

News

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WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2001

A total of 5.2 million injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces during 2001, resulting in a rate of 5.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Employers reported a 1 percent decrease in hours worked and nearly an 8 percent decrease in cases compared with 2000, reducing the case rate from 6.1 in 2000 to 5.7 in 2001. The rate for 2001 was the lowest since the Bureau began reporting this information in the early 1970s. (See "Background of the Survey" section for a discussion of the factors that can influence rate changes from one survey to the next.)

The following tabulation on incidence rates for injuries and illnesses shows the decline in rates per 100 full-time workers since 1997:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Private industry	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Goods-producing	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.6	7.9
Service-producing	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1

Among goods-producing industry divisions, incidence rates for 2001 ranged from 4.0 cases per 100 full-time employees in mining to 8.1 cases per 100 full-time employees in manufacturing. (See chart 1 and table 1.) Within the service-producing sector, incidence rates ranged from 1.8 cases per 100 full-time employees in finance, insurance, and real estate to 6.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and public utilities.

This release is the second in a series of three releases covering 2001 from the BLS safety and health statistical series. The first release, in September 2002, covered work-related fatalities from the 2001 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In March 2003, a third release will provide details on the more seriously injured and ill workers (occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service) and on the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary source producing the disability). "More seriously" is defined in this survey as involving days away from work.

Chart 1. Nonfatal workplace injury and illness incidence rates by industry, 1997-2001

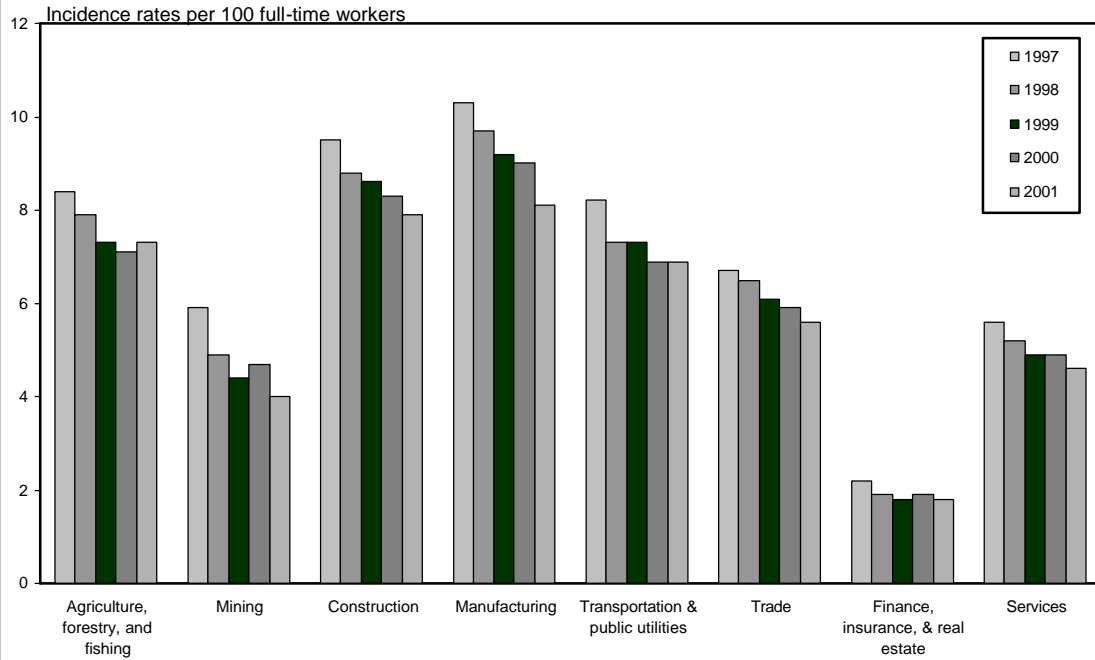
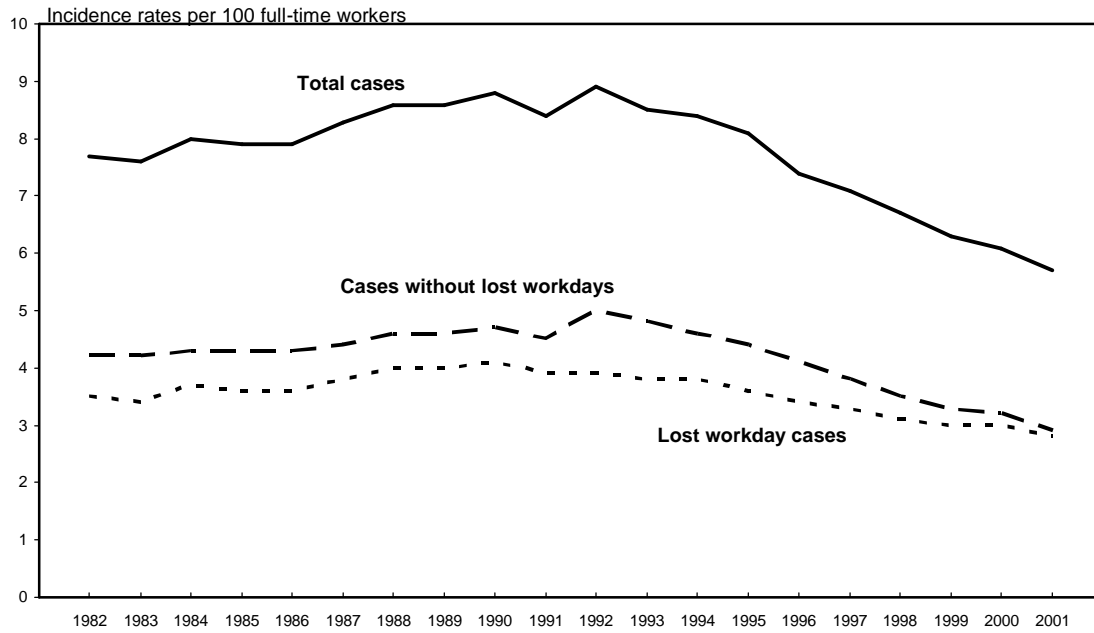


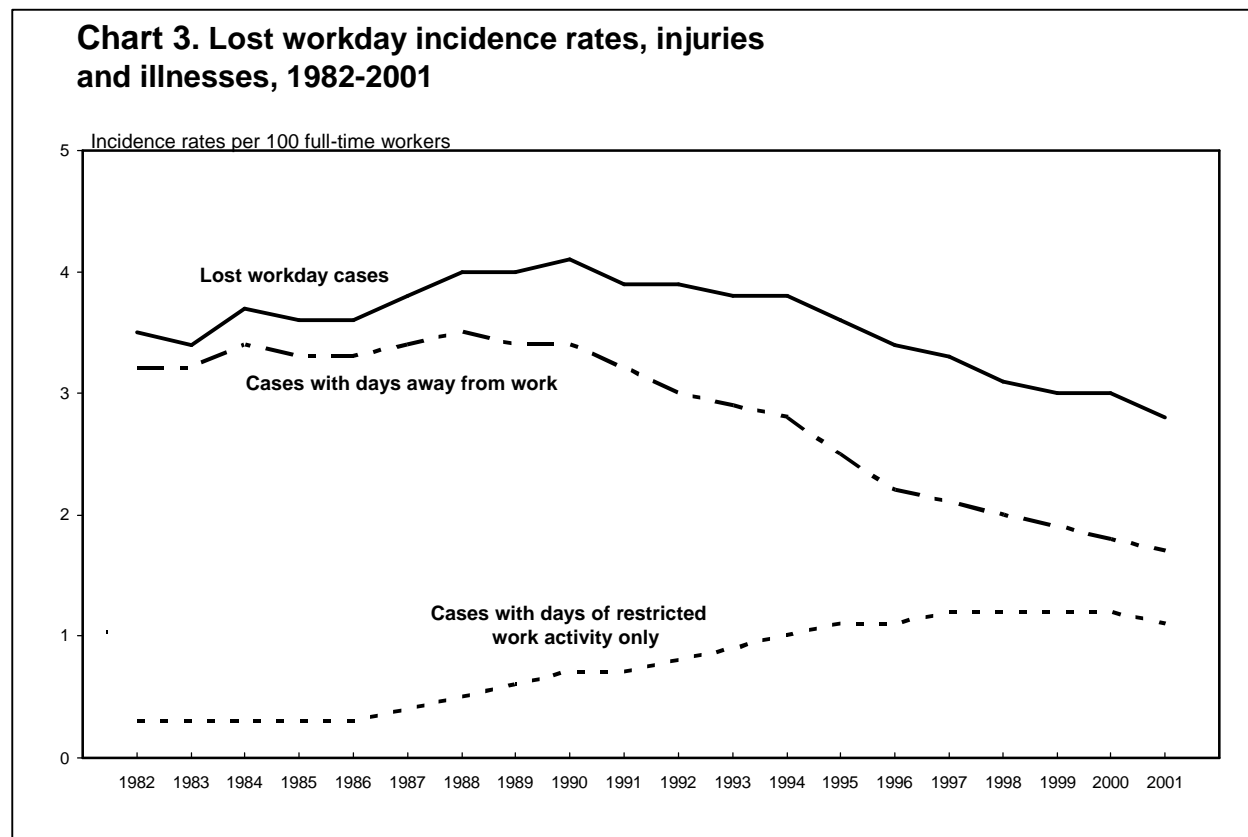
Chart 2. Workplace injury and illness incidence rates by type of case, 1982-2001



Case types

Of the 5.2 million total injuries and illnesses reported in 2001, about 2.6 million were lost workday cases, that is, they required recuperation away from work or restricted duties at work, or both. (See table 2.) The remaining 2.7 million were cases without lost workdays. From 2000 to 2001, the incidence rate for lost workday cases decreased from 3.0 cases per 100 workers to 2.8 cases per 100 workers, and the rate for cases without lost workdays decreased from 3.2 cases per 100 workers to 2.9 cases per 100 workers. (See chart 2.)

Lost workday cases are comprised of two case types, those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without restricted work activity, and those requiring restricted activity only. The latter type of case may involve shortened hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties (for example, no heavy lifting) of a worker's regular job. At 1.7 cases per 100 workers in 2001, the rate for cases with days away from work declined from 1.8 in 2000 and was the lowest on record. The rate for cases involving restricted activity only was 1.1 cases per 100 employees, down from the 1.2 level recorded for 1997 through 2000. (See chart 3 and table 7.) Also, for the fourth consecutive year, the rate in manufacturing for restricted-activity-only cases (2.2) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (1.8). In all other divisions, the rate for days-away-from-work cases was higher than the rate for restricted-activity-only cases.



Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 5.2 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2001, 4.9 million were injuries. Injury rates generally were higher for mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers) than for smaller or larger establishments, although this pattern did not hold within certain industry divisions. (See table 3.) Eight industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries, accounted for about 1.4 million injuries, or 29 percent of the 4.9 million total. (See table 4.)

Illnesses. There were about 333,800 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry in 2001. Manufacturing accounted for 54 percent of these cases. (See table 5.) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, such as carpal tunnel syndrome and noise-induced hearing loss, accounted for 4 percent of the 5.2 million total workplace injuries and illnesses in 2001. They were, however, the dominant type of illness reported, making up 65 percent of the 333,800 total illness cases. The number of repeated trauma cases reported for 2001 (216,400) was 10 percent lower than the corresponding 2000 figure (242,000). Sixty-five percent of the repeated trauma cases in 2001 were in manufacturing industries.

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).

Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports were collected from about 179,800 private industry establishments and processed by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 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 and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey 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 annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of 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 current recordkeeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year also 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 events of September 11, 2001, could be expected to impact the 2001 data, especially in selected industries. However, the survey design does not allow BLS to estimate separately the nonfatal injuries and illnesses related to the terrorist attacks. It also should be noted that BLS could not send a questionnaire to many sample units located in the World Trade Center, probably resulting in fewer reported nonfatal injuries and illnesses than otherwise might be the case. The BLS 2001 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, released in September 2002, provided information on fatal injuries related to the September 11th terrorist attacks.

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. 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 95-percent confidence interval for an incidence rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1.0 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the “true” incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 2001 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 5.7 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.8 percent. 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>, as well as published in a BLS bulletin that is scheduled to be available at a later date.

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.

The goods-producing sector consists of the following industry divisions: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service-producing sector includes the following industry divisions: transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses combined and of injuries alone for nearly all 2-, 3-, and, for manufacturing, 4-digit private sector industries as defined in the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification 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 202-691-6179 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, 2001

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Private industry⁶		5.7	2.8	1.7	2.9	5.4	2.6	1.6	2.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁶		7.3	3.6	2.7	3.7	7.0	3.6	2.6	3.4
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	7.6	3.7	2.5	4.0	7.3	3.6	2.4	3.7
Agricultural production—crops ⁶	01	7.0	3.4	2.2	3.6	6.7	3.3	2.2	3.3
Agricultural production—livestock ⁶	02	9.2	4.4	3.2	4.9	9.0	4.3	3.1	4.7
Agricultural services	07	7.1	3.6	2.8	3.5	6.8	3.6	2.8	3.3
Forestry	08	6.4	3.3	2.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	2.5	2.8
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.1	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.1
Mining⁷		4.0	2.4	1.8	1.6	3.9	2.3	1.7	1.5
Metal mining ⁸	10	4.2	2.4	1.3	1.9	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.7
Coal mining ⁸	12	6.9	4.9	4.5	2.0	6.4	4.6	4.3	1.7
Oil and gas extraction	13	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.6
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.4	4.0	2.7	1.6	1.4
Construction		7.9	4.0	3.0	3.9	7.8	3.9	3.0	3.9
General building contractors	15	6.9	3.5	2.6	3.5	6.8	3.4	2.5	3.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	7.8	4.0	2.9	3.8	7.6	4.0	2.9	3.7
Special trade contractors	17	8.2	4.1	3.2	4.1	8.1	4.0	3.2	4.1
Manufacturing		8.1	4.1	1.8	4.0	7.0	3.6	1.7	3.4
Durable goods		8.8	4.3	2.0	4.6	7.7	3.7	1.8	3.9
Lumber and wood products	24	10.6	5.5	3.0	5.1	10.1	5.3	2.9	4.9
Furniture and fixtures	25	11.0	5.7	2.4	5.3	10.0	5.1	2.2	4.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	10.1	5.1	2.8	5.0	9.6	4.9	2.7	4.7
Primary metal industries	33	10.7	5.3	2.5	5.4	9.8	4.9	2.3	4.9
Fabricated metal products	34	11.1	5.3	2.6	5.8	10.3	4.9	2.4	5.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	7.2	3.1	1.6	4.1	6.6	2.8	1.5	3.7
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	5.0	2.5	1.1	2.5	4.2	2.1	.9	2.1
Transportation equipment	37	12.6	6.0	2.2	6.6	9.4	4.7	1.9	4.7
Instruments and related products	38	4.0	2.0	.9	2.0	3.0	1.4	.7	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6.4	3.2	1.7	3.3	5.8	2.8	1.5	3.0
Nondurable goods		6.8	3.8	1.6	3.1	6.0	3.3	1.5	2.7
Food and kindred products	20	10.9	6.3	2.3	4.6	9.0	5.2	2.1	3.8
Tobacco products	21	4.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	4.0	1.9	1.3	2.2
Textile mill products	22	5.2	2.7	.9	2.6	4.6	2.4	.8	2.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	5.0	2.4	1.2	2.6	4.1	2.0	1.0	2.1
Paper and allied products	26	6.0	3.2	1.7	2.7	5.5	3.0	1.5	2.5
Printing and publishing	27	4.6	2.4	1.4	2.2	4.3	2.2	1.3	2.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	4.0	2.1	.9	1.8	3.4	1.9	.8	1.5
Petroleum and coal products	29	2.9	1.4	.7	1.5	2.8	1.3	.7	1.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	8.7	4.8	2.1	4.0	8.0	4.4	2.0	3.7
Leather and leather products	31	8.7	4.4	1.8	4.3	6.9	3.5	1.5	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001—Continued

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Transportation and public utilities⁹		6.9	4.3	3.0	2.6	6.6	4.2	2.9	2.4
Railroad transportation ⁹	40	3.4	2.6	2.3	.7	3.3	2.6	2.2	.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	9.8	5.3	3.8	4.5	9.5	5.2	3.7	4.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	8.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	8.3	5.1	3.8	3.2
Water transportation	44	6.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	5.9	3.4	2.9	2.4
Transportation by air	45	13.3	9.0	5.9	4.2	12.6	8.7	5.7	3.8
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.4	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.3
Transportation services	47	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.1
Communications	48	2.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	5.7	3.1	1.6	2.6	5.3	3.0	1.6	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade		5.6	2.5	1.6	3.0	5.4	2.5	1.5	3.0
Wholesale trade		5.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	5.1	2.8	1.7	2.4
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	4.5	2.3	1.4	2.3
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	6.2	3.6	2.2	2.6	6.0	3.5	2.1	2.5
Retail trade		5.7	2.4	1.5	3.2	5.5	2.4	1.5	3.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.5	3.6	2.0	3.9	7.4	3.5	2.0	3.8
General merchandise stores	53	7.8	4.6	2.3	3.1	7.6	4.5	2.3	3.1
Food stores	54	7.5	3.3	2.0	4.3	7.3	3.1	1.9	4.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	5.5	2.2	1.6	3.3	5.4	2.1	1.5	3.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	3.2	1.3	.8	1.9	3.1	1.2	.8	1.9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	4.0	1.9	1.3	2.1
Eating and drinking places	58	5.3	1.6	1.3	3.6	5.2	1.6	1.2	3.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.5	1.7	1.0	1.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.8	.7	.6	1.0	1.5	.7	.5	.9
Depository institutions	60	1.4	.5	.4	.9	1.2	.4	.3	.8
Nondepository institutions	61	1.0	.3	.3	.7	—	—	.2	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	.5	.2	.1	.3	.4	.2	.1	.3
Insurance carriers	63	1.7	.6	.4	1.1	1.2	.4	.3	.8
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	.8	.3	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2	.4
Real estate	65	4.1	2.1	1.5	2.0	3.9	2.0	1.5	1.9
Holding and other investment offices	67	1.4	.6	.5	.8	1.3	.6	.4	.7
Services		4.6	2.2	1.3	2.5	4.4	2.1	1.2	2.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	7.2	3.3	1.8	3.8	6.9	3.2	1.8	3.7
Personal services	72	3.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.4
Business services	73	2.7	1.3	.8	1.4	2.5	1.2	.8	1.3
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.5	4.4	2.0	1.5	2.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	5.4	2.7	2.0	2.7	5.3	2.6	1.9	2.7
Motion pictures	78	2.5	1.0	.7	1.5	2.4	.9	.7	1.5
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.1	3.2	1.7	3.9	6.8	3.0	1.6	3.7
Health services	80	7.2	3.3	1.9	3.8	6.7	3.2	1.8	3.5
Legal services	81	.8	.3	.3	.5	.7	.3	.2	.4
Educational services	82	2.9	1.2	.8	1.7	2.7	1.1	.8	1.6
Social services	83	5.9	2.9	1.9	3.1	5.8	2.8	1.9	3.0
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	6.1	2.8	1.9	3.4	5.9	2.7	1.8	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001—
Continued

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	
Membership organizations	86	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.5
Engineering and management services	87	1.6	.7	.5	.9	1.5	.7	.5	.8
Services, n.e.c.	89	1.7	.6	—	1.1	1.4	.5	—	.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 Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal,

and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by MSHA rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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.

⁹ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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. Dash indicates data not available. The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified.

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

TABLE 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Private industry⁵		5,215.6	2,559.1	1,537.6	2,656.5	4,881.8	2,409.4	1,465.3	2,472.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		109.3	54.4	40.2	54.9	104.4	53.5	39.5	50.9
Agricultural production ⁵	01-02	40.8	19.6	13.2	21.1	39.0	19.2	12.9	19.8
Agricultural production—crops ⁵	01	27.2	13.2	8.5	14.0	25.8	12.9	8.4	12.9
Agricultural production—livestock ⁵	02	13.6	6.4	4.7	7.2	13.2	6.3	4.5	6.9
Agricultural services	07	66.5	33.6	26.1	32.8	63.5	33.2	25.7	30.3
Forestry	08	1.7	.9	.7	.8	1.6	.8	.7	.7
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	.4	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1
Mining⁶		24.0	14.4	10.6	9.6	23.0	13.9	10.1	9.2
Metal mining ⁷	10	1.3	.7	.4	.6	1.2	.7	.4	.5
Coal mining ⁷	12	5.8	4.1	3.8	1.7	5.4	3.9	3.6	1.5
Oil and gas extraction	13	11.5	6.0	4.2	5.5	11.3	5.9	4.1	5.4
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	5.4	3.5	2.2	1.8	5.2	3.4	2.1	1.7
Construction		481.4	240.9	185.7	240.5	474.5	237.6	182.7	236.9
General building contractors	15	91.1	45.5	34.0	45.7	89.7	44.8	33.4	44.9
Heavy construction, except building	16	69.7	36.0	26.2	33.7	68.4	35.5	25.8	32.9
Special trade contractors	17	320.6	159.4	125.4	161.1	316.4	157.3	123.5	159.1
Manufacturing		1,390.9	702.4	317.3	688.6	1,209.7	614.5	287.6	595.2
Durable goods		922.9	445.5	206.9	477.4	801.9	390.6	186.3	411.4
Lumber and wood products	24	80.5	41.8	22.7	38.7	76.9	40.0	21.9	36.9
Furniture and fixtures	25	54.5	28.3	12.1	26.2	49.3	25.3	10.8	23.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	58.5	29.7	16.5	28.9	55.6	28.5	15.8	27.1
Primary metal industries	33	70.6	35.1	16.3	35.5	64.6	32.4	15.1	32.1
Fabricated metal products	34	160.3	76.5	37.6	83.8	149.1	71.1	35.0	77.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	141.3	61.2	31.8	80.1	129.0	55.6	28.9	73.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	80.0	39.8	16.9	40.2	66.0	32.5	14.3	33.5
Transportation equipment	37	221.7	105.7	39.3	116.0	166.2	83.1	33.1	83.2
Instruments and related products	38	32.6	16.3	7.8	16.3	24.6	11.9	5.9	12.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	22.9	11.2	5.9	11.7	20.8	10.1	5.4	10.7
Nondurable goods		468.1	256.9	110.4	211.2	407.7	223.9	101.3	183.8
Food and kindred products	20	185.1	107.4	39.1	77.7	153.5	88.7	36.4	64.7
Tobacco products	21	1.4	.6	.4	.7	1.3	.6	.4	.7
Textile mill products	22	24.2	12.4	4.1	11.8	21.3	11.2	3.7	10.1
Apparel and other textile products	23	25.6	12.4	6.2	13.2	21.0	10.1	5.2	10.9
Paper and allied products	26	38.1	20.7	10.7	17.4	35.3	19.3	9.8	16.0
Printing and publishing	27	62.6	32.7	18.7	29.9	57.6	30.0	17.3	27.6
Chemicals and allied products	28	40.3	21.6	9.0	18.7	34.7	19.1	8.1	15.5
Petroleum and coal products	29	3.9	1.9	1.0	2.1	3.8	1.8	.9	2.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	82.0	44.8	20.1	37.3	75.4	41.1	18.6	34.3
Leather and leather products	31	4.9	2.5	1.0	2.4	3.9	2.0	.8	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001— Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Transportation and public utilities⁸		456.1	285.1	199.9	170.9	436.9	276.4	192.9	160.5
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	8.0	6.2	5.4	1.8	7.8	6.1	5.3	1.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	37.4	20.3	14.4	17.2	36.4	20.0	14.1	16.5
Trucking and warehousing	42	156.6	97.0	72.6	59.6	154.2	95.4	71.2	58.8
Water transportation	44	10.0	5.9	5.0	4.2	9.9	5.8	4.9	4.1
Transportation by air	45	135.5	92.3	60.1	43.2	128.6	89.3	57.8	39.3
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	.5	.3	.3	.2	.5	.3	.3	.2
Transportation services	47	12.8	7.9	5.8	4.8	12.1	7.5	5.5	4.6
Communications	48	47.0	29.1	22.5	17.9	42.1	26.8	20.5	15.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	48.2	26.1	13.9	22.1	45.3	25.2	13.3	20.1
Wholesale and retail trade		1,326.9	604.6	377.6	722.3	1,293.3	588.1	366.8	705.2
Wholesale trade		340.1	183.0	111.9	157.1	329.2	177.1	108.2	152.0
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	179.8	90.1	54.6	89.7	174.1	87.2	52.8	86.9
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	160.3	92.9	57.3	67.4	155.1	90.0	55.4	65.1
Retail trade		986.8	421.6	265.7	565.2	964.2	411.0	258.6	553.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	68.4	32.6	18.7	35.8	67.4	32.3	18.4	35.2
General merchandise stores	53	166.2	98.9	49.5	67.3	163.0	97.1	48.4	65.9
Food stores	54	190.5	82.7	49.9	107.8	184.6	79.2	47.6	105.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	122.8	48.7	34.9	74.0	121.2	48.0	34.2	73.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	26.2	10.5	6.9	15.8	25.5	10.1	6.6	15.5
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	38.5	18.2	12.5	20.3	38.0	17.9	12.2	20.1
Eating and drinking places	58	289.1	89.1	68.9	200.0	283.7	88.1	68.1	195.6
Miscellaneous retail	59	85.1	40.9	24.5	44.2	80.7	38.3	23.0	42.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		122.1	51.1	38.0	70.9	106.3	45.0	33.6	61.3
Depository institutions	60	27.0	9.4	7.4	17.6	23.0	7.7	6.2	15.3
Nondepository institutions	61	7.0	2.2	1.8	4.8	—	—	1.4	—
Security and commodity brokers	62	3.6	1.4	1.1	2.2	3.0	1.1	.9	1.9
Insurance carriers	63	23.5	8.2	5.8	15.3	16.6	5.6	4.1	11.0
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	5.8	2.0	1.6	3.7	4.7	1.6	1.3	3.1
Real estate	65	52.1	26.4	19.2	25.7	50.5	26.0	18.7	24.5
Holding and other investment offices	67	3.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	1.3	.9	1.5
Services		1,304.9	606.2	368.3	698.8	1,233.7	580.5	352.2	653.2
Hotels and other lodging places	70	102.8	48.2	26.5	54.7	98.8	46.3	25.3	52.5
Personal services	72	30.1	16.2	9.7	13.9	28.8	15.5	9.1	13.3
Business services	73	155.1	74.2	47.8	80.9	144.1	69.1	45.1	75.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	51.4	23.5	17.6	27.9	50.1	22.9	17.1	27.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	18.5	9.2	6.9	9.3	18.0	8.8	6.6	9.2
Motion pictures	78	9.7	3.7	2.7	6.0	9.2	3.5	2.6	5.7
Amusement and recreation services	79	79.5	36.0	19.0	43.5	76.2	34.2	18.3	42.0
Health services	80	594.6	275.5	155.0	319.1	558.2	265.2	148.5	293.0
Legal services	81	7.6	3.1	2.6	4.5	6.3	2.6	2.2	3.7
Educational services	82	38.9	15.6	11.1	23.3	36.9	15.0	10.6	21.9
Social services	83	138.3	66.7	45.0	71.6	134.8	65.5	44.1	69.3
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	5.0	2.2	1.5	2.7	4.8	2.2	1.5	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2001— Continued
(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
		Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost work-days
			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
Membership organizations	86	20.0	8.7	6.6	11.3	19.1	8.4	6.4	10.7
Engineering and management services	87	52.8	23.2	16.2	29.6	47.8	21.2	14.8	26.6
Services, n.e.c.	89	.7	.2	—	.5	.6	.2	—	.4

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.
³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.
⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by MSHA rules and reporting, such

as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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.
⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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. Dash indicates data not available. The n.e.c. abbreviation means that the category includes those components not elsewhere classified.
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry division and employment size, 2001

Industry division	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	5.4	2.0	4.5	7.1	6.2	5.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	7.0	4.6	6.8	8.7	7.5	4.9
Mining ³	3.9	2.7	4.3	5.1	3.0	1.1
Construction	7.8	4.8	8.1	9.7	7.4	4.0
Manufacturing	7.0	3.0	7.4	8.4	6.5	6.0
Durable goods	7.7	3.5	8.7	9.4	6.9	6.4
Nondurable goods	6.0	2.2	5.1	7.0	6.1	5.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	6.6	—	5.6	8.2	6.5	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	5.4	1.8	4.6	7.4	8.1	5.3
Wholesale trade	5.1	1.8	4.7	7.2	6.7	3.6
Retail trade	5.5	1.8	4.5	7.5	8.6	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.2
Services	4.4	1.3	2.6	6.0	5.8	5.7

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, 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 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining

contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by MSHA rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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 rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries for private sector industries with 100,000 or more cases, 2001

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases (000)	Incidence rate
Eating and drinking places	581	283.7	5.2
Hospitals	806	265.7	8.2
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	192.9	13.0
Grocery stores	541	175.1	7.8
Department stores	531	145.3	7.7
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	134.9	8.3
Air transportation, scheduled	451	116.3	13.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	102.7	10.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, 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 Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

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

TABLE 5. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 2001

(thousands)

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma
		Total ¹	With days away from work ²		
Private industry ³	333.8	149.6	72.2	184.1	216.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	4.9	.9	.7	4.0	.7
Mining ⁴9	.5	.5	.4	.6
Construction	7.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.6
Manufacturing	181.3	87.9	29.7	93.4	141.0
Durable goods	120.9	54.9	20.6	66.0	92.2
Nondurable goods	60.4	33.0	9.1	27.4	48.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	19.2	8.7	7.1	10.4	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	33.6	16.5	10.9	17.1	18.4
Wholesale trade	10.9	5.8	3.7	5.1	7.4
Retail trade	22.7	10.6	7.1	12.0	11.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15.8	6.2	4.4	9.6	12.4
Services	71.2	25.6	16.1	45.6	30.6

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by MSHA rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ of occupational injuries and illnesses for private industry by selected case types, 1973-2001

Year ²	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ³	With days away from work ⁴			Total ³	With days away from work ⁴	
1973	11.0	3.4	—	7.5	10.6	3.3	—	7.3
1974	10.4	3.5	—	6.9	10.0	3.4	—	6.6
1975	9.1	3.3	3.2	5.8	8.8	3.2	3.1	5.6
1976	9.2	3.5	3.3	5.7	8.9	3.4	3.2	5.5
1977	9.3	3.8	3.6	5.5	9.0	3.7	3.5	5.3
1978 ⁵	9.4	4.1	3.8	5.3	9.2	4.0	3.7	5.2
1979 ⁵	9.5	4.3	4.0	5.2	9.2	4.2	3.9	5.0
1980	8.7	4.0	3.7	4.7	8.5	3.9	3.6	4.6
1981	8.3	3.8	3.5	4.5	8.1	3.7	3.4	4.4
1982	7.7	3.5	3.2	4.2	7.6	3.4	3.2	4.1
1983 ⁵	7.6	3.4	3.2	4.2	7.5	3.4	3.1	4.1
1984 ⁵	8.0	3.7	3.4	4.3	7.8	3.6	3.3	4.2
1985	7.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.2
1986	7.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.2
1987	8.3	3.8	3.4	4.4	8.0	3.7	3.3	4.3
1988	8.6	4.0	3.5	4.6	8.3	3.8	3.4	4.4
1989	8.6	4.0	3.4	4.6	8.2	3.9	3.3	4.4
1990	8.8	4.1	3.4	4.7	8.3	3.9	3.3	4.5
1991	8.4	3.9	3.2	4.5	7.9	3.7	3.1	4.2
1992 ⁶	8.9	3.9	3.0	5.0	8.3	3.6	2.9	4.7
1993 ⁶	8.5	3.8	2.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.7	4.4
1994 ⁶	8.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	7.7	3.5	2.6	4.2
1995 ⁶	8.1	3.6	2.5	4.4	7.5	3.4	2.4	4.1
1996 ⁶	7.4	3.4	2.2	4.1	6.9	3.1	2.1	3.8
1997 ⁶	7.1	3.3	2.1	3.8	6.6	3.1	2.0	3.5
1998 ⁶	6.7	3.1	2.0	3.5	6.2	2.9	1.9	3.3
1999 ⁶	6.3	3.0	1.9	3.3	5.9	2.8	1.8	3.1
2000 ⁶	6.1	3.0	1.8	3.2	5.8	2.8	1.7	2.9
2001 ⁶	5.7	2.8	1.7	2.9	5.4	2.6	1.6	2.7

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 Data for 1973-75 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1967 Edition; data for 1976-87 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-2001 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. Data for 1976-2001 exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees. The recordkeeping guidelines

for occupational injuries and illnesses were revised in 1986, and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses was redesigned in 1992.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

⁶ Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

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 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and selected case types, 1999-2001

Industry division	Total cases			Lost workday cases						Cases without lost work days					
	1999	2000	2001	Total ²			With days away from work ³			With days of restricted work activity only					
				1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001			
Private industry ⁴	6.3	6.1	5.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.3	3.2	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	7.3	7.1	7.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.0	1.1	.9	3.9	3.5	3.7
Mining ⁵	4.4	4.7	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.8	.6	.6	.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Construction	8.6	8.3	7.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0	.9	.9	.9	4.4	4.2	3.9
Manufacturing	9.2	9.0	8.1	4.6	4.5	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	4.6	4.5	4.0
Durable goods	10.1	9.8	8.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	5.3	5.1	4.6
Nondurable goods	7.8	7.8	6.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.6	3.5	3.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁶	7.3	6.9	6.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	6.1	5.9	5.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	.9	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.3	3.0
Wholesale trade	6.3	5.8	5.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.0	2.7	2.4
Retail trade	6.1	5.9	5.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	.8	.9	.9	3.6	3.4	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate ...	1.8	1.9	1.8	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Services	4.9	4.9	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	.8	.9	.8	2.6	2.6	2.5

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 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by MSHA rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Data conforming to OSHA definitions 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