Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005

District of Columbia

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases wit			
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Private industry ⁶		422.9	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Goods producing ⁶		14.9	4.4	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.1
Construction			4.5	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.2
Manufacturing			4.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.8
Manufacturing	31-33		4.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.8
Food manufacturing	323	0.4 0.8 0.2	(¹¹) (¹¹) (¹¹)	(¹¹) (¹¹)			
Service providing		408.0	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		27.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.1
Wholesale trade	42						
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423 4234	2.0 1.1	1.4 (¹¹)	1.0 (¹¹)	0.8 (¹¹)	(¹¹) (¹¹)	(¹¹) (¹¹)
Retail trade	44-45	17.5	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers Furniture and home furnishings stores Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers Food and beverage stores Clothing and clothing accessories stores Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores Transportation and warehousing ⁹	442 444 445 448 451	0.4 0.7 0.8 5.1 3.2 1.4	(11) 4.1 4.3 3.6 1.7 (11)	(") (") 2.7 2.5 (") (")	(") (") 2.3 1.5 (") (")	(11) (11) 1.0 (11) (11)	(11) 3.5 (11) 1.1 1.3 (11)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

District of Columbia

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Rail transportation ⁹		 0.2	1.9 9.1	0.8 (¹¹)	0.7 (¹¹)	(¹¹) (¹¹)	1.1 (¹¹)
Information		22.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Information	51	22.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	517	8.8 2.9 1.4	0.8 0.9 1.3	0.3 0.8 1.3	(¹¹) (¹¹) (¹¹)	(¹¹) (¹¹) (¹¹)	0.5 (¹¹) (¹¹)
Financial activities		27.1	0.6	0.4	0.3		0.2
Professional and business services		140.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	(10)	0.3
Education and health services		86.2	3.9	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality		53.0	3.8	1.4	1.3	0.1	2.4
Other services		51.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates 1 of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

District of Columbia

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Other services, except public administration	81 811	51.2 0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1 (¹¹)	0.6

¹ 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).

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.

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

-- Indicates data not available.

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ North American Industry Classification System 2002 Edition

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

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 (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

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

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

¹¹ Fewer than 15 cases.