

News

United States
Department
of Labor



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USDL 05-2195
For release: 10 A.M. EST
Thursday, November 17, 2005

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2004

A total of 4.3 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces during 2004, down from 4.4 million in 2003. These cases occurred at a rate of 4.8 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, 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 5.0 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers reported by BLS for 2003 and resulted from a 2.5 percent decrease in the number of cases reported combined with a 1.6 percent increase in the number of hours worked.

This release is the second in a series of three releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2004. The first release, in August 2005, covered work-related fatalities from the 2004 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In December 2005, a third release will be issued three months earlier than it has been in the past and will provide details from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 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, primary source producing the disability, the time of day of occurrence, and the number of hours into the workshift before the occurrence). "More seriously" is defined in this survey as cases involving days away from work.

Goods producing industries as a whole had an injury and illness rate of 6.5 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, while service providing industries as a whole had a rate of 4.2 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers. Both of these rates declined by 0.2 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers from the rates reported for 2003. Among the goods producing industry sectors, incidence rates during 2004 ranged from 3.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in

Note on expanded data on the Internet: BLS has released two new web-based tools for analyzing occupational injury and illness data. Employers can compute their own injury and illness incidence rate for safety management purposes and compare their rate to their industry rate by visiting <http://data.bls.gov/IIRC/>. A second Web tool, **Profiles on the Web**, allows anyone to access injury and illness data by industry, demographic characteristics, and case characteristics by visiting <http://data.bls.gov/GOT/servlet/InitialPage>.

mining to 6.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in manufacturing. (See table 1.) Within the service providing industry sectors, incidence rates ranged from 0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in the finance and insurance sector to 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing. Among all private industry sectors only the utilities sector experienced a significant increase in the injury and illness rate, rising from 4.4 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2003 to 5.2 cases in 2004.

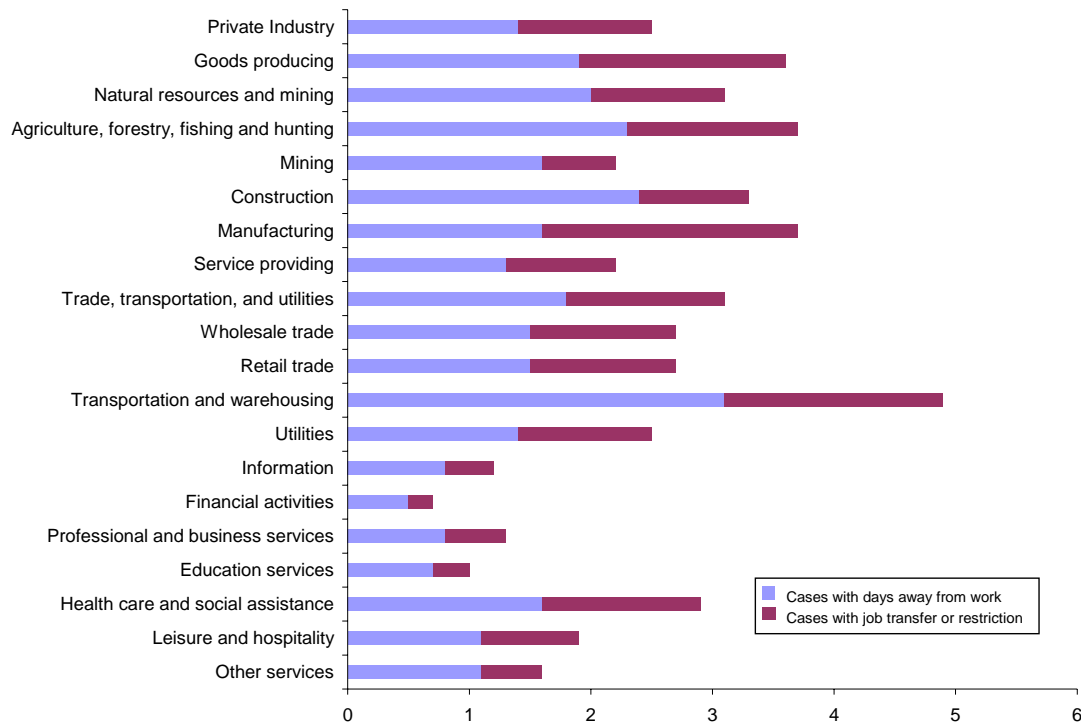
For private industry in 2004, rates for injuries and illnesses combined ranged from 1.9 cases per 100 workers for small establishments (those employing 1 to 10 workers) to 5.9 for mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers). (See table 3.) While incidence rates remained relatively unchanged for establishments employing fewer than 250 workers, the rates for establishments with 250 to 999 workers and for establishments with 1,000 or more workers both declined significantly in 2004 to 5.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, down from 5.8 and 5.7 cases per 100 workers, respectively, in 2003.

Fourteen industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses combined, accounted for about 2 million cases, or 46 percent of the 4.3 million total. (See table 4.) These same fourteen industries also reported having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses in 2003, although their rank order has changed slightly. Hospitals (NAICS 622) led this group of industries in each year, followed by nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623). (NAICS is the North American Industry Classification System, which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system as the means of classifying businesses by the type of activity in which they are primarily engaged. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses first reported NAICS-based data for its 2003 results.)

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 2.5 cases per 100 workers, and the rate for other recordable cases was 2.3. Both of these rates decreased by 0.1 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers from 2003.

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 and the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 1.1 cases per 100 workers. The rate in manufacturing for cases with job transfer or restriction (2.1) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (1.6). (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, 2004



Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 4.3 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2004, 4.0 million were injuries. Of these 4.0 million injuries, 1.3 million or 32 percent occurred in the goods producing industries, while 2.7 million or 68 percent occurred in the service providing industries. Goods producing industries employed nearly 22 percent of the private sector workforce covered by this program, while service providing industries employed 78 percent of the workforce. (Employment data are derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.) The manufacturing sector (21 percent), the health care and social assistance sector (16 percent), and the retail trade sector (15 percent) had the largest shares of injury cases. (See table 5 and chart 2.)

Illnesses. There were about 249,000 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry in 2004, down by nearly 8 percent from 269,500 cases in 2003. Service providing industries accounted for approximately 53 percent of these cases, while goods producing industries accounted for 47 percent. The manufacturing sector accounted for 42 percent of all newly reported cases of occupational illnesses. (See table 6 and chart 3.) The “All other illnesses” category accounted for 65 percent of total illness cases in 2004. In 2003, this category comprised over 75 percent of all illnesses. 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 more than 11 percent of all illnesses in 2004. In 2003, 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).

Chart 2. Percent of nonfatal workplace injuries by industry sector, 2004

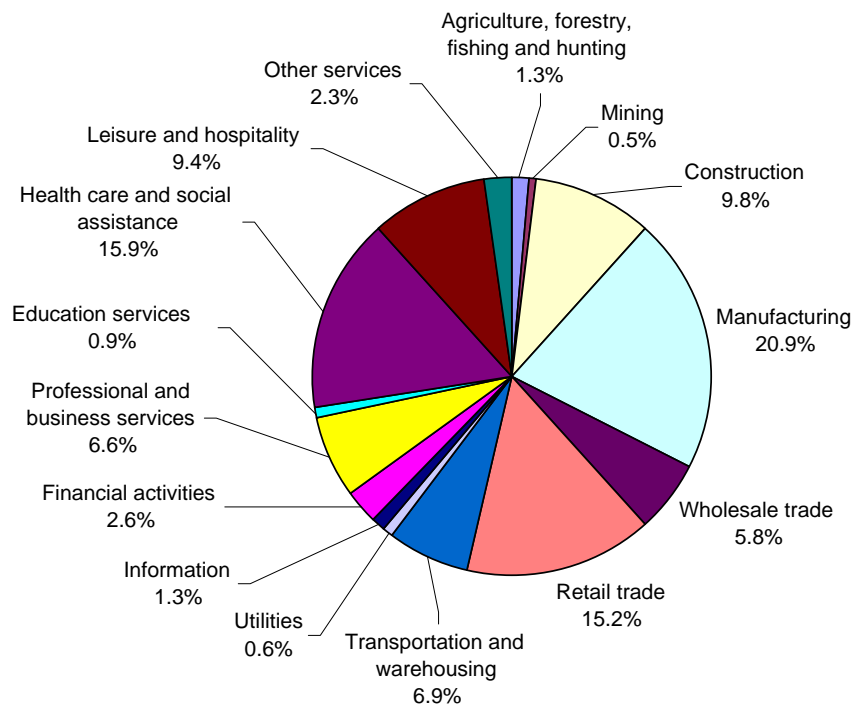
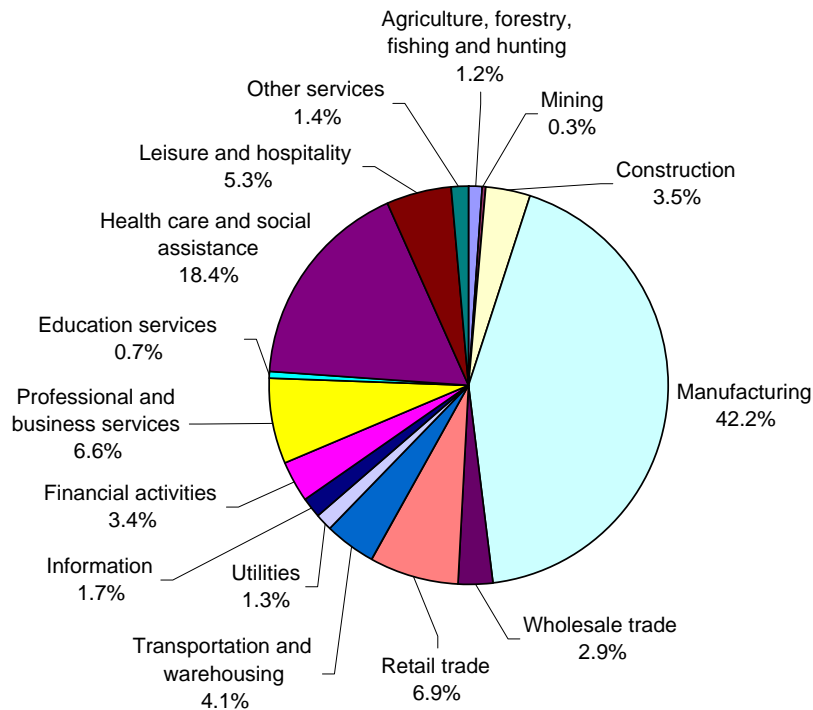


Chart 3. Percent of nonfatal workplace illnesses by industry sector, 2004



Industry Sectors at a Glance

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. While the incidence rate for this sector was significantly higher than that of private industry in 2004, the number of injury and illness cases, as well as the incidence rate, remained relatively unchanged from 2003.

Mining. The incidence rate in this industry sector was significantly lower than that of private industry. The number of injury and illness cases reported in mining rose significantly in 2004, while the incidence rate was not significantly higher than in 2003 due to an increase in the number of hours worked. This is also true of cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and for injury cases.

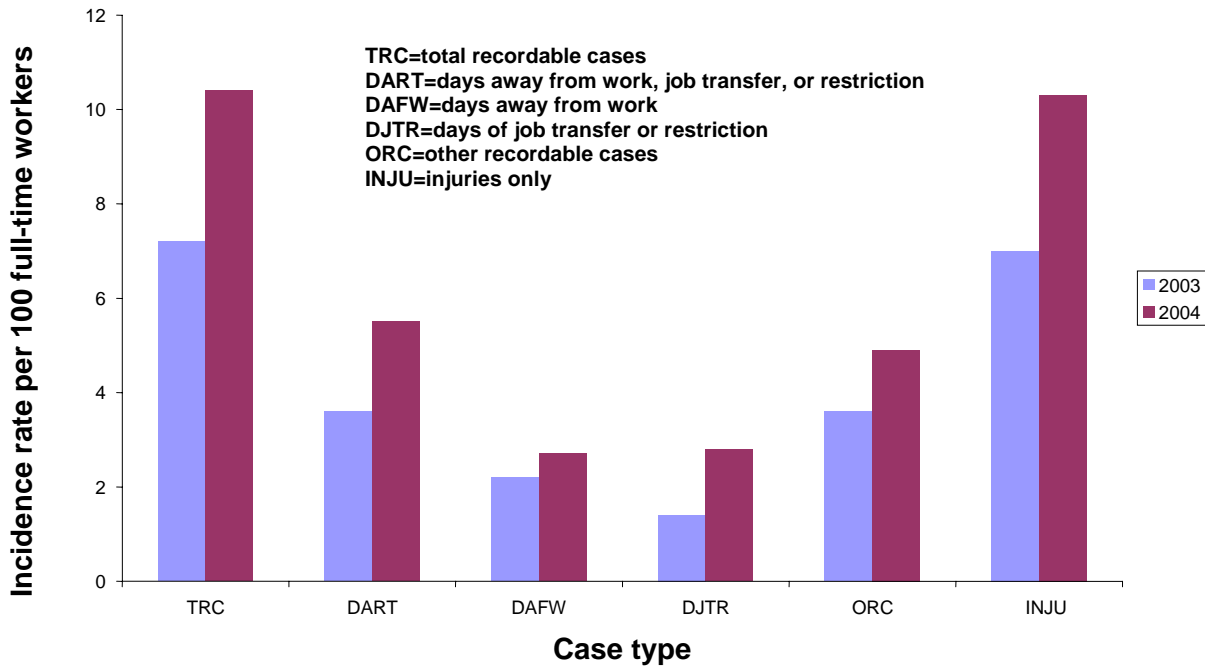
Construction. The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses in this industry sector declined significantly in 2004 to 6.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, down from 6.8 cases a year earlier. The rates for cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, cases with days away from work, cases with job transfer or restriction, and injury cases also declined significantly in 2004. These declines were driven by changes among specialty trades contractors (NAICS 238), whose total recordable case incidence rate declined from 7.3 to 6.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2004. (Specialty trades contractors are defined as those establishments whose primary activity is performing specific functions involved in building construction, such as masonry, roofing, electrical, plumbing, and painting.) The rates for cases involving days away from work, job

transfer, or restriction and for injury cases also declined significantly. As with construction as a whole, the number of cases for specialty trades contractors remained relatively unchanged. Specialty trades contractors accounted for a majority of employment (64 percent) and cases (67 percent) in the construction sector. The number of cases and the incidence rate remained relatively unchanged in 2004 for the two remaining three-digit NAICS industries within construction, NAICS 236 (Construction of buildings) and NAICS 237 (Heavy and civil engineering construction).

Manufacturing. More than 1 in 5 injury and illnesses cases reported in private industry occur in manufacturing, while this industry accounts for less than 14 percent of private sector employment. The incidence rate in 2004 for this industry sector, 6.6 cases per 100 full-time workers, was significantly higher than that of overall private industry. However, similar to private industry, the rate of total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses declined by 0.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2004, down to 6.6 from 6.8 a year earlier. Of the fourteen private sector industries reporting 100,000 or more cases in 2004, three of these were manufacturing industries. Transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) with 151,500 cases, food manufacturing (NAICS 311) with 122,300 cases, and fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332) with 119,900 cases, accounted for 42 percent of all cases reported in manufacturing, but accounted for one-third of manufacturing employment in 2004. The injury and illness rate for each of these industries is significantly higher than that for the manufacturing sector as a whole.

Wholesale and retail trade. While the incidence rates for both of these industry sectors remained relatively unchanged in 2004, the rate for retail trade (5.3 cases per 100 full-time workers) was significantly higher than the rate of 4.5 cases for wholesale trade and the rate of 4.8 cases for private industry as a whole. Within retail trade, the rate in only one of the dozen three-digit industries (NAICS 444, Building material and garden supply stores) changed significantly in 2004, where the total recordable case rate rose from 6.4 to 8.1 cases per 100 full-time workers. Nearly all of this change was accounted for by an increase in the number of cases among home centers (NAICS 444110) – establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of home repair and improvement materials and supplies. The rate of injuries and illnesses for home centers rose from 7.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2003 to 10.4 cases in 2004. More than 99 percent of the reported increase in cases was injuries and nearly 6 in 10 of these were cases that involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

Incidence rates for home centers (NAICS 444110) by case type, 2003 versus 2004



Transportation and warehousing. While the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses in this industry sector declined in 2004 from 7.8 to 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, the rate was significantly higher than the rate of 4.8 cases in all of private industry. Of the ten three-digit NAICS industries within this industry sector, only truck transportation (NAICS 484) experienced a significant decline in the rate of injuries and illnesses, falling from 6.8 cases per 100 full-time employees in 2003 to 6.1 cases in 2004. This decline can be attributed to decreases in the numbers and rates for both cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and cases involving days away from work.

Utilities. This was the only industry sector in 2004 to experience a statistically significant increase in the incidence rate of total recordable injury and illness cases, rising from 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2003 to 5.2 cases in 2004. This rise was the result of a jump of 19 percent in the number of cases reported in the industry sector, while the total number of hours worked rose by only 1 percent. Approximately 60 percent of the increase in cases in this sector can be attributed to natural gas distribution (NAICS 2212), where the rate of injuries and illnesses increased from 4.8 to 7.3 cases per 100 full-time employees in 2004. This industry accounted for about 20 percent of total employment in the utilities industry sector, but contributed nearly 27 percent of the reported cases.

Information. This industry sector is a new aggregate added with the transition from SIC to NAICS in 2003 and includes industries such as motion picture and sound recording, telecommunications, internet service providers, and publishing and broadcasting. Establishments in this industry sector reported injuries and illnesses at a rate of 2.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2004, relatively unchanged from the previous year but significantly lower than the rate for private industry as a whole (4.8).

Finance and insurance and Real estate and rental and leasing. Within these industry sectors, real estate and rental and leasing experienced a significantly higher rate of injuries and illnesses (3.7 cases per 100 full-time workers) than did the finance and insurance sector (0.9 cases) in 2004. Both of these sectors experienced rates below that of private industry (4.8 cases per 100 full-time workers) in 2004.

Professional and business services. This industry aggregate, composed of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services experienced injuries and illnesses at a rate of 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2004. The rate was well below that for all private industry (4.8) and was relatively unchanged from the previous year. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services accounted for 56 percent of all cases in professional and business services and experienced a higher rate of total recordable injury and illness cases (3.7 cases per 100 full-time workers) than the other two industry sectors within this aggregate. 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 7.6 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Education services and Health care and social assistance. Of the fourteen industries reporting 100,000 or more cases in 2004, three of these were industries in the health care and social assistance sector – hospitals (NAICS 622) with 284,600 cases, nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) with 215,200 cases, and ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621) with 124,600 cases. Hospitals have led the list of industries reporting 100,000 or more cases for the past two years. The rate of illnesses experienced by workers in the hospital industry was 72.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, compared to 27.9 cases for private industry as a whole. While the total recordable case incidence rate for the health care and social assistance industry sector declined from 6.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2003 to 6.2 cases in 2004, the rates at which injuries and illnesses were reported for these three industries with 100,000 or more cases remained relatively unchanged in 2004.

Leisure and hospitality. Accommodation and food services accounted for approximately 85 percent of employment and 83 percent of cases in this industry aggregate, with the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry sector accounting for the remainder. The rate of total recordable cases in leisure and hospitality declined in 2004 to 4.7 cases per 100 full-time workers, down from 5.1 cases in 2003. This was driven by a decline in the rate for accommodation and food services, which fell from 5.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2003 to 4.5 cases in 2004, while the rate for arts, entertainment, and recreation

remained unchanged in 2004 at 5.9 cases per 100 workers. Of the fourteen private sector industries which reported 100,000 or more cases in 2004, two of these were in the accommodation and food services sector – full service restaurants (NAICS 7221) with 113,300 cases and limited-service eating places (NAICS 7222) with 104,200 cases. These industries were previously combined under SIC reporting, but have been broken out under NAICS. Neither of these industries experienced a significant change in the rate or count of total recordable cases in 2004.

Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports were collected from about 173,800 private industry establishments in 2004 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.

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 2004. 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 2004 can be compared to estimates for other industries. However, estimates for railroad activities in 2004 should not be compared to estimates for railroad activities from prior years.

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 2004 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 4.8 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 4.8 plus or minus 1.2 percent (2 times 0.6 percent) or 4.74 to 4.86. 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>.

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.

The goods producing sector consists of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service providing sector includes the following industry sectors: 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, 2004

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 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		107,551.8	4.8	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.3
Goods producing⁶		22,655.5	6.5	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.9
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		1,481.7	5.3	3.1	2.0	1.1	2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁶	11	961.8	6.4	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.7
Crop production ⁶	111	429.8	5.6	3.3	1.7	1.5	2.3
Animal production ⁶	112	141.1	8.5	4.7	2.9	1.9	3.8
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	309.2	5.9	3.3	2.2	1.2	2.6
Mining ⁷	21	519.9	3.8	2.3	1.6	.6	1.5
Oil and gas extraction	211	121.3	2.6	1.2	.9	.3	1.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	204.2	4.3	2.9	2.2	.7	1.4
Support activities for mining	213	194.4	3.8	2.2	1.5	.7	1.7
Construction		6,916.4	6.4	3.4	2.4	.9	3.0
Construction	23	6,916.4	6.4	3.4	2.4	.9	3.0
Construction of buildings	236	1,618.5	5.6	2.9	2.2	.7	2.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	895.0	5.9	3.2	2.1	1.0	2.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,402.9	6.8	3.6	2.6	1.0	3.2
Manufacturing		14,257.4	6.6	3.6	1.6	2.1	3.0
Manufacturing	31-33	14,257.4	6.6	3.6	1.6	2.1	3.0
Food manufacturing	311	1,490.4	8.2	5.3	1.9	3.4	3.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	193.7	8.7	5.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Textile mills	313	237.8	4.0	2.3	.8	1.5	1.7
Textile product mills	314	176.2	5.4	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.5
Apparel manufacturing	315	284.7	3.5	1.8	1.0	.8	1.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	42.5	6.9	4.4	1.5	2.9	2.4
Wood product manufacturing	321	548.0	10.0	5.4	2.7	2.7	4.6
Paper manufacturing	322	493.3	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.1
Printing and related support activities	323	658.5	4.5	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.0
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.3	2.5	1.2	.7	.5	1.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	881.8	3.5	2.0	.9	1.0	1.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	803.7	7.7	4.7	2.0	2.7	3.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	498.5	8.0	4.8	2.3	2.5	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 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	
Primary metal manufacturing	331	466.0	10.0	5.2	2.2	3.0	4.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,488.7	8.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	4.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,136.8	6.7	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.6
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,314.9	2.3	1.2	.6	.6	1.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	443.8	5.5	2.9	1.2	1.7	2.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,763.4	8.5	4.6	1.6	3.0	3.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	568.5	8.3	4.7	2.3	2.5	3.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	653.6	4.5	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.0
Service providing		84,896.3	4.2	2.2	1.3	.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		25,273.3	5.5	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.3
Wholesale trade	42	5,642.5	4.5	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,942.2	4.1	2.2	1.3	.9	1.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,000.0	5.6	3.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	700.4	2.8	1.6	1.0	.6	1.3
Retail trade	44-45	15,060.7	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,901.3	5.1	2.2	1.4	.7	3.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	563.8	5.7	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	521.8	3.1	1.5	.9	—	1.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,234.1	8.1	4.3	2.3	2.0	3.8
Food and beverage stores	445	2,818.3	6.4	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.0
Health and personal care stores	446	940.7	2.3	1.1	.7	.4	1.2
Gasoline stations	447	872.9	3.4	1.5	1.0	.5	1.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,367.6	2.6	.9	.6	.3	1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	646.1	3.9	1.3	.8	.5	2.6
General merchandise stores	452	2,851.3	7.0	4.3	1.9	2.4	2.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	918.5	3.2	1.6	.9	.6	1.6
Nonstore retailers	454	424.4	4.8	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	4,006.2	7.3	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.4
Air transportation	481	513.2	10.1	7.7	5.3	2.5	2.4
Rail transportation ⁹	482	—	2.7	2.0	1.8	.2	.7
Water transportation	483	55.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	.8	1.8
Truck transportation	484	1,350.8	6.1	3.9	2.9	1.0	2.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	378.4	6.1	3.6	2.8	.8	2.5
Pipeline transportation	486	37.6	2.5	1.4	1.0	.4	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 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	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.0	4.7	2.8	2.4	0.5	1.9
Support activities for transportation	488	530.6	5.3	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.9
Couriers and messengers	492	557.5	12.4	8.8	4.1	4.7	3.7
Warehousing and storage	493	555.8	9.3	5.8	2.8	3.0	3.4
Utilities	22	563.9	5.2	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.7
Utilities	221	563.9	5.2	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.7
Information		3,099.6	2.0	1.1	.8	.4	.9
Information	51	3,099.6	2.0	1.1	.8	.4	.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	907.5	2.1	1.1	.7	.4	1.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	380.3	—	—	.7	.2	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	323.6	2.3	1.2	.7	.5	1.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	29.3	2.4	.7	.5	—	1.7
Telecommunications	517	1,027.0	2.2	1.4	1.0	.4	.8
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	382.5	.8	.3	.2	.1	.5
Other information services	519	49.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	—	.6
Financial activities		7,890.8	1.6	.7	.5	.2	.9
Finance and insurance	52	5,813.3	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	21.6	1.9	1.2	.6	.6	.7
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,813.1	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	765.2	.3	.1	.1	(¹⁰)	.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,127.9	1.1	.4	.3	.1	.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	85.5	.6	.3	.2	—	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,077.5	3.7	1.9	1.3	.7	1.8
Real estate	531	1,410.4	3.3	1.7	1.2	.5	1.6
Rental and leasing services	532	641.0	4.7	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.2
Professional and business services		16,294.8	2.4	1.3	.8	.5	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,768.9	1.3	.5	.3	.2	.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,768.9	1.3	.5	.3	.2	.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,696.5	2.7	1.5	.7	—	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 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	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	7,829.4	3.7	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.5
Administrative and support services	561	7,503.5	3.4	2.0	1.3	.7	1.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	325.8	7.6	5.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
Education and health services		16,085.0	5.8	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.1
Educational services	61	2,079.2	2.5	1.0	.7	.3	1.5
Educational services	611	2,079.2	2.5	1.0	.7	.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance	62	14,005.7	6.2	2.9	1.6	1.3	3.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,937.5	3.3	1.2	.8	.4	2.0
Hospitals	622	4,246.7	8.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,810.2	9.7	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.9
Social assistance	624	2,011.3	3.9	2.1	1.2	.8	1.8
Leisure and hospitality		12,467.6	4.7	1.9	1.1	.8	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,852.9	5.9	3.1	1.5	1.5	2.9
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	380.5	5.8	2.5	1.8	.7	3.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	116.9	5.2	2.5	1.6	1.0	2.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,355.4	6.0	3.3	1.5	1.8	2.8
Accommodation and food services	72	10,614.7	4.5	1.7	1.1	.6	2.8
Accommodation	721	1,785.0	5.8	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.7
Food services and drinking places	722	8,829.6	4.2	1.4	1.0	.4	2.8
Other services		3,785.2	3.2	1.6	1.1	.5	1.6
Other services, except public administration	81	3,785.2	3.2	1.6	1.1	.5	1.6
Repair and maintenance	811	1,222.0	3.9	1.9	1.4	.5	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 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	1,266.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,297.2	2.7	1.2	.8	.4	1.6

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 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 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, 2004

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 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		107,551.8	4,257.3	2,225.0	1,259.3	965.7	2,032.3
Goods producing⁵		22,655.5	1,419.3	776.5	408.4	368.1	642.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,481.7	76.3	44.5	29.1	15.4	31.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	961.8	54.7	31.5	19.8	11.8	23.2
Crop production ⁵	111	429.8	21.1	12.3	6.6	5.8	8.8
Animal production ⁵	112	141.1	12.6	7.0	4.2	2.8	5.6
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	309.2	15.3	8.6	5.6	3.0	6.7
Mining ⁶	21	519.9	21.6	12.9	9.4	3.6	8.7
Oil and gas extraction	211	121.3	3.2	1.5	1.1	.4	1.7
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	204.2	10.1	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.2
Support activities for mining	213	194.4	8.3	4.7	3.2	1.5	3.7
Construction		6,916.4	401.0	212.2	153.2	59.0	188.9
Construction	23	6,916.4	401.0	212.2	153.2	59.0	188.9
Construction of buildings	236	1,618.5	81.1	42.5	32.0	10.5	38.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	895.0	50.8	27.2	18.3	8.9	23.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,402.9	269.1	142.5	102.9	39.6	126.6
Manufacturing		14,257.4	941.9	519.9	226.1	293.8	422.1
Manufacturing	31-33	14,257.4	941.9	519.9	226.1	293.8	422.1
Food manufacturing	311	1,490.4	122.3	78.3	27.6	50.7	44.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	193.7	16.6	11.2	5.6	5.6	5.4
Textile mills	313	237.8	9.4	5.4	1.9	3.5	4.1
Textile product mills	314	176.2	9.5	5.0	1.8	3.2	4.4
Apparel manufacturing	315	284.7	8.8	4.4	2.5	1.9	4.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	42.5	2.8	1.8	.6	1.2	1.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	548.0	54.8	29.7	15.0	14.7	25.1
Paper manufacturing	322	493.3	25.3	14.6	7.1	7.6	10.7
Printing and related support activities	323	658.5	28.2	15.2	7.7	7.5	13.0
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.3	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	1.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	881.8	31.1	17.4	8.1	9.3	13.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 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	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	803.7	62.6	38.2	16.6	21.6	24.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	498.5	40.4	24.5	11.6	12.9	15.9
Primary metal manufacturing	331	466.0	49.0	25.4	10.7	14.7	23.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,488.7	119.9	58.1	28.6	29.5	61.8
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,136.8	77.7	36.0	17.8	18.2	41.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,314.9	30.5	16.0	8.0	8.0	14.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	443.8	24.1	12.8	5.3	7.5	11.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,763.4	151.5	82.6	28.4	54.1	68.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	568.5	46.0	26.0	12.4	13.6	20.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	653.6	28.4	15.7	7.8	7.9	12.7
Service providing		84,896.3	2,838.0	1,448.5	850.9	597.6	1,389.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		25,273.3	1,182.2	673.1	387.6	285.4	509.1
Wholesale trade	42	5,642.5	241.5	146.2	81.1	65.0	95.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,942.2	117.5	63.1	37.3	25.8	54.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,000.0	105.7	72.9	37.6	35.4	32.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	700.4	18.2	10.1	6.2	3.8	8.1
Retail trade	44-45	15,060.7	626.1	322.8	178.8	144.0	303.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,901.3	92.3	39.1	25.9	13.1	53.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	563.8	26.6	14.9	9.0	6.0	11.7
Electronics and appliance stores	443	521.8	13.4	6.4	3.7	—	7.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,234.1	92.9	49.1	25.8	23.3	43.8
Food and beverage stores	445	2,818.3	135.0	70.7	41.2	29.5	64.2
Health and personal care stores	446	940.7	15.4	7.3	4.6	2.8	8.1
Gasoline stations	447	872.9	23.8	10.5	7.1	3.4	13.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,367.6	23.7	8.7	5.8	2.9	15.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	646.1	17.2	5.9	3.6	2.3	11.3
General merchandise stores	452	2,851.3	146.1	89.1	39.9	49.2	57.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	918.5	21.6	10.6	6.3	4.3	11.0
Nonstore retailers	454	424.4	18.1	10.5	6.0	4.5	7.6
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4,006.2	285.5	190.0	120.0	70.0	95.5
Air transportation	481	513.2	43.3	33.0	22.4	10.6	10.3
Rail transportation ⁸	482	—	6.2	4.6	4.1	.6	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 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	
Water transportation	483	55.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.0
Truck transportation	484	1,350.8	86.6	54.8	40.9	13.9	31.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	378.4	17.3	10.2	7.9	2.3	7.1
Pipeline transportation	486	37.6	.9	.5	.4	.2	.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.0	1.0	.6	.5	.1	.4
Support activities for transportation	488	530.6	27.2	17.6	11.0	6.6	9.6
Couriers and messengers	492	557.5	52.6	37.1	17.3	19.8	15.5
Warehousing and storage	493	555.8	48.0	30.2	14.6	15.6	17.8
Utilities	22	563.9	29.1	14.1	7.7	6.4	15.0
Utilities	221	563.9	29.1	14.1	7.7	6.4	15.0
Information		3,099.6	57.6	31.1	21.1	10.0	26.5
Information	51	3,099.6	57.6	31.1	21.1	10.0	26.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	907.5	17.6	9.1	5.7	3.5	8.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	380.3	—	—	2.2	.6	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	323.6	6.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.2
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	29.3	.7	.2	.2	—	.5
Telecommunications	517	1,027.0	21.8	14.2	10.1	4.1	7.6
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	382.5	2.9	1.1	.8	.4	1.8
Other information services	519	49.4	.6	.4	.4	—	.2
Financial activities		7,890.8	113.3	51.8	34.9	16.9	61.5
Finance and insurance	52	5,813.3	49.1	18.4	12.9	5.5	30.7
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	21.6	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,813.1	25.0	9.6	6.8	2.8	15.4
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	765.2	2.2	.9	.7	.3	1.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,127.9	21.1	7.4	5.2	2.2	13.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	85.5	.5	.2	.2	—	.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,077.5	64.2	33.4	22.0	11.4	30.8
Real estate	531	1,410.4	38.4	19.8	13.6	6.1	18.7
Rental and leasing services	532	641.0	25.4	13.5	8.2	5.2	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 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	
Professional and business services		16,294.8	280.3	150.5	90.5	60.0	129.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,768.9	79.1	32.2	20.4	11.8	46.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,768.9	79.1	32.2	20.4	11.8	46.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,696.5	41.9	23.4	10.3	—	18.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	7,829.4	159.3	94.9	59.9	35.1	64.4
Administrative and support services	561	7,503.5	134.4	77.7	50.4	27.3	56.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	325.8	24.9	17.2	9.4	7.8	7.7
Education and health services		16,085.0	720.5	337.3	190.0	147.3	383.2
Educational services	61	2,079.2	36.5	14.5	10.1	4.4	22.0
Educational services	611	2,079.2	36.5	14.5	10.1	4.4	22.0
Health care and social assistance	62	14,005.7	684.0	322.8	179.9	142.9	361.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,937.5	124.6	46.4	31.3	15.2	78.1
Hospitals	622	4,246.7	284.6	116.1	63.9	52.2	168.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,810.2	215.2	128.5	65.6	62.9	86.7
Social assistance	624	2,011.3	59.6	31.7	19.1	12.6	27.9
Leisure and hospitality		12,467.6	389.5	157.7	95.4	62.3	231.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,852.9	68.2	35.2	17.8	17.5	33.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	380.5	13.9	6.0	4.3	1.7	7.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	116.9	4.0	2.0	1.2	.7	2.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,355.4	50.3	27.2	12.2	15.0	23.1
Accommodation and food services	72	10,614.7	321.3	122.5	77.6	44.9	198.8
Accommodation	721	1,785.0	77.5	41.1	21.0	20.1	36.4
Food services and drinking places	722	8,829.6	243.8	81.4	56.7	24.8	162.4
Other services		3,785.2	94.6	47.0	31.3	15.7	47.6
Other services, except public administration	81	3,785.2	94.6	47.0	31.3	15.7	47.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2004 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 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	
Repair and maintenance	811	1,222.0	43.7	21.2	15.1	6.1	22.5
Personal and laundry services	812	1,266.1	27.0	15.5	9.1	6.4	11.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,297.2	23.9	10.3	7.1	3.2	13.6

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 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.

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, 2004

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	4.8	1.9	4.2	5.9	5.4	5.4
Goods producing ²	6.5	3.6	6.8	7.6	6.1	5.8
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	5.3	3.3	5.7	5.8	5.3	3.4
Construction	6.4	3.9	7.1	7.5	5.7	6.3
Manufacturing	6.6	2.9	6.7	7.8	6.2	5.9
Service providing	4.2	1.5	3.6	5.4	5.0	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	5.5	2.0	4.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Information	2.0	–	–	2.1	2.1	1.8
Financial activities	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.1
Professional and business services	2.4	–	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7
Education and health services	5.8	1.1	3.2	7.1	7.2	7.2
Leisure and hospitality	4.7	1.4	3.8	5.8	6.4	7.0
Other services, except public administration	3.2	1.8	3.4	5.2	4.4	4.1

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, 2004

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
Hospitals	622	4,246.7	284.6	8.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,810.2	215.2	9.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,763.4	151.5	8.5
General merchandise stores	452	2,851.3	146.1	7.0
Administrative and support services	561	7,503.5	134.4	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,937.5	124.6	3.3
Food manufacturing	311	1,490.4	122.3	8.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,488.7	119.9	8.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,942.2	117.5	4.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	1,848.2	117.2	6.8
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	44511	2,298.3	114.1	6.7
Full-service restaurants	7221	4,194.9	113.3	4.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,000.0	105.7	5.6
Limited-service eating places	7222	3,737.3	104.2	4.3
Private industry⁵		107,551.8	4,257.3	4.8

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, 2004

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Private industry⁵		107,551.8	4.5	4,008.3
Goods producing⁵		22,655.5	5.9	1,301.7
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,481.7	5.1	72.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	961.8	6.0	51.8
Crop production ⁵	111	429.8	5.1	19.5
Animal production ⁵	112	141.1	8.3	12.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	309.2	5.6	14.5
Mining ⁶	21	519.9	3.6	20.9
Oil and gas extraction	211	121.3	2.4	2.9
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	204.2	4.1	9.7
Support activities for mining	213	194.4	3.8	8.2
Construction		6,916.4	6.2	392.4
Construction	23	6,916.4	6.2	392.4
Construction of buildings	236	1,618.5	5.5	79.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	895.0	5.8	49.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,402.9	6.6	263.8
Manufacturing		14,257.4	5.9	836.7
Manufacturing	31-33	14,257.4	5.9	836.7
Food manufacturing	311	1,490.4	6.8	101.2
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	193.7	8.3	15.8
Textile mills	313	237.8	3.6	8.6
Textile product mills	314	176.2	4.7	8.3
Apparel manufacturing	315	284.7	3.1	7.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	42.5	5.7	2.3
Wood product manufacturing	321	548.0	9.5	51.8
Paper manufacturing	322	493.3	4.5	23.1
Printing and related support activities	323	658.5	4.1	26.0
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.3	2.2	2.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	881.8	3.0	26.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	803.7	7.1	57.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	498.5	7.5	38.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	466.0	9.1	44.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,488.7	7.5	111.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,136.8	6.2	71.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,314.9	2.0	26.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	443.8	4.8	21.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,763.4	6.9	123.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	568.5	7.7	42.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	653.6	4.0	25.3
Service providing		84,896.3	4.0	2,706.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		25,273.3	5.3	1,144.2
Wholesale trade	42	5,642.5	4.4	234.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,942.2	4.0	113.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,000.0	5.5	103.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	700.4	2.8	17.7
Retail trade	44-45	15,060.7	5.1	608.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,901.3	5.0	89.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	563.8	5.6	26.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	521.8	3.1	13.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,234.1	8.0	91.4
Food and beverage stores	445	2,818.3	6.2	131.5
Health and personal care stores	446	940.7	2.2	14.9
Gasoline stations	447	872.9	3.4	23.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,367.6	2.5	23.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	646.1	3.8	16.8
General merchandise stores	452	2,851.3	6.7	140.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	918.5	3.1	20.8
Nonstore retailers	454	424.4	4.6	17.2
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4,006.2	7.0	275.2
Air transportation	481	513.2	9.7	41.3
Rail transportation ⁸	482	—	2.6	6.0
Water transportation	483	55.0	4.2	2.4
Truck transportation	484	1,350.8	6.0	85.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	378.4	5.9	16.8
Pipeline transportation	486	37.6	2.4	.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.0	4.6	1.0
Support activities for transportation	488	530.6	5.2	26.4
Couriers and messengers	492	557.5	11.7	49.3
Warehousing and storage	493	555.8	8.9	46.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Utilities	22	563.9	4.6	25.8
Utilities	221	563.9	4.6	25.8
Information		3,099.6	1.9	53.3
Information	51	3,099.6	1.9	53.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	907.5	1.9	16.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	380.3	—	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	323.6	2.2	6.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting	516	29.3	2.2	.6
Telecommunications	517	1,027.0	2.0	19.9
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	382.5	.8	2.7
Other information services	519	49.4	1.3	.5
Financial activities		7,890.8	1.5	104.8
Finance and insurance	52	5,813.3	.8	42.7
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	21.6	1.5	.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,813.1	.8	21.7
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	765.2	.3	1.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,127.9	1.0	18.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	85.5	.6	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,077.5	3.6	62.1
Real estate	531	1,410.4	3.2	36.8
Rental and leasing services	532	641.0	4.6	25.0
Professional and business services		16,294.8	2.2	263.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,768.9	1.2	72.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,768.9	1.2	72.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,696.5	2.5	39.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	7,829.4	3.6	151.8
Administrative and support services	561	7,503.5	3.2	127.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	325.8	7.5	24.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		16,085.0	5.4	672.9
Educational services	61	2,079.2	2.4	34.9
Educational services	611	2,079.2	2.4	34.9
Health care and social assistance	62	14,005.7	5.8	638.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,937.5	3.0	115.3
Hospitals	622	4,246.7	7.6	259.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,810.2	9.2	205.7
Social assistance	624	2,011.3	3.7	57.5
Leisure and hospitality		12,467.6	4.5	376.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,852.9	5.6	64.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	380.5	5.7	13.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	116.9	4.9	3.7
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,355.4	5.6	46.9
Accommodation and food services	72	10,614.7	4.4	312.1
Accommodation	721	1,785.0	5.6	74.8
Food services and drinking places	722	8,829.6	4.1	237.4
Other services		3,785.2	3.1	91.1
Other services, except public administration	81	3,785.2	3.1	91.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2004 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Repair and maintenance	811	1,222.0	3.9	42.7
Personal and laundry services	812	1,266.1	2.7	25.8
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,297.2	2.6	22.5

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.

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, 2004

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	27.9	4.4	2.0	0.4	3.2	18.0
Goods producing ²	53.5	6.4	2.1	.6	11.1	33.4
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	25.8	7.2	1.7	2.3	1.5	13.1
Construction	13.8	3.7	1.0	.9	.4	7.9
Manufacturing	73.8	7.4	2.6	.3	16.7	46.7
Service providing	19.6	3.7	1.9	.3	.6	13.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	17.5	2.8	1.3	.2	1.5	11.6
Information	15.4	2.0	1.0	.4	1.0	10.9
Financial activities	12.0	1.3	.9	.4	(⁵)	9.4
Professional and business services	13.9	4.0	1.3	.3	.3	8.0
Education and health services	38.2	6.0	4.8	.4	.1	26.9
Leisure and hospitality	15.8	5.3	1.4	.2	(⁵)	8.9
Other services, except public administration	12.1	2.6	1.7	.4	.1	7.2
Numbers of illnesses in thousands						
Private industry ²	249.0	38.9	17.6	3.3	28.4	160.9
Goods producing ²	117.6	14.0	4.6	1.3	24.3	73.4
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	3.7	1.0	.2	.3	.2	1.9
Construction	8.7	2.3	.6	.5	.3	4.9
Manufacturing	105.2	10.6	3.8	.4	23.8	66.6
Service providing	131.5	24.9	13.0	2.0	4.1	87.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	37.9	6.1	2.9	.5	3.2	25.2
Information	4.3	.6	.3	.1	.3	3.1
Financial activities	8.5	.9	.6	.3	(⁶)	6.6
Professional and business services	16.5	4.7	1.6	.3	.4	9.5
Education and health services	47.6	7.4	6.0	.5	.2	33.5
Leisure and hospitality	13.1	4.4	1.1	.2	(⁶)	7.4
Other services, except public administration	3.5	.8	.5	.1	(⁶)	2.1

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, 2003-2004

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	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Private industry ³	5.0	4.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.3
Goods producing ³	6.7	6.5	3.7	3.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.9
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	5.1	5.3	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.2
Construction	6.8	6.4	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.0	.9	3.2	3.0
Manufacturing	6.8	6.6	3.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.0
Service providing	4.4	4.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.3	.9	.9	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	5.5	5.5	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.3
Information	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	.3	.4	1.1	.9
Financial activities	1.7	1.6	.8	.7	.6	.5	.2	.2	.9	.9
Professional and business services	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	.9	.8	.5	.5	1.1	1.1
Education and health services	6.0	5.8	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	4.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	.8	.8	3.0	2.8
Other services, except public administration	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.5	1.7	1.6

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