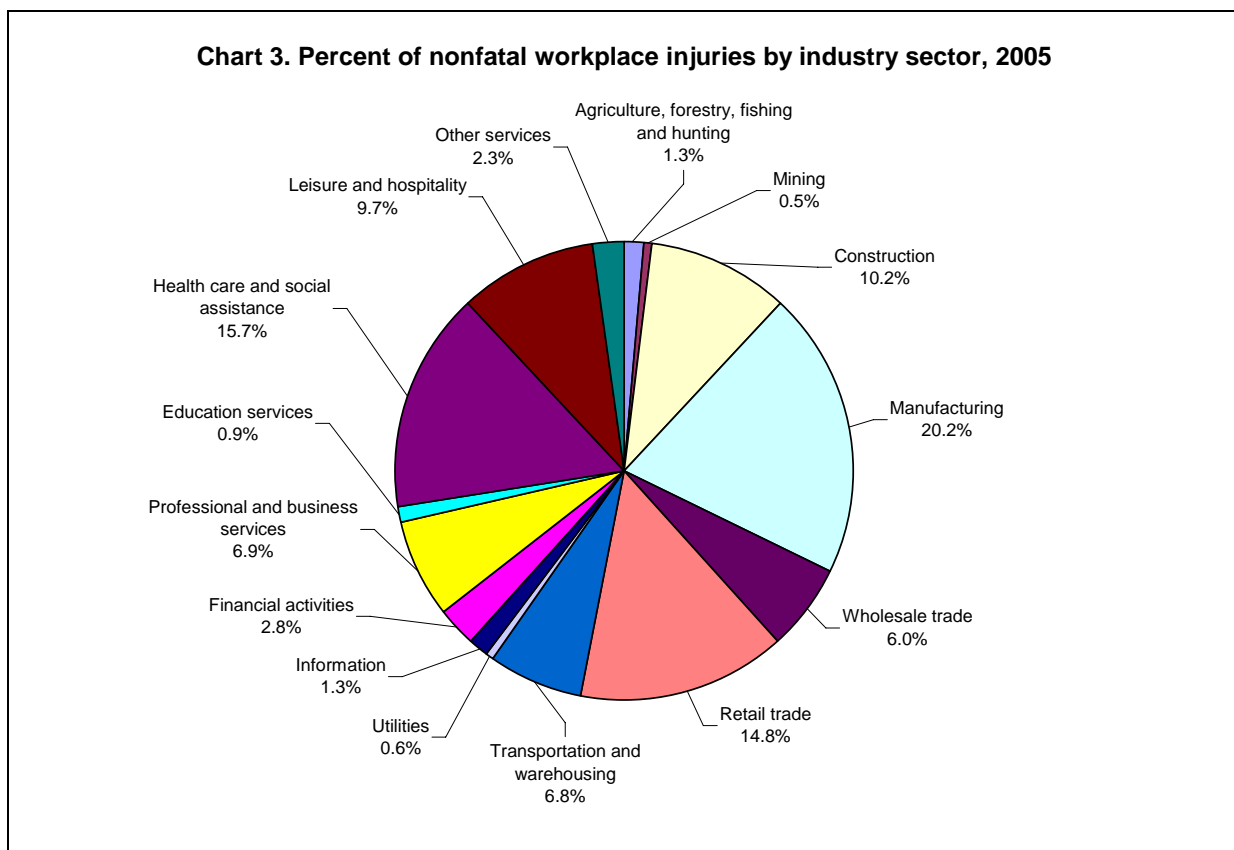


Chart 2. Nonfatal injury and illness incidence rates by case type, 2003 -- 2005



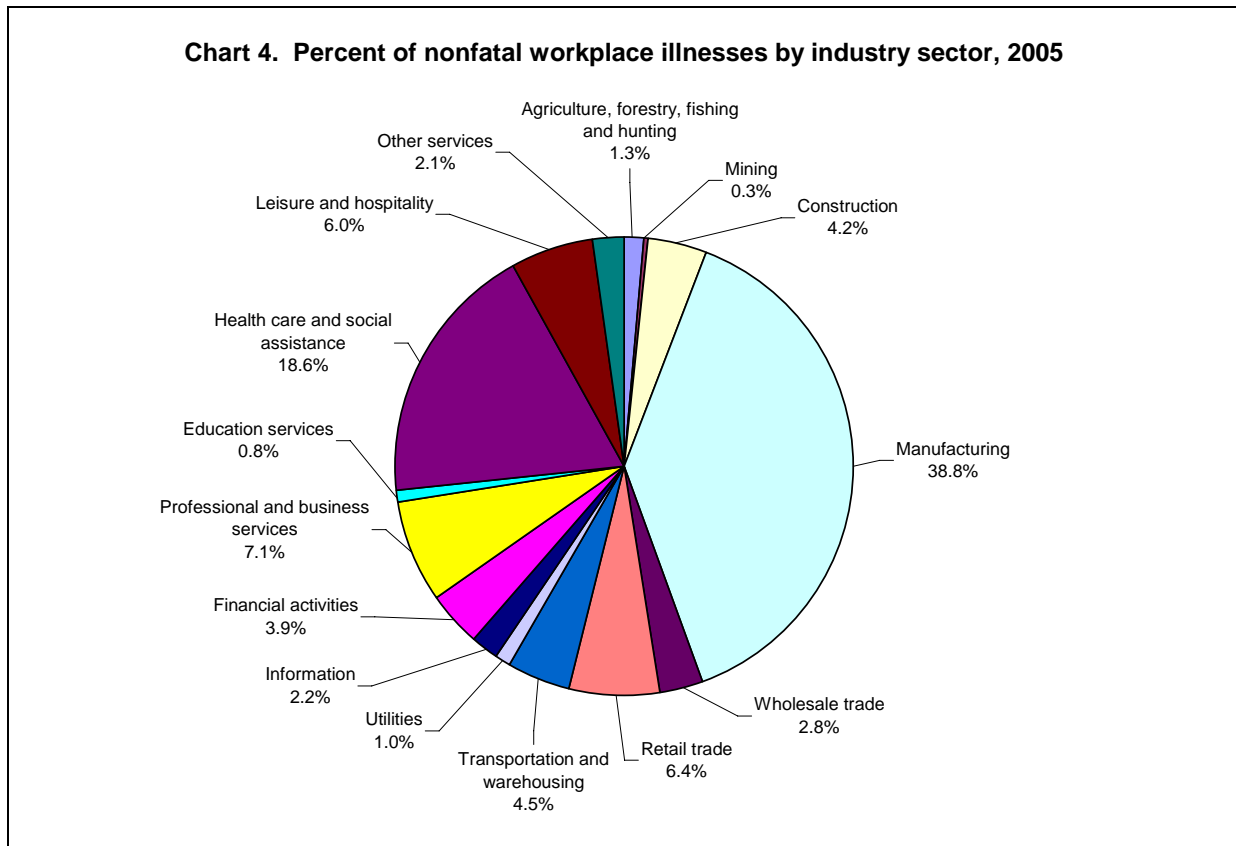
Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 4.2 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2005, approximately 4.0 million (94.2 percent) were injuries. Of these 4.0 million injuries, 2.7 million (68 percent) occurred in service-providing industries which employed 79 percent of the private sector workforce covered by this survey. The remaining 1.3 million injuries (32 percent) occurred in goods-producing industries which accounted for only 21 percent of the private sector employment. (Employment data are derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.) The largest shares of injuries were in the manufacturing sector (20 percent), the health care and social assistance sector (16 percent), and the retail trade sector (15 percent). (See table 5 and chart 3.)



Illnesses. Workplace illnesses accounted for fewer than 6 percent of the 4.2 million injury and illness cases in 2005, unchanged from 2004. There were 242,500 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry in 2005, relatively unchanged from the 249,000 cases in 2004. Service-providing industries accounted for approximately 55 percent of these cases, while goods-producing industries accounted for 45 percent. The manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 39 percent of all newly reported cases of occupational illnesses. (See table 6 and chart 4.) The “All other illnesses” category accounted for 63 percent of total illness cases in 2005, compared to over 65 percent in 2004. Both the number of cases and the incidence rate of “All other illnesses” in private industry experienced a statistically significant decline in

2005, while the remaining categories of illness remained relatively unchanged. Beginning with the 2004 calendar year, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) included “Hearing loss” as a separate illness category. Hearing loss accounted for 11 percent of all illnesses in 2005, relatively unchanged from 2004. Prior to 2004, hearing loss cases were included in the “All other illnesses” category.



The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions (for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens) often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey’s illness measures. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those that are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

Industry Sectors at a Glance

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. This industry includes a broad range of establishments engaged in such activities as growing and farming of fruits, vegetables, and flowers to animal ranching and farming, growth and harvesting of timber, and the commercial fishing and hunting and trapping of fish and game from their natural habitats. This small sector accounted for slightly less than one percent of private sector employment and slightly more than one percent of all injury and illness cases in 2005. While the incidence rate for this industry

sector (6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers) was significantly higher than that of private industry in 2005, the rate, as well as the number of injury and illness cases, remained relatively unchanged from 2004.

Mining. Estimates for this industry sector include data obtained from the Mine Safety and Health Administration, as well as data for oil and gas extraction (NAICS 211) and related support activities collected as part of this survey. The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses in this industry sector (3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers) was significantly lower than that of private industry in 2005. The number of injury and illness cases, as well as the incidence rate in this sector, remained relatively unchanged compared to 2004. However, the incidence rate for cases that involved days of job transfer or restriction rose significantly in 2005 to 0.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, compared to 0.6 cases in 2004.

Construction. The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses in this industry sector was 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2005, relatively unchanged from 2004. Specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238), defined as those establishments whose primary activity is performing specific functions involved in building construction, such as masonry, roofing, electrical, plumbing, and painting, accounted for the majority of both employment (64 percent) and of injury and illness cases (68 percent) and reported the highest rate of injuries and illnesses (6.8 cases per 100 workers) among the three-digit NAICS industries within construction. The number of cases and the incidence rates remained relatively unchanged in 2005 for the two remaining three-digit NAICS industries within construction—construction of buildings (NAICS 236) and heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237). Among four-digit NAICS industries within specialty trade contractors, workers employed in foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors (NAICS 2381) reported the highest rate in 2005 at 8.5 cases per 100 workers. Of the eight industries within NAICS 2381, rates ranged from 6.8 cases per 100 workers for masonry contractors (NAICS 238140) to 13.4 cases per 100 workers for framing contractors (NAICS 238130) in 2005.

Manufacturing. More than 1 in 5 injury and illnesses cases reported in private industry, and nearly 2 in 5 illnesses, occurred in manufacturing in 2005, although this industry accounted for only about 13 percent of private sector employment. While the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses for this sector (6.3 cases per 100 workers) declined by 0.3 cases compared to 2004, the rate remained significantly higher than that of overall private industry in 2005. Three manufacturing industries were among the fourteen private sector industries reporting 100,000 or more cases in 2005. Transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) with 146,800 cases, fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332) with 121,800 cases, and food manufacturing (NAICS 311) with 114,200 cases, accounted for nearly 43 percent of all cases reported in manufacturing, but only one-third of manufacturing employment in 2005. The injury and illness rate for each of these industries was significantly higher than that for the manufacturing sector as a whole. Among these three industries, only the rate for food manufacturing changed significantly in 2005, falling by 0.5 cases to 7.7 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Wholesale and Retail trade. Wholesale trade and Retail trade sectors accounted for approximately 1 in 5 private sector employees and an equal number of injury and illness cases in

2005. While the incidence rates for wholesale trade remained unchanged at 4.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, both the number and the rate of injury and illness cases in retail trade declined in 2005. With significant declines in the number of cases and in the rates among electronics and appliance stores (NAICS 443) and sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (NAICS 451), the rate for retail trade fell by 0.3 cases to 5.0 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Transportation and warehousing. This industry includes establishments engaged in transportation of passengers and freight via air, water, rail, and ground, as well as warehousing and storage of goods, sightseeing transportation, and various related support activities. This sector accounted for nearly 7 percent of all private industry injury and illness cases in 2005, but made up only 4 percent of employment. While the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses in this industry sector (7.0 cases per 100 workers) remained relatively unchanged compared to 2004, the rate for this sector was significantly higher than that of total private industry in 2005. None of the ten three-digit NAICS industries within this industry sector experienced significant changes in their injury and illness incidence rate in 2005.

Utilities. This sector comprises establishments that provide electric power, natural gas, water, and sewage removal. This relatively small industry sector accounted for only about one-half of one percent of private industry employment and injury and illness cases in 2005. The injury and illness incidence rate for utilities (4.6 cases per 100 full-time workers) was not significantly different from the previous year; however, the number of cases reported in the industry did decline significantly in 2005. Incidence rates for industries in this sector ranged from 4.0 cases per 100 workers in electric power generation, transmission, and distribution (NAICS 2211) to 7.6 cases for water, sewage, and other systems (NAICS 2213).

Information. This sector, which includes industries such as motion picture and sound recording, telecommunications, Internet service providers, and publishing and broadcasting, accounted for 1.4 percent of all private industry injury and illness cases, compared to 2.8 percent of employment. Establishments in this industry sector reported injuries and illnesses at a rate of 2.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2005, relatively unchanged from the previous year but significantly lower than the rate for private industry as a whole (4.6). One-third of information sector employees were employed in telecommunications (NAICS 517) and another 29 percent were employed in publishing industries (except Internet, NAICS 511). Together these two industries accounted for over 72 percent of all injury and illness cases reported in information in 2005. Incidence rates in this sector ranged from 0.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in Internet publishing and broadcasting (NAICS 516) to 2.6 cases in telecommunications.

Financial activities. This aggregate encompasses two NAICS sectors—finance and insurance and real estate and rental and leasing. Establishments in these sectors reported 120,600 injuries and illnesses in 2005, resulting in a total recordable case rate of 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. These two sectors accounted for nearly 3 percent of all private industry injury and illness cases in 2005, but represented about 7.3 percent of total private sector employment. The majority (about 55 percent) of the injuries and illnesses in financial activities occurred in real estate and rental and leasing, which only employed one-quarter of the workers in the aggregate. The real estate and rental and leasing sector experienced a significantly higher rate of total recordable injuries and illnesses than did the finance and insurance sector, with rates

of 3.7 cases per 100 full-time workers and 1.0 case per 100 full-time workers, respectively, in 2005. Both of these sectors experienced rates below that of total private industry (4.6 cases per 100 full-time workers) in 2005.

Professional and business services. The three NAICS sectors included in this industry aggregate—professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services—accounted for more than 15 percent of private sector employment, but less than 7 percent of all injury and illness cases and experienced injuries and illnesses at a rate of 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2005. This rate was well below that for all private industry (4.6 cases) and was unchanged from the previous year. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for nearly 57 percent of all cases in professional and business services, but less than 39 percent of employment and experienced a higher rate of injuries and illnesses (3.7 cases per 100 full-time workers) than the other two industry sectors within this aggregate. Within administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, waste management and remediation services (NAICS 562) experienced injuries and illnesses at a rate higher than that of the sector as a whole, reporting a rate of 7.1 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Education services and Health care and social assistance. While the incidence rate for education services remained relatively unchanged in 2005, the rate in health care and social assistance declined by 0.3 cases to 5.9 cases per 100 full-time employees. Health care and social assistance is composed of four three-digit NAICS industries—ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621), hospitals (NAICS 622), nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623), and social assistance (NAICS 624). The decline in the incidence rate for health care and social assistance was driven by the decline in both the number of cases and the incidence rate for ambulatory health care services, which reported 11 percent fewer cases and a rate that fell by 0.5 cases to 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2005. Incidence rates for the remaining three-digit NAICS industries in health care and social assistance were not significantly different in 2005. Of the fourteen industries reporting 100,000 or more cases in 2005, three were in the health care and social assistance sector—hospitals (NAICS 622) with 281,500 cases, nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) with 209,100 cases, and ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621) with 110,600 cases. Hospitals has topped the list of industries reporting 100,000 or more cases since this survey began tabulating NAICS-based estimates in 2003. The rate of illnesses experienced by workers in hospitals was 66.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, compared to 26.7 cases for all private industry in 2005.

Leisure and hospitality. This industry aggregate includes two NAICS sectors—arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation and food services. Accommodation and food services, including hotels and motels, restaurants, and drinking places, accounted for approximately 85 percent of employment and 82 percent of cases in this industry aggregate in 2005. Arts, entertainment, and recreation includes such industries as performance arts, spectator sports, performers and their respective agents and promoters, as well as museums, amusement parks, and gambling industries and accounted for the remaining 18 percent of cases and 15 percent of employment in this aggregate. While the injury and illness incidence rates for these sectors remained relatively unchanged from 2004, the rate for arts, entertainment, and recreation

(6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers) in 2005 was higher than the rate for accommodation and food services (4.5 cases per 100 workers). Nearly 61 percent (241,300) of all injury and illness cases reported in leisure and hospitality occurred in food service and drinking places (NAICS 722). Two industries within accommodation and food services were among fourteen industries in 2005 that reported 100,000 or more cases in each of the last three years. Full-service restaurants (NAICS 7221), typically “sit-down” restaurants, and limited-service eating places (NAICS 7222), such as cafeterias or fast-food restaurants, reported 111,700 cases and 103,300 cases, respectively, in 2005. Neither of these industries experienced a significant change in the rate or count of total recordable cases in 2005.

Other services. This diverse industry sector comprises establishments that provide services, but are not accounted for elsewhere in the NAICS structure, including everything from repair and maintenance of automobiles to cemeteries and crematories to nail and beauty salons, dry cleaning, and religious, civic, professional, and similar organizations. Other services accounted for less than 4 percent of total private sector employment and only slightly more than 2 percent of all injury and illness cases in 2005. The incident rate of injuries and illnesses in this sector remained unchanged in 2005 at 3.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Repair and maintenance (NAICS 811) accounted for nearly half of all injury and illness cases reported in this sector.

Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports were collected from about 182,400 private industry establishments in 2005 and processed by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only and excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; Federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during the year. These records reflect not only the year’s injury and illness experience, but also the employer’s understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002. Effective January 1, 2004, OSHA further revised the recordkeeping rules by adding hearing loss as a separately identified illness category.

The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. While the overwhelming majority of newly reported illnesses are those that can easily be linked to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome), some long-term latent illnesses (for example, those resulting from exposure to carcinogens) are not adequately recognized and reported due to the difficulty in relating them to the workplace and are believed to be understated in the survey’s illness measures.

Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), respectively. MSHA has not adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2005. Therefore, estimates for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are not comparable with estimates for other industries. FRA adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements in June 2003. Therefore, estimates for railroad activities for 2005 can be compared to estimates for other industries. However, estimates for railroad activities in 2005 should not be compared to estimates for railroad activities from years prior to 2004.

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error was calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or the relative standard error. For example, the 2005 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 4.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.6 percent. The 95-percent confidence interval would be 4.6 plus or minus 1.2 percent (2 times 0.6 percent) or 4.54 to 4.66. One can be 95 percent confident that the "true" incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>. All findings in this release have been tested and found to be statistically significant using the 95-percent confidence interval.

The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any year can be influenced by the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked. The data also are subject to nonsampling error. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definition difficulties are examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Nonsampling errors are not measured. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to minimize nonsampling error in the survey.

Goods-producing industry sectors consist of the following: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing. Service-providing industry sectors include: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services (except public administration). BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System Manual*. Because of space limitations, a complete listing of these estimates is not possible in this release. The information is available from BLS staff on 202-691-6170 and from the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁶		109,127.0	4.6	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.2
Goods-producing⁶		22,897.1	6.2	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.8
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		1,517.7	5.1	2.9	1.8	1.0	2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁶	11	969.5	6.1	3.3	2.1	1.2	2.8
Crop production ⁶	111	428.3	5.7	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.7
Animal production ⁶	112	144.7	8.2	4.4	2.7	1.7	3.8
Forestry and logging	113	71.6	6.4	3.3	2.8	.5	3.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	9.2	4.2	2.6	2.3	.3	1.6
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	315.7	5.4	3.0	1.9	1.1	2.4
Mining ⁷	21	548.2	3.6	2.2	1.5	.8	1.4
Oil and gas extraction	211	124.4	2.1	1.2	.9	.3	.9
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	209.2	4.1	2.7	2.0	.7	1.4
Support activities for mining	213	214.6	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Construction		7,166.6	6.3	3.4	2.4	1.0	2.9
Construction	23	7,166.6	6.3	3.4	2.4	1.0	2.9
Construction of buildings	236	1,682.8	5.3	2.8	2.0	.8	2.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	921.5	5.6	3.1	2.1	1.1	2.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,562.3	6.8	3.6	2.6	1.1	3.2
Manufacturing		14,212.8	6.3	3.5	1.5	2.0	2.8
Manufacturing	31-33	14,212.8	6.3	3.5	1.5	2.0	2.8
Food manufacturing	311	1,479.2	7.7	4.9	1.6	3.4	2.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	192.0	8.1	5.4	2.5	2.9	2.7
Textile mills	313	222.4	4.4	2.3	.8	1.4	2.1
Textile product mills	314	171.2	4.9	2.8	.9	1.9	2.0
Apparel manufacturing	315	263.7	3.3	1.5	.8	.7	1.8
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	40.0	6.6	3.8	1.7	2.2	2.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	556.8	9.4	5.2	2.5	2.7	4.2
Paper manufacturing	322	486.2	4.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.9
Printing and related support activities	323	648.3	4.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.8
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.3	3.0	1.8	1.0	.8	1.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	874.8	3.2	1.8	.8	1.0	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	800.8	7.1	4.1	1.7	2.4	3.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	503.0	8.0	4.9	2.5	2.3	3.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	466.1	9.1	4.7	2.2	2.6	4.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,509.5	8.0	3.8	1.9	1.9	4.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,153.7	6.5	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,310.7	2.0	1.0	.5	.6	1.0
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	436.9	5.2	2.8	1.1	1.7	2.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,770.1	8.3	4.6	1.7	2.9	3.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	565.7	7.3	4.0	1.7	2.3	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	649.3	4.4	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.0
Service-providing		86,229.9	4.1	2.1	1.2	.9	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		25,564.9	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	2.2
Wholesale trade	42	5,724.8	4.5	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,981.1	4.1	2.2	1.3	.9	1.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,012.4	5.7	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	731.3	2.5	1.5	.8	.6	1.1
Retail trade	44-45	15,209.1	5.0	2.6	1.5	1.2	2.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,911.9	4.8	2.1	1.4	.7	2.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	572.9	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	531.0	2.4	1.3	.7	.7	1.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,265.9	7.5	3.9	2.1	1.8	3.6
Food and beverage stores	445	2,809.0	6.0	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.8
Health and personal care stores	446	945.5	2.4	1.2	.8	.4	1.2
Gasoline stations	447	866.5	3.5	1.7	1.2	.5	1.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,404.6	2.7	1.0	.6	.4	1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	649.0	3.3	1.3	.8	.5	2.0
General merchandise stores	452	2,918.9	6.7	3.9	1.7	2.2	2.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	908.5	3.6	2.0	1.2	.9	1.6
Nonstore retailers	454	425.5	4.6	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	4,077.7	7.0	4.6	2.9	1.7	2.4
Air transportation	481	505.0	9.9	7.5	5.3	2.2	2.4
Rail transportation ⁹	482	—	2.5	1.9	1.6	.2	.6
Water transportation	483	58.0	3.9	2.4	1.8	.6	1.5
Truck transportation	484	1,381.6	6.1	3.9	2.9	1.0	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	384.3	6.2	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.7
Pipeline transportation	486	37.7	2.1	.9	.6	.3	1.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.6	5.3	2.4	2.1	.3	2.9
Support activities for transportation	488	546.8	5.5	3.4	2.3	1.1	2.2
Couriers and messengers	492	559.1	11.6	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.6
Warehousing and storage	493	577.3	8.2	5.4	2.2	3.2	2.8
Utilities	22	553.3	4.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	2.3
Utilities	221	553.3	4.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	2.3
Information		3,064.0	2.1	1.1	.7	.4	1.0
Information	51	3,064.0	2.1	1.1	.7	.4	1.0
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	904.9	2.2	1.1	.7	.4	1.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	324.9	2.0	1.0	.6	.4	1.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	30.7	.2	(¹⁰)	—	—	.1
Telecommunications	517	998.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	.4	1.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	380.3	1.1	.5	.3	.2	.6
Other information services	519	49.6	1.2	.5	.3	.2	.7
Financial activities		7,994.2	1.7	.8	.5	.2	.9
Finance and insurance	52	5,879.7	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.6
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	20.8	1.8	.9	.5	.4	.9
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,852.1	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.7
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	786.7	.3	.1	.1	(¹¹)	.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,132.4	1.2	.4	.3	.1	.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	87.7	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,114.5	3.7	2.1	1.3	.7	1.6
Real estate	531	1,443.3	3.3	1.8	1.3	.5	1.5
Rental and leasing services	532	645.1	4.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	26.1	.9	.5	.5	(¹⁰)	.4
Professional and business services		16,732.9	2.4	1.2	.7	.5	1.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,979.3	1.4	.6	.4	.2	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,979.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,730.9	2.4	1.3	.6	.7	1.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8,022.7	3.7	2.0	1.3	.7	1.7
Administrative and support services	561	7,688.3	3.4	1.8	1.2	.6	1.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	334.4	7.1	4.7	2.7	2.0	2.4
Education and health services		16,385.7	5.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.9
Educational services	61	2,129.3	2.4	1.0	.7	.3	1.5
Educational services	611	2,129.3	2.4	1.0	.7	.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance	62	14,256.4	5.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	3.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,066.2	2.8	1.0	.6	.3	1.8
Hospitals	622	4,286.6	8.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	4.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,835.6	9.1	5.7	2.9	2.8	3.5
Social assistance	624	2,068.1	4.3	2.2	1.3	.9	2.1
Leisure and hospitality		12,687.5	4.7	1.8	1.1	.7	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,865.5	6.1	2.9	1.6	1.4	3.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	379.3	8.3	2.8	1.8	—	—
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	118.4	5.2	2.0	1.2	.8	3.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,367.8	5.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	2.6
Accommodation and food services	72	10,822.0	4.5	1.7	1.0	.6	2.8
Accommodation	721	1,806.8	6.1	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.8
Food services and drinking places	722	9,015.3	4.1	1.3	.9	.4	2.8
Other services		3,800.7	3.2	1.5	1.0	.5	1.7
Other services, except public administration	81	3,800.7	3.2	1.5	1.0	.5	1.7
Repair and maintenance	811	1,231.8	4.0	1.8	1.3	.6	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Personal and laundry services	812	1,271.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,297.3	2.7	1.1	.7	.3	1.7

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and

reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

¹¹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁵		109,127.0	4,214.2	2,184.8	1,234.7	950.1	2,029.4
Goods-producing⁵		22,897.1	1,387.6	756.4	394.1	362.3	631.2
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,517.7	76.9	43.2	27.9	15.3	33.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	969.5	54.6	29.5	18.9	10.6	25.1
Crop production ⁵	111	428.3	23.3	12.5	7.7	4.8	10.9
Animal production ⁵	112	144.7	13.1	7.0	4.3	2.8	6.1
Forestry and logging	113	71.6	4.1	2.1	1.8	.3	2.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	9.2	.3	.2	.2	(⁷)	.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	315.7	13.7	7.7	4.9	2.7	6.1
Mining ⁶	21	548.2	22.2	13.7	9.0	4.6	8.6
Oil and gas extraction	211	124.4	2.6	1.5	1.1	.4	1.1
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	209.2	10.1	6.8	5.0	1.8	3.4
Support activities for mining	213	214.6	9.6	5.5	3.0	2.5	4.1
Construction		7,166.6	414.9	222.5	157.1	65.4	192.4
Construction	23	7,166.6	414.9	222.5	157.1	65.4	192.4
Construction of buildings	236	1,682.8	81.3	43.4	31.2	12.2	37.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	921.5	51.0	28.5	18.9	9.7	22.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,562.3	282.5	150.5	107.0	43.5	132.0
Manufacturing		14,212.8	895.9	490.8	209.1	281.7	405.0
Manufacturing	31-33	14,212.8	895.9	490.8	209.1	281.7	405.0
Food manufacturing	311	1,479.2	114.2	73.2	23.5	49.7	41.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	192.0	15.4	10.2	4.7	5.5	5.2
Textile mills	313	222.4	9.6	4.9	1.8	3.2	4.6
Textile product mills	314	171.2	8.0	4.7	1.5	3.1	3.3
Apparel manufacturing	315	263.7	7.9	3.7	1.9	1.8	4.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	40.0	2.5	1.4	.6	.8	1.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	556.8	52.3	28.8	13.7	15.1	23.5
Paper manufacturing	322	486.2	22.3	12.8	6.1	6.7	9.5
Printing and related support activities	323	648.3	25.6	14.3	7.1	7.2	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	874.8	27.8	15.8	7.2	8.6	12.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	800.8	58.4	33.7	14.0	19.6	24.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	503.0	41.6	25.2	13.1	12.1	16.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	466.1	45.0	23.2	10.6	12.6	21.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,509.5	121.8	58.2	29.2	29.0	63.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,153.7	75.8	35.1	16.4	18.7	40.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,310.7	26.4	13.3	6.1	7.2	13.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	436.9	22.9	12.2	4.7	7.5	10.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,770.1	146.8	81.0	29.8	51.2	65.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	565.7	40.8	22.3	9.5	12.9	18.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	649.3	27.4	14.8	6.4	8.4	12.6
Service-providing		86,229.9	2,826.6	1,428.4	840.6	587.8	1,398.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		25,564.9	1,155.5	659.5	380.7	278.8	496.0
Wholesale trade	42	5,724.8	246.6	146.8	80.2	66.6	99.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,981.1	119.5	64.1	37.9	26.2	55.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,012.4	110.0	72.6	36.6	36.0	37.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	731.3	17.1	10.0	5.7	4.3	7.1
Retail trade	44-45	15,209.1	603.1	314.2	175.9	138.4	288.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,911.9	87.1	38.6	25.8	12.8	48.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	572.9	23.7	13.2	8.6	4.6	10.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	531.0	10.8	5.8	2.9	2.9	5.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,265.9	86.9	45.0	24.6	20.4	41.9
Food and beverage stores	445	2,809.0	125.7	67.8	40.8	27.1	57.9
Health and personal care stores	446	945.5	17.2	8.4	5.4	3.0	8.8
Gasoline stations	447	866.5	24.8	12.3	8.5	3.8	12.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,404.6	25.4	9.8	5.9	3.9	15.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	649.0	14.1	5.6	3.3	2.2	8.6
General merchandise stores	452	2,918.9	147.2	84.6	37.4	47.2	62.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	908.5	23.8	13.5	7.8	5.7	10.3
Nonstore retailers	454	425.5	16.5	9.7	4.9	4.8	6.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	4,077.7	280.5	185.6	117.4	68.2	94.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation	481	505.0	41.0	30.9	21.7	9.2	10.1
Rail transportation ⁹	482	—	6.0	4.5	3.9	.6	1.5
Water transportation	483	58.0	2.4	1.5	1.1	.4	.9
Truck transportation	484	1,381.6	88.3	56.4	42.3	14.1	31.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	384.3	18.1	10.2	6.8	3.4	7.9
Pipeline transportation	486	37.7	.8	.4	.2	.1	.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.6	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.6
Support activities for transportation	488	546.8	28.8	17.5	11.8	5.7	11.3
Couriers and messengers	492	559.1	49.1	34.0	17.0	17.0	15.1
Warehousing and storage	493	577.3	45.0	29.8	12.1	17.7	15.2
Utilities	22	553.3	25.3	12.9	7.2	5.7	12.4
Utilities	221	553.3	25.3	12.9	7.2	5.7	12.4
Information		3,064.0	58.9	30.9	20.7	10.2	27.9
Information	51	3,064.0	58.9	30.9	20.7	10.2	27.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	904.9	17.5	8.9	5.7	3.1	8.6
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	324.9	5.9	3.0	1.8	1.3	2.9
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	30.7	.1	(¹⁰)	—	—	(⁷)
Telecommunications	517	998.7	25.2	14.4	10.2	4.2	10.9
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	380.3	4.1	1.9	1.1	.8	2.2
Other information services	519	49.6	.5	.2	.1	.1	.3
Financial activities		7,994.2	120.6	56.2	38.2	18.0	64.4
Finance and insurance	52	5,879.7	54.2	19.1	14.1	5.1	35.1
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	20.8	.4	.2	.1	.1	.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,852.1	27.3	9.5	7.2	2.2	17.8
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	786.7	2.3	1.1	.9	.1	1.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,132.4	23.3	8.1	5.6	2.5	15.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	87.7	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,114.5	66.4	37.1	24.2	12.9	29.3
Real estate	531	1,443.3	40.3	21.8	15.8	6.0	18.6
Rental and leasing services	532	645.1	25.8	15.2	8.2	7.0	10.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	26.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1
Professional and business services		16,732.9	292.5	148.8	91.8	56.9	143.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,979.3	87.7	38.4	24.8	13.6	49.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,979.3	87.7	38.4	24.8	13.6	49.3
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,730.9	39.3	20.8	9.7	11.1	18.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8,022.7	165.4	89.5	57.3	32.2	75.9
Administrative and support services	561	7,688.3	141.1	73.3	48.0	25.3	67.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	334.4	24.3	16.2	9.3	6.9	8.1
Education and health services		16,385.7	705.9	333.2	186.4	146.8	372.7
Educational services	61	2,129.3	37.0	14.8	10.5	4.3	22.1
Educational services	611	2,129.3	37.0	14.8	10.5	4.3	22.1
Health care and social assistance	62	14,256.4	668.9	318.4	175.9	142.5	350.6
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,066.2	110.6	38.9	25.4	13.5	71.7
Hospitals	622	4,286.6	281.5	114.8	62.9	51.9	166.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,835.6	209.1	129.7	66.6	63.1	79.4
Social assistance	624	2,068.1	67.7	35.0	21.0	14.0	32.7
Leisure and hospitality		12,687.5	398.5	154.9	93.9	61.0	243.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,865.5	72.1	34.1	18.2	15.9	38.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	379.3	19.5	6.7	4.2	—	—
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	118.4	4.3	1.7	1.0	.7	2.7
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,367.8	48.2	25.8	13.1	12.7	22.4
Accommodation and food services	72	10,822.0	326.4	120.8	75.7	45.1	205.6
Accommodation	721	1,806.8	85.1	46.4	23.5	22.9	38.7
Food services and drinking places	722	9,015.3	241.3	74.3	52.1	22.2	167.0
Other services		3,800.7	94.8	44.8	28.8	16.0	49.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2005 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services, except public administration	81	3,800.7	94.8	44.8	28.8	16.0	49.9
Repair and maintenance	811	1,231.8	44.3	20.6	14.3	6.3	23.8
Personal and laundry services	812	1,271.6	26.1	14.9	7.9	7.0	11.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,297.3	24.3	9.4	6.6	2.8	14.9

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore,

estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available.

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

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector and employment size, 2005

Industry sector	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	4.6	2.0	4.1	5.8	5.2	5.2
Goods-producing ²	6.2	3.7	6.5	7.2	6.0	5.5
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	5.1	2.8	5.4	5.3	5.7	2.9
Construction	6.3	4.2	6.7	7.4	6.5	5.2
Manufacturing	6.3	2.8	6.6	7.3	5.9	5.5
Service-providing	4.1	1.6	3.4	5.3	4.9	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	5.2	2.2	4.4	6.5	6.7	6.4
Information	2.1	–	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.8
Financial activities	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	.9
Professional and business services	2.4	1.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	–
Education and health services	5.5	1.0	3.0	6.9	6.6	7.1
Leisure and hospitality	4.7	1.6	3.7	6.1	6.6	7.1
Other services, except public administration	3.2	1.8	3.6	4.9	3.6	4.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

TABLE 4. Number of cases and incidence rate¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for industries with 100,000 or more cases, 2005

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
Hospitals	622	4,286.6	281.5	8.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,835.6	209.1	9.1
General merchandise stores	452	2,918.9	147.2	6.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,770.1	146.8	8.3
Administrative and support services	561	7,688.3	141.1	3.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,509.5	121.8	8.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,981.1	119.5	4.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	1,890.8	117.8	6.7
Food manufacturing	311	1,479.2	114.2	7.7
Full-service restaurants	7221	4,270.4	111.7	3.9
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	44511	2,290.5	110.7	6.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,066.2	110.6	2.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,012.4	110.0	5.7
Limited-service eating places	7222	3,849.4	103.3	4.1
Private industry⁵		109,127.0	4,214.2	4.6

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2005

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Private industry⁵		109,127.0	4.4	3,971.7
Goods-producing⁵		22,897.1	5.7	1,279.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,517.7	4.8	73.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	969.5	5.7	51.4
Crop production ⁵	111	428.3	5.3	21.7
Animal production ⁵	112	144.7	7.9	12.7
Forestry and logging	113	71.6	5.9	3.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	9.2	3.3	.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	315.7	5.1	13.0
Mining ⁶	21	548.2	3.5	21.6
Oil and gas extraction	211	124.4	2.0	2.5
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	209.2	4.0	9.8
Support activities for mining	213	214.6	3.8	9.3
Construction		7,166.6	6.2	404.6
Construction	23	7,166.6	6.2	404.6
Construction of buildings	236	1,682.8	5.2	79.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	921.5	5.3	48.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,562.3	6.7	276.3
Manufacturing		14,212.8	5.6	801.9
Manufacturing	31-33	14,212.8	5.6	801.9
Food manufacturing	311	1,479.2	6.5	96.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	192.0	7.8	14.9
Textile mills	313	222.4	3.8	8.4
Textile product mills	314	171.2	4.6	7.5
Apparel manufacturing	315	263.7	2.9	7.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	40.0	5.3	2.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	556.8	8.7	48.8
Paper manufacturing	322	486.2	4.0	20.4
Printing and related support activities	323	648.3	3.9	24.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.3	2.8	3.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	874.8	2.8	24.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	800.8	6.7	54.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	503.0	7.5	39.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	466.1	8.3	40.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,509.5	7.5	113.7
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,153.7	6.1	70.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,310.7	1.7	22.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	436.9	4.8	20.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,770.1	6.8	120.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	565.7	6.7	37.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	649.3	4.0	24.8
Service-providing		86,229.9	3.9	2,692.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		25,564.9	5.1	1,119.8
Wholesale trade	42	5,724.8	4.4	239.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,981.1	4.0	116.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,012.4	5.6	107.1
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	731.3	2.5	16.6
Retail trade	44-45	15,209.1	4.9	587.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,911.9	4.7	85.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	572.9	4.9	23.4
Electronics and appliance stores	443	531.0	2.4	10.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,265.9	7.4	86.1
Food and beverage stores	445	2,809.0	5.8	122.1
Health and personal care stores	446	945.5	2.3	16.6
Gasoline stations	447	866.5	3.4	24.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,404.6	2.6	25.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	649.0	3.2	13.9
General merchandise stores	452	2,918.9	6.5	142.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	908.5	3.5	23.2
Nonstore retailers	454	425.5	4.3	15.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4,077.7	6.7	269.6
Air transportation	481	505.0	9.4	38.7
Rail transportation ⁸	482	—	2.4	5.7
Water transportation	483	58.0	3.6	2.2
Truck transportation	484	1,381.6	6.0	87.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	384.3	6.0	17.5
Pipeline transportation	486	37.7	1.7	.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.6	5.2	1.0
Support activities for transportation	488	546.8	5.3	27.7
Couriers and messengers	492	559.1	10.8	45.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Warehousing and storage	493	577.3	7.9	43.5
Utilities	22	553.3	4.2	22.8
Utilities	221	553.3	4.2	22.8
Information		3,064.0	1.9	53.6
Information	51	3,064.0	1.9	53.6
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	904.9	2.0	16.4
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	324.9	1.9	5.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	30.7	.1	(⁹)
Telecommunications	517	998.7	2.3	22.3
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	380.3	1.0	3.7
Other information services	519	49.6	1.1	.4
Financial activities		7,994.2	1.5	111.1
Finance and insurance	52	5,879.7	.9	47.1
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	20.8	1.8	.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,852.1	.9	24.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	786.7	.3	2.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,132.4	1.0	19.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	87.7	1.1	.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,114.5	3.6	64.1
Real estate	531	1,443.3	3.2	38.7
Rental and leasing services	532	645.1	4.5	25.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	26.1	.7	.2
Professional and business services		16,732.9	2.2	275.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,979.3	1.3	83.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,979.3	1.3	83.0
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,730.9	2.3	36.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8,022.7	3.5	155.5
Administrative and support services	561	7,688.3	3.2	131.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	334.4	6.9	23.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		16,385.7	5.1	658.9
Educational services	61	2,129.3	2.3	35.0
Educational services	611	2,129.3	2.3	35.0
Health care and social assistance	62	14,256.4	5.5	623.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,066.2	2.5	101.0
Hospitals	622	4,286.6	7.5	258.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,835.6	8.7	199.9
Social assistance	624	2,068.1	4.1	64.4
Leisure and hospitality		12,687.5	4.5	383.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,865.5	5.8	67.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	379.3	8.1	19.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	118.4	4.9	4.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,367.8	5.2	44.7
Accommodation and food services	72	10,822.0	4.3	316.2
Accommodation	721	1,806.8	5.7	80.2
Food services and drinking places	722	9,015.3	4.0	236.0
Other services		3,800.7	3.0	89.6
Other services, except public administration	81	3,800.7	3.0	89.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2005 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Repair and maintenance	811	1,231.8	3.9	43.2
Personal and laundry services	812	1,271.6	2.6	24.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,297.3	2.4	21.5

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2002

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*--United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of

Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available.

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

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector and category of illness, 2005

Industry sector	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers						
Private industry ²	26.7	4.4	2.2	0.3	3.0	16.8
Goods-producing ²	48.5	6.3	2.6	.3	10.3	29.1
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	25.5	8.3	2.8	.6	1.9	11.8
Construction	15.7	4.3	1.7	.3	.5	8.9
Manufacturing	66.1	7.0	—	.3	15.7	40.2
Service-providing	19.6	3.8	2.1	.3	.6	12.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	16.2	2.6	1.4	.3	1.4	10.5
Information	19.1	2.1	1.0	.2	.9	14.8
Financial activities	13.1	1.1	1.5	.1	(⁵)	10.4
Professional and business services	13.8	3.3	1.3	.3	.4	8.5
Education and health services	36.7	6.6	4.8	.2	.1	25.0
Leisure and hospitality	17.2	5.8	2.4	.4	.1	8.6
Other services, except public administration	17.4	5.1	1.1	.6	.2	10.3
Numbers of illnesses in thousands						
Private industry ²	242.5	40.1	20.2	2.8	26.9	152.4
Goods-producing ²	108.1	13.9	5.7	.8	22.9	64.8
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	3.9	1.3	.4	.1	.3	1.8
Construction	10.3	2.8	1.1	.2	.3	5.9
Manufacturing	94.0	9.9	—	.5	22.3	57.2
Service-providing	134.4	26.2	14.5	2.0	4.1	87.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	35.8	5.8	3.1	.8	3.0	23.1
Information	5.3	.6	.3	.1	.3	4.1
Financial activities	9.5	.8	1.1	.1	(⁶)	7.5
Professional and business services	17.1	4.1	1.6	.3	.5	10.5
Education and health services	47.0	8.4	6.1	.3	.1	32.0
Leisure and hospitality	14.6	4.9	2.0	.3	.1	7.3
Other services, except public administration	5.1	1.5	.3	.2	.1	3.0

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal,

and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

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

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector and selected case types, 2003-2005

Industry sector	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ²			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Private industry ³	5.0	4.8	4.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.2
Goods-producing ³	6.7	6.5	6.2	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.8
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	5.1	5.3	5.1	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Construction	6.8	6.4	6.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.0	.9	1.0	3.2	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing	6.8	6.6	6.3	3.8	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
Service-providing	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	.9	.9	.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	5.5	5.5	5.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Information	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	.7	.3	.4	.4	1.1	.9	1.0
Financial activities	1.7	1.6	1.7	.8	.7	.8	.6	.5	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	.9	.9
Professional and business services	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	.9	.8	.7	.5	.5	.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
Education and health services	6.0	5.8	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	4.7	4.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	.7	3.0	2.8	2.9
Other services, except public administration	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	.6	.5	.5	1.7	1.6	1.7

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

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

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002)

include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor