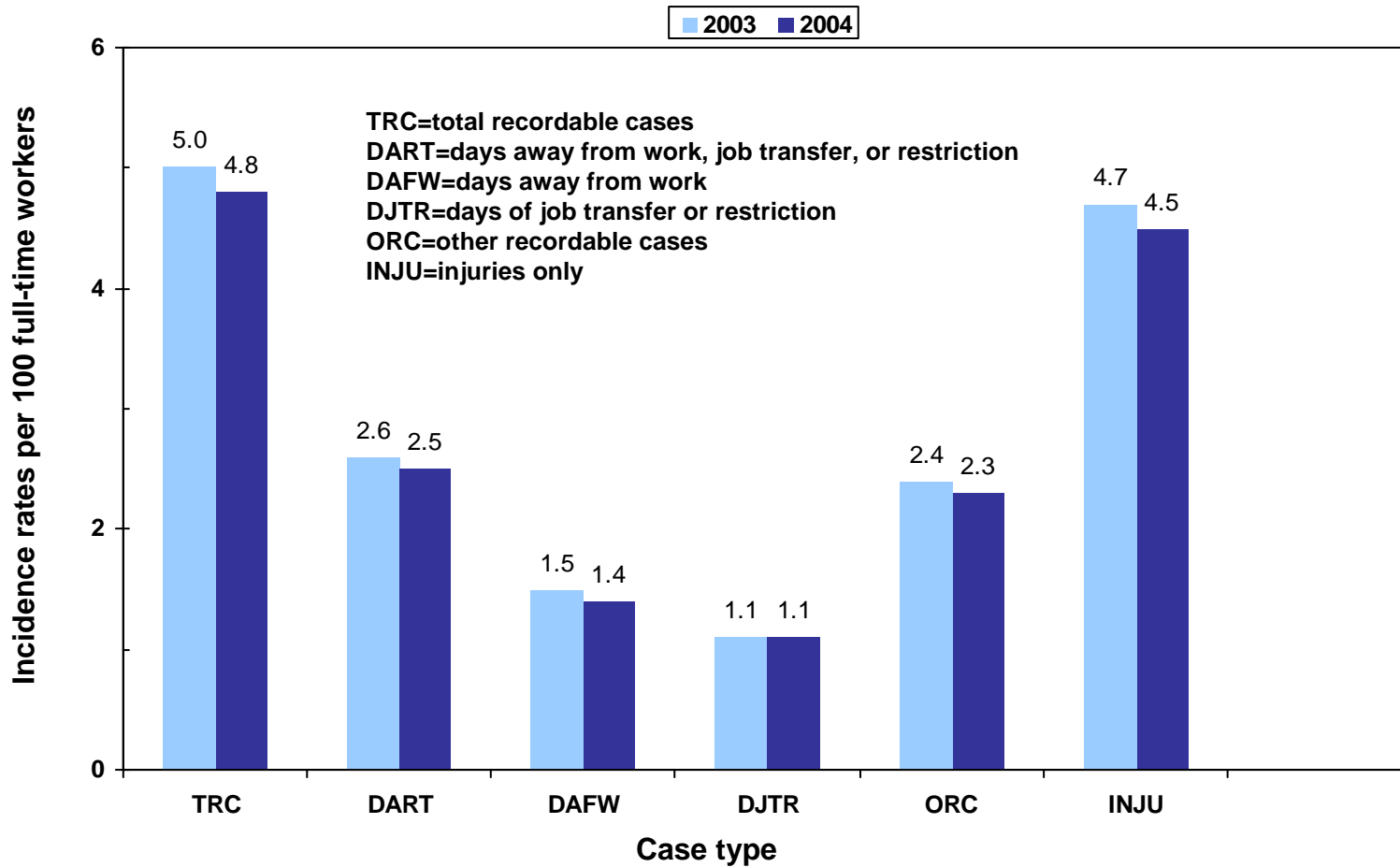


***2004 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES***

***SUMMARY ESTIMATES CHARTS PACKAGE***

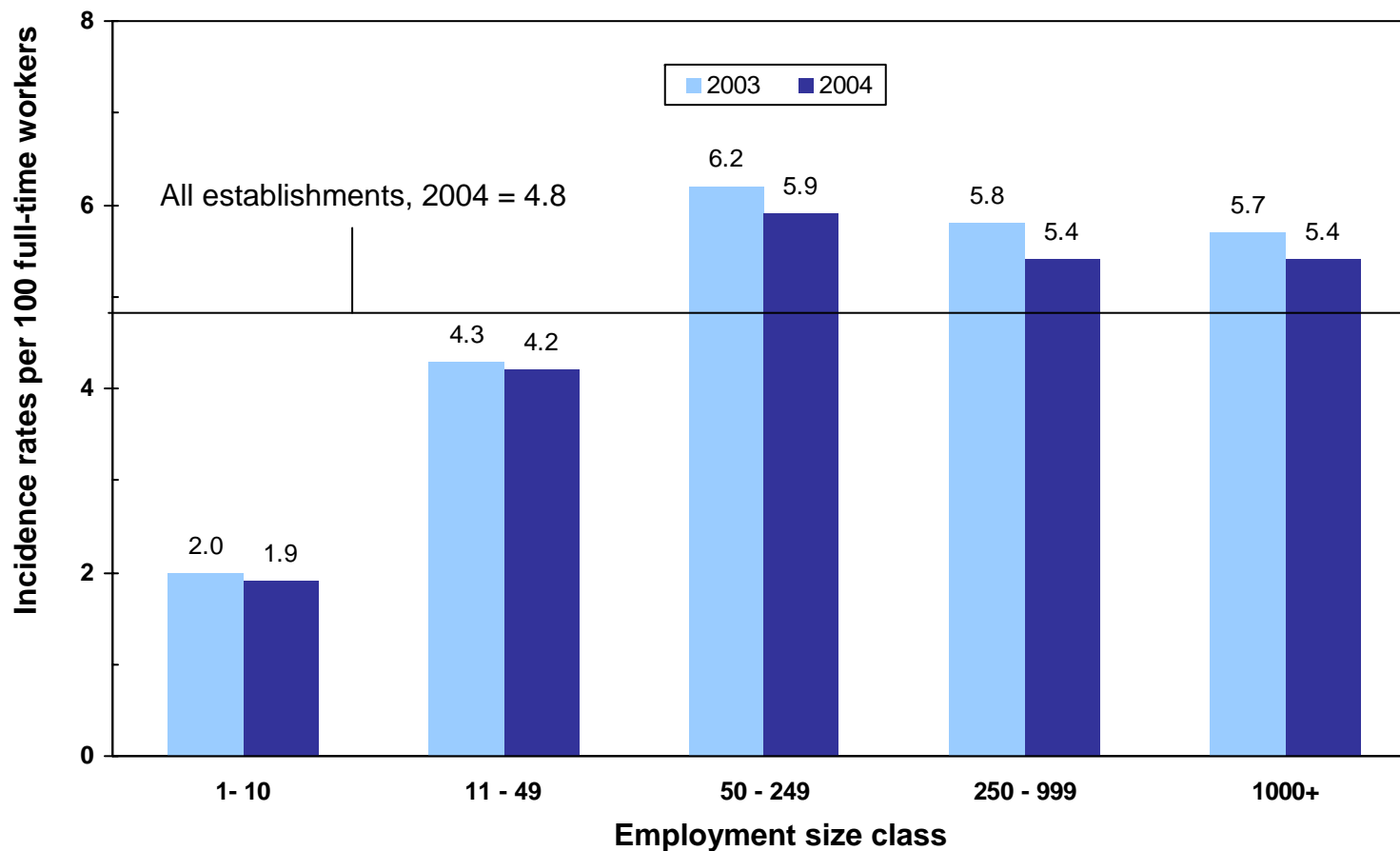
***November 17, 2005***

## Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003 and 2004



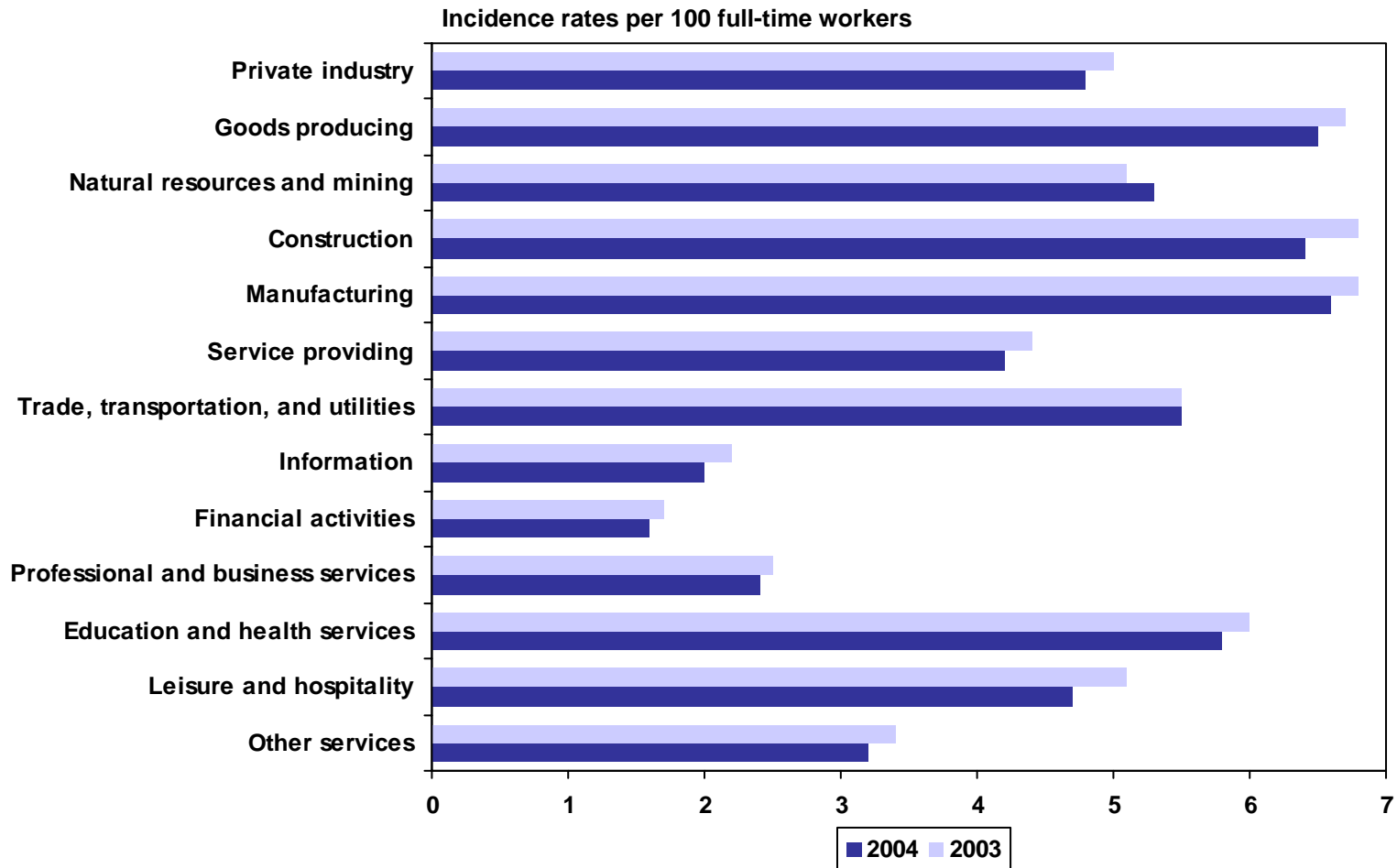
Incidence rates for private industry were lower in 2004 with the exception of days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) where the incidence rate remained unchanged (1.1 cases per 100 full-time workers).

## Total recordable nonfatal occupational incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by employment size class, private industry, 2003 and 2004



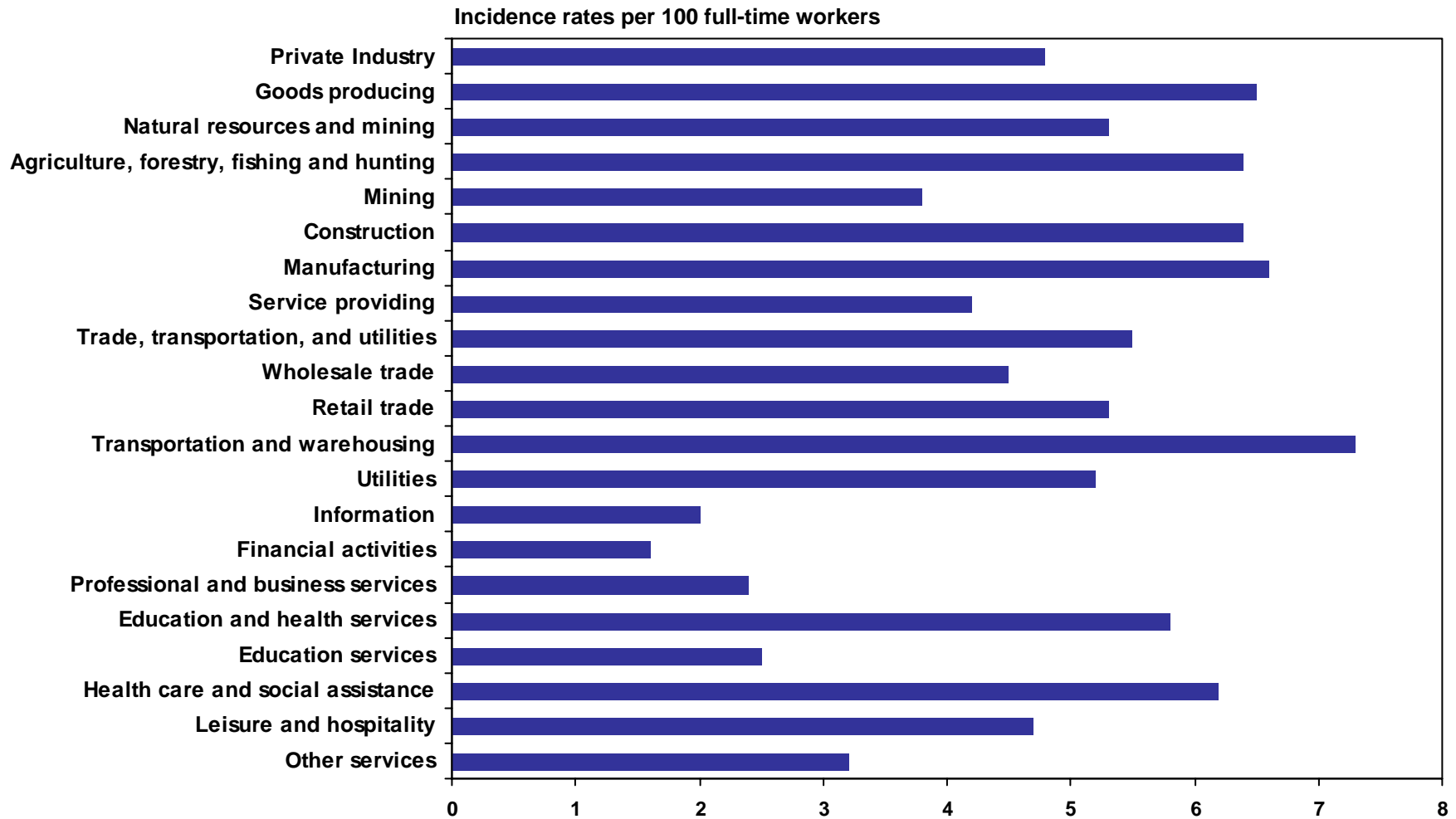
Nationwide, injury and illness rates in 2004 generally were higher for mid-size establishments employing 50 to 249 workers than for smaller or larger establishments, although this pattern did not hold for all industries.

## Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by major industry sector, 2003 and 2004



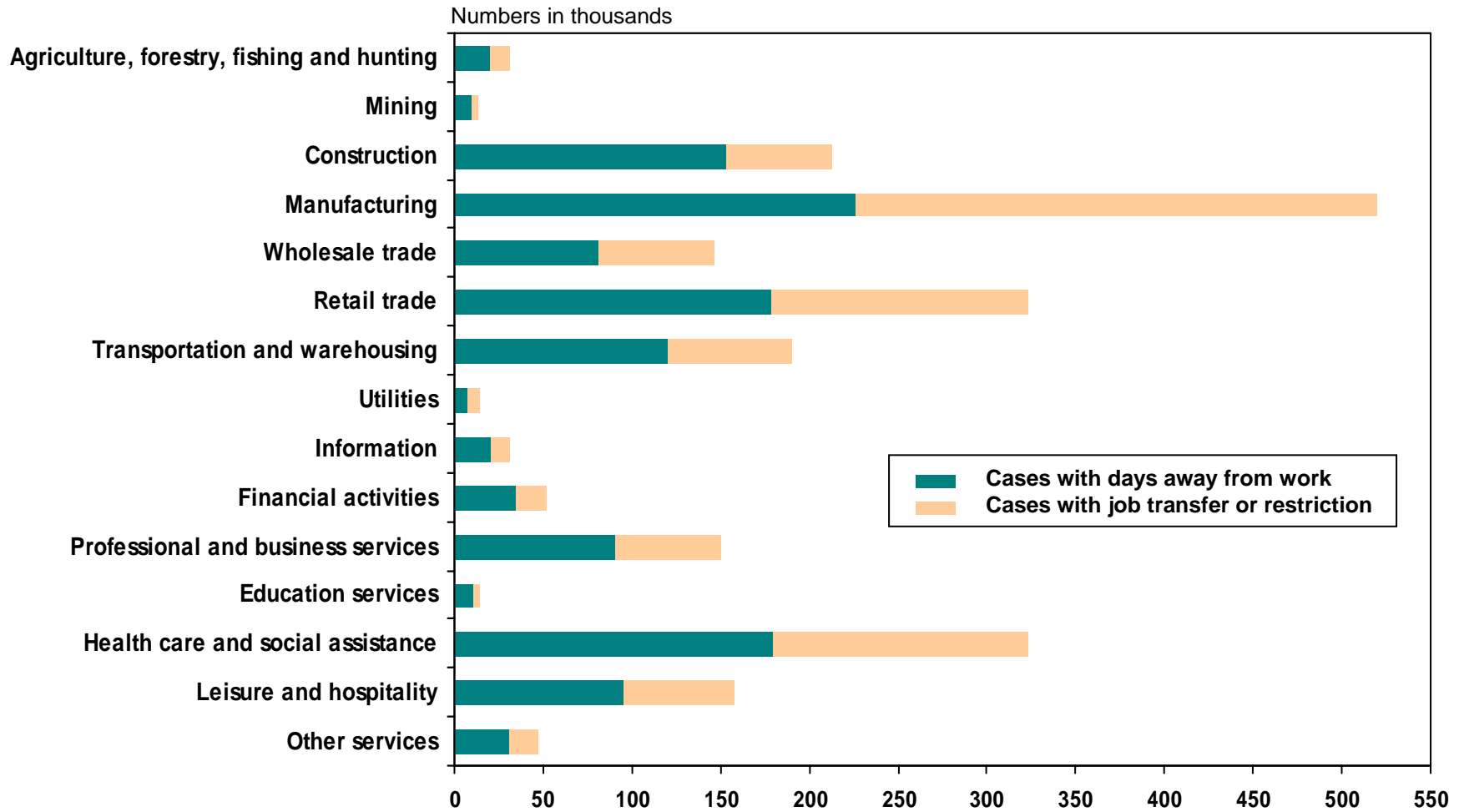
**No major industry sector experienced a significant increase in the rate of total recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2004.**

# Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by selected industry sector, 2004



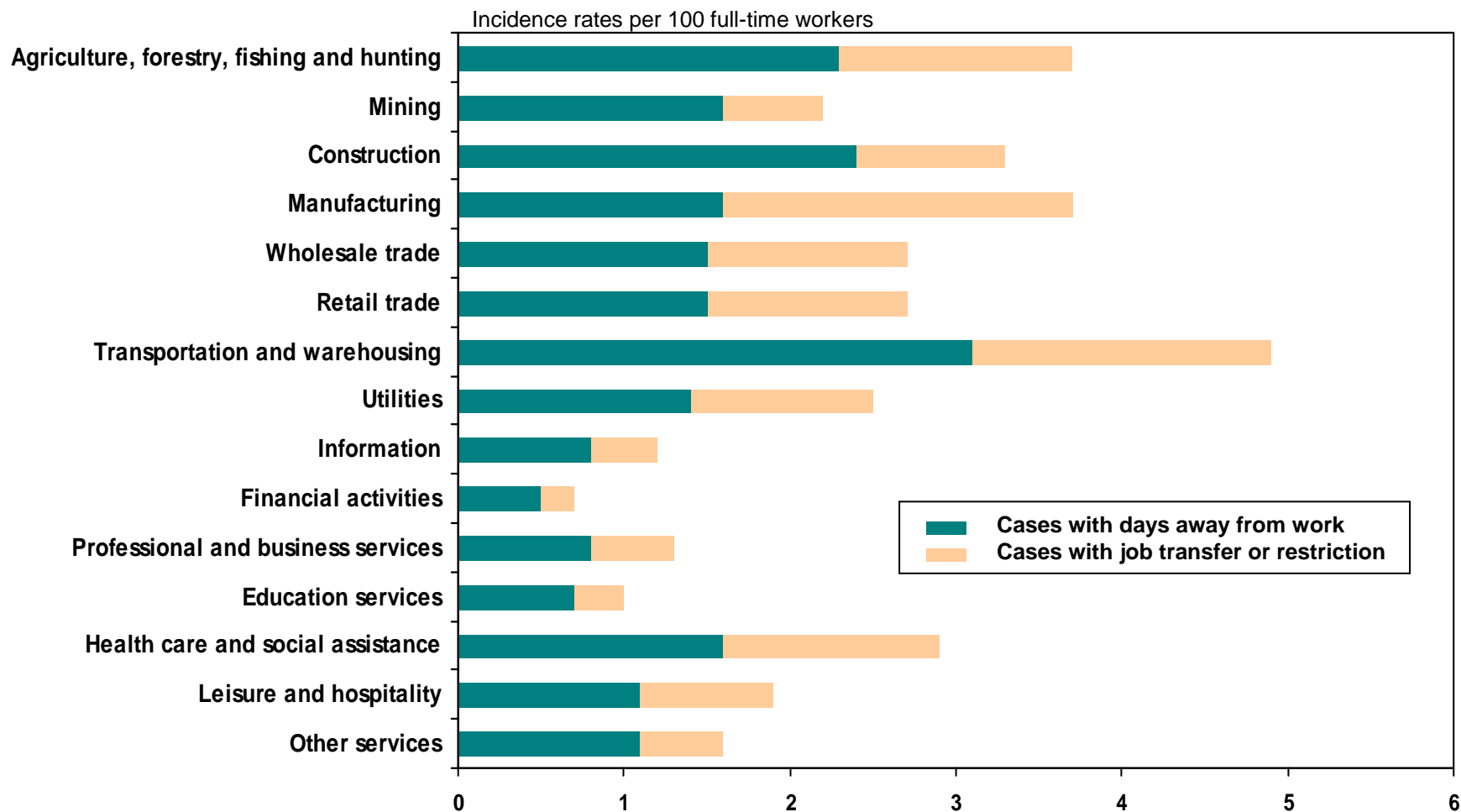
Incidence rates for injuries and illnesses ranged from 1.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in financial activities to 7.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing.

# Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and selected industry sector, 2004



Among industry sectors, only manufacturing had more cases with job transfer or restriction than cases with days away from work in 2004. This was also the case for manufacturing in 2003.

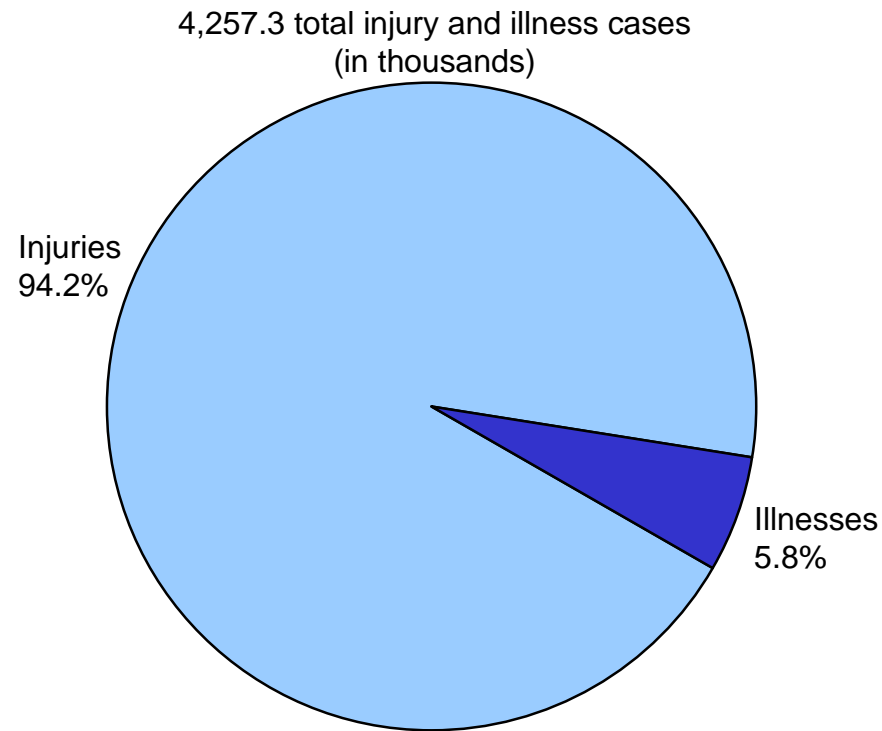
## Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and selected industry sector, 2004



Transportation and warehousing accounted for the highest incidence rate for days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) of 4.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2004.

## Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries versus illnesses, 2004

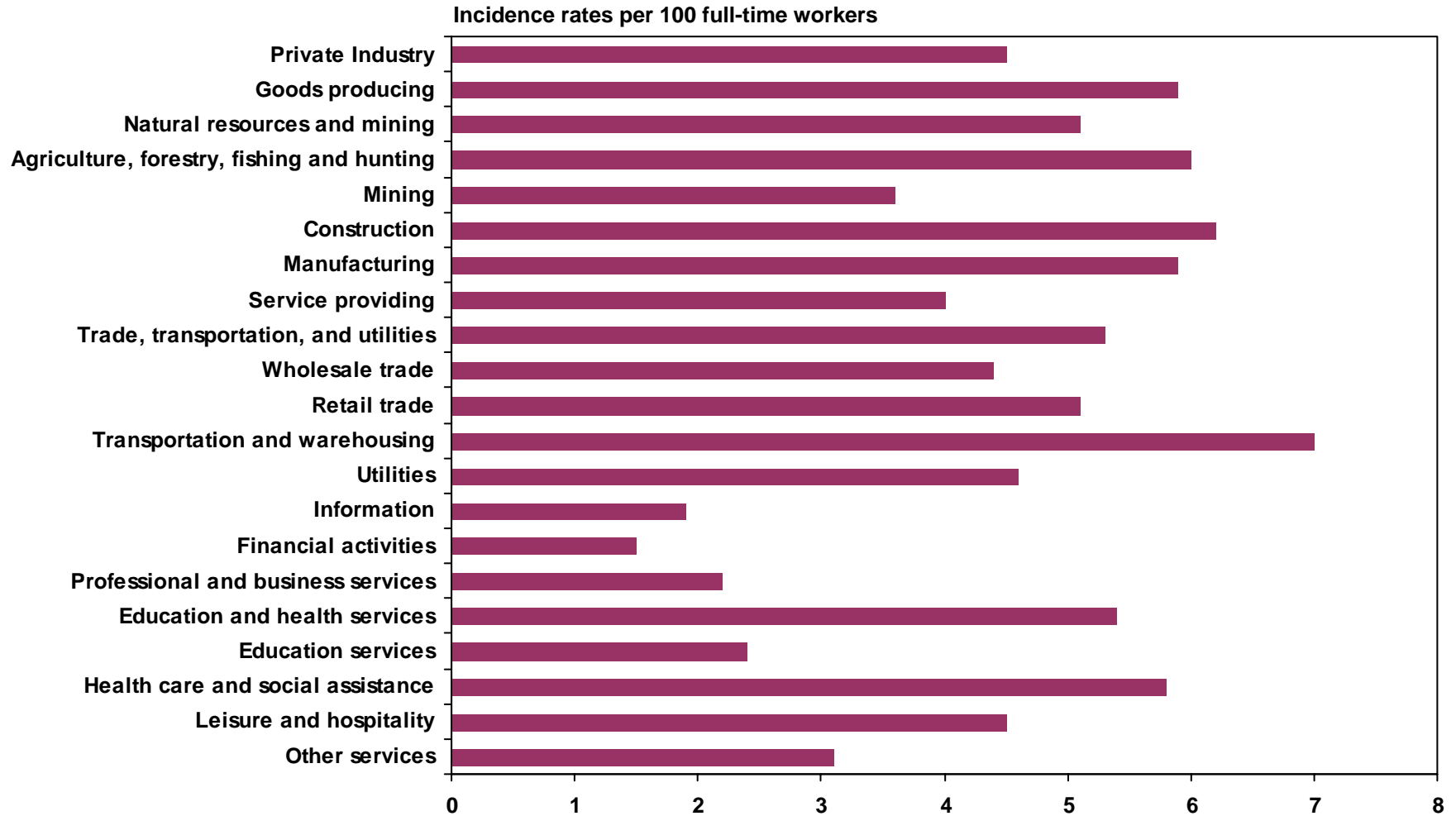
### Total nonfatal cases in private industry, 2004: Injuries versus illnesses



Of the nearly 4.3 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses reported in 2004, 4.0 million or 94.2 percent were injuries. The remainder of these private industry cases (249,000) were occupational illnesses.

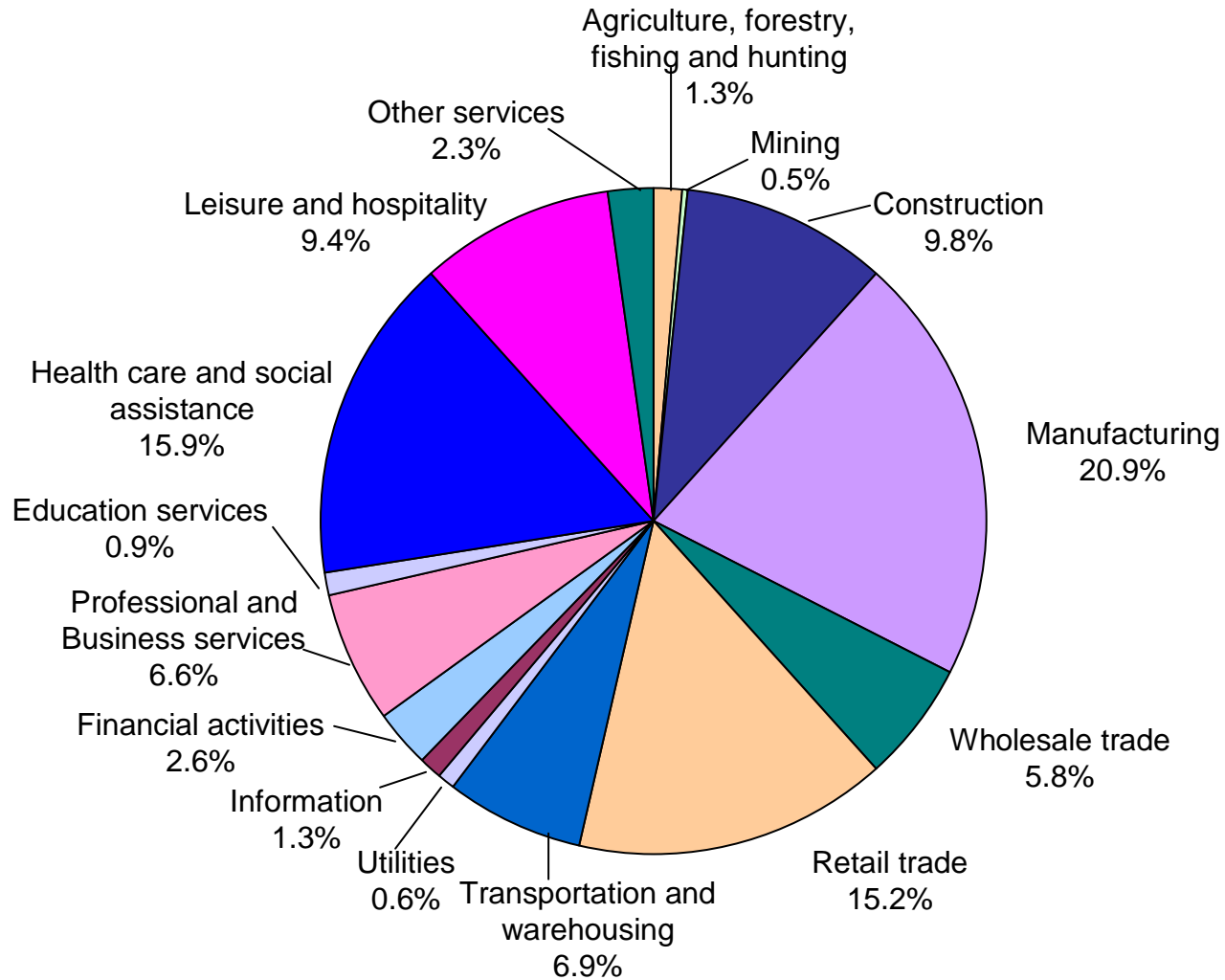


## Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates by selected industry sector, 2004



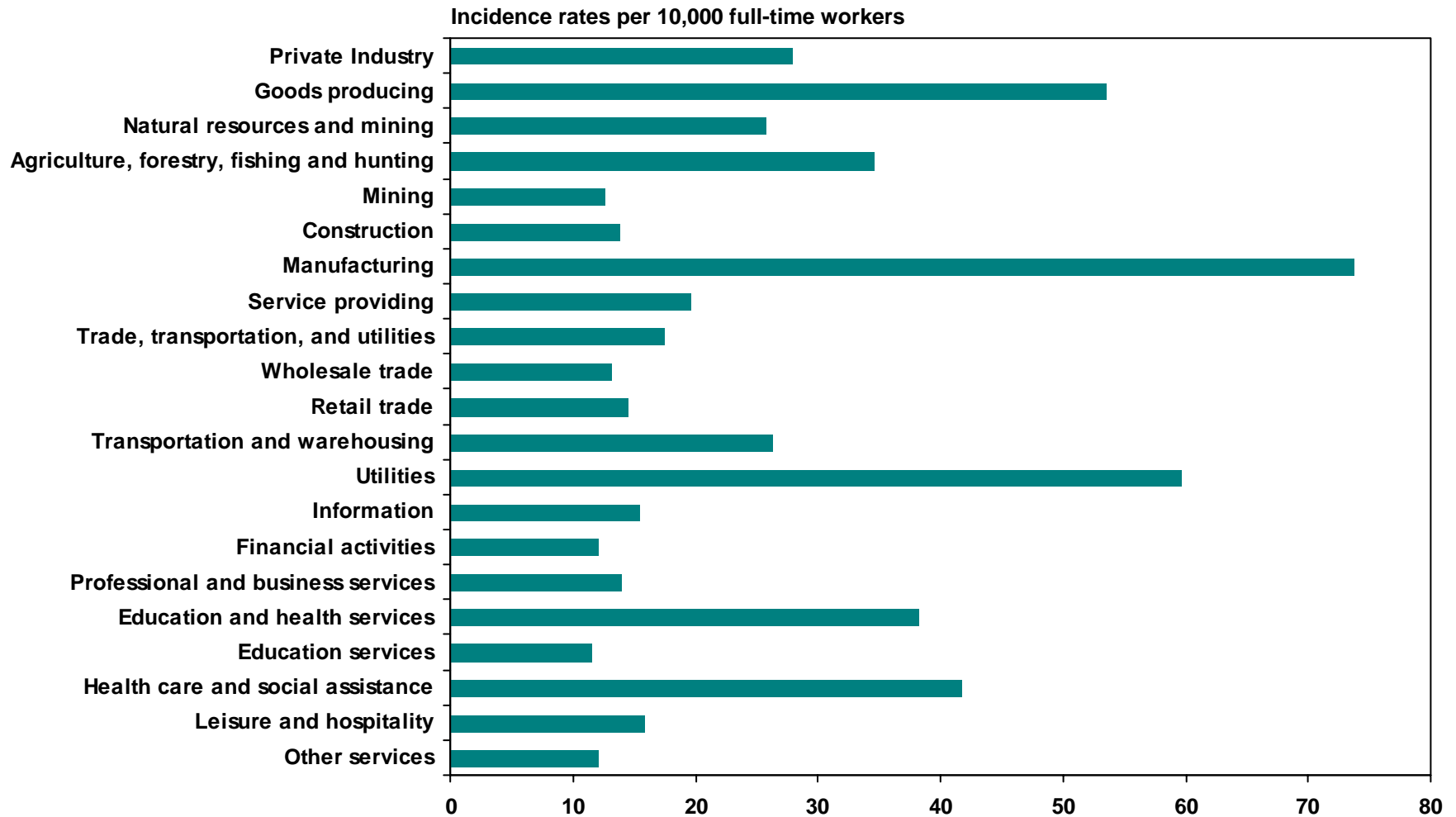
Incidence rates for injuries ranged from 1.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in financial activities to 7.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing.

# Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industry sector, 2004



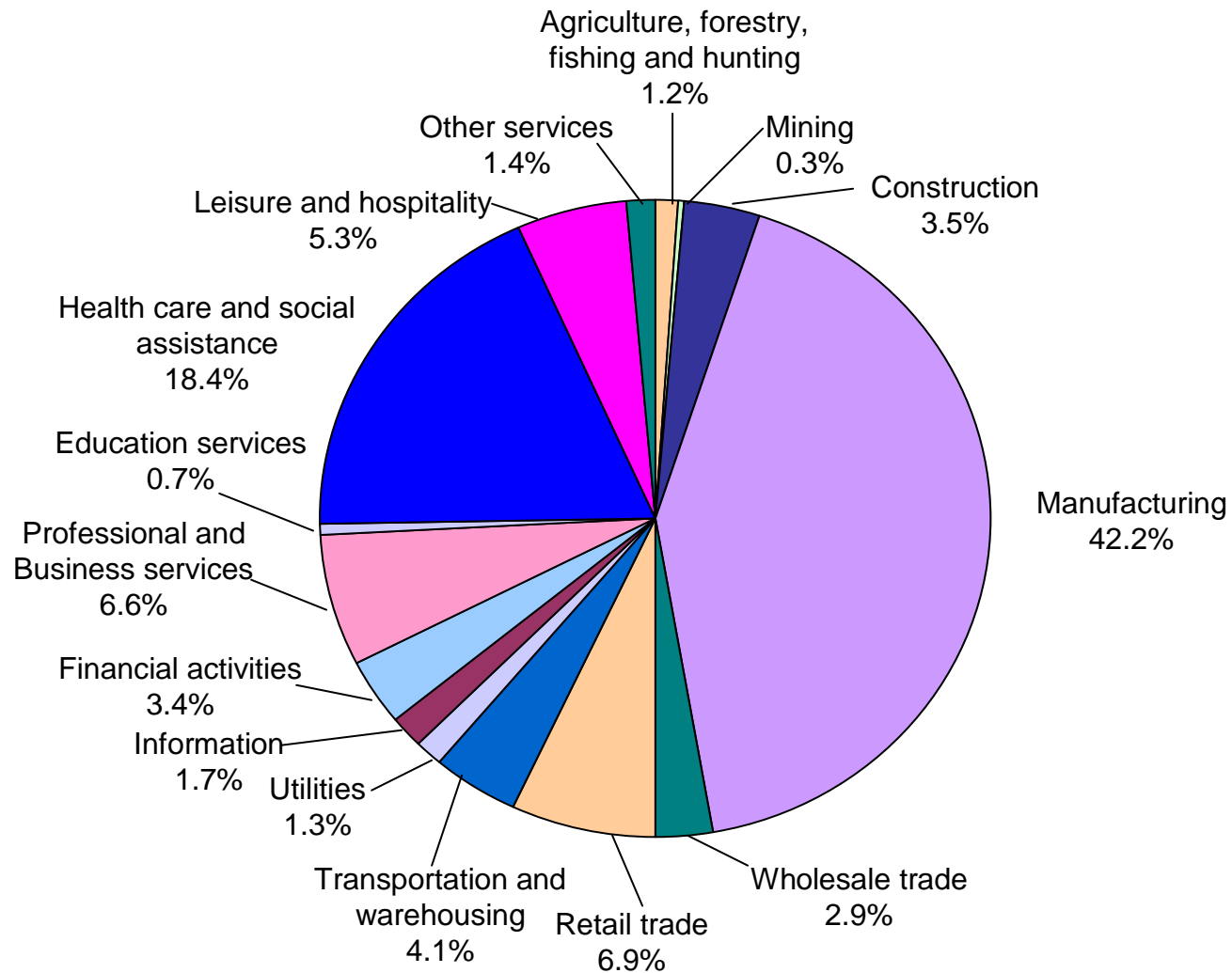
**Manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade combined accounted for 52 percent of all reported occupational injuries for private industry in 2004.**

## Total recordable nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by selected industry sector, 2004



**Manufacturing had the highest incidence rate for illnesses of 73.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2004.**

# Percent of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industry sector, 2004

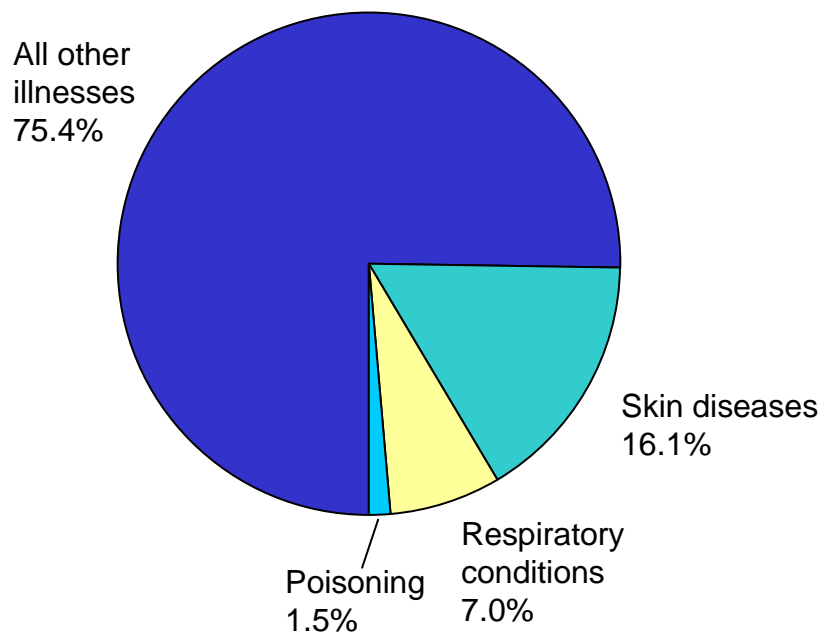


**Manufacturing and health care and social assistance combined accounted for nearly 61 percent of all reported occupational illnesses for private industry in 2004.**

## Percent of nonfatal occupational illnesses, 2003 and 2004

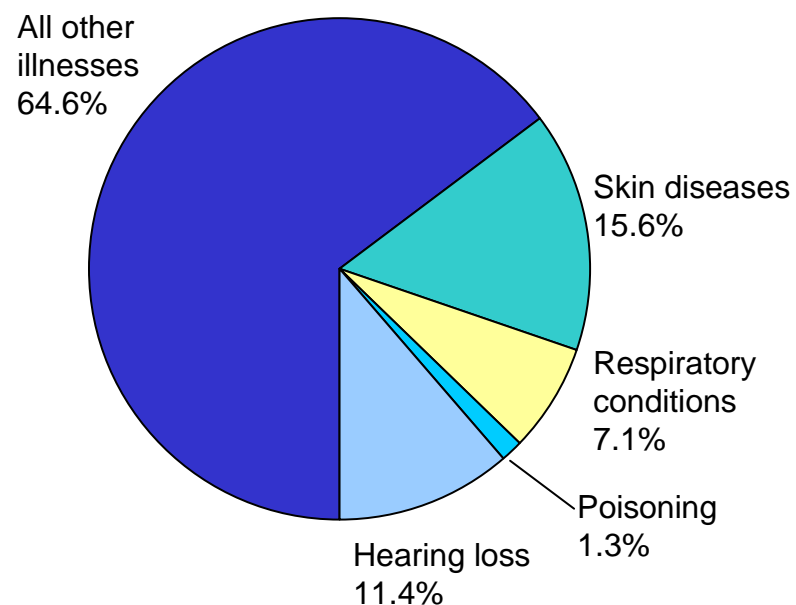
**Nonfatal illness cases by category of illness, private industry, 2003**

269.5 total cases  
(in thousands)



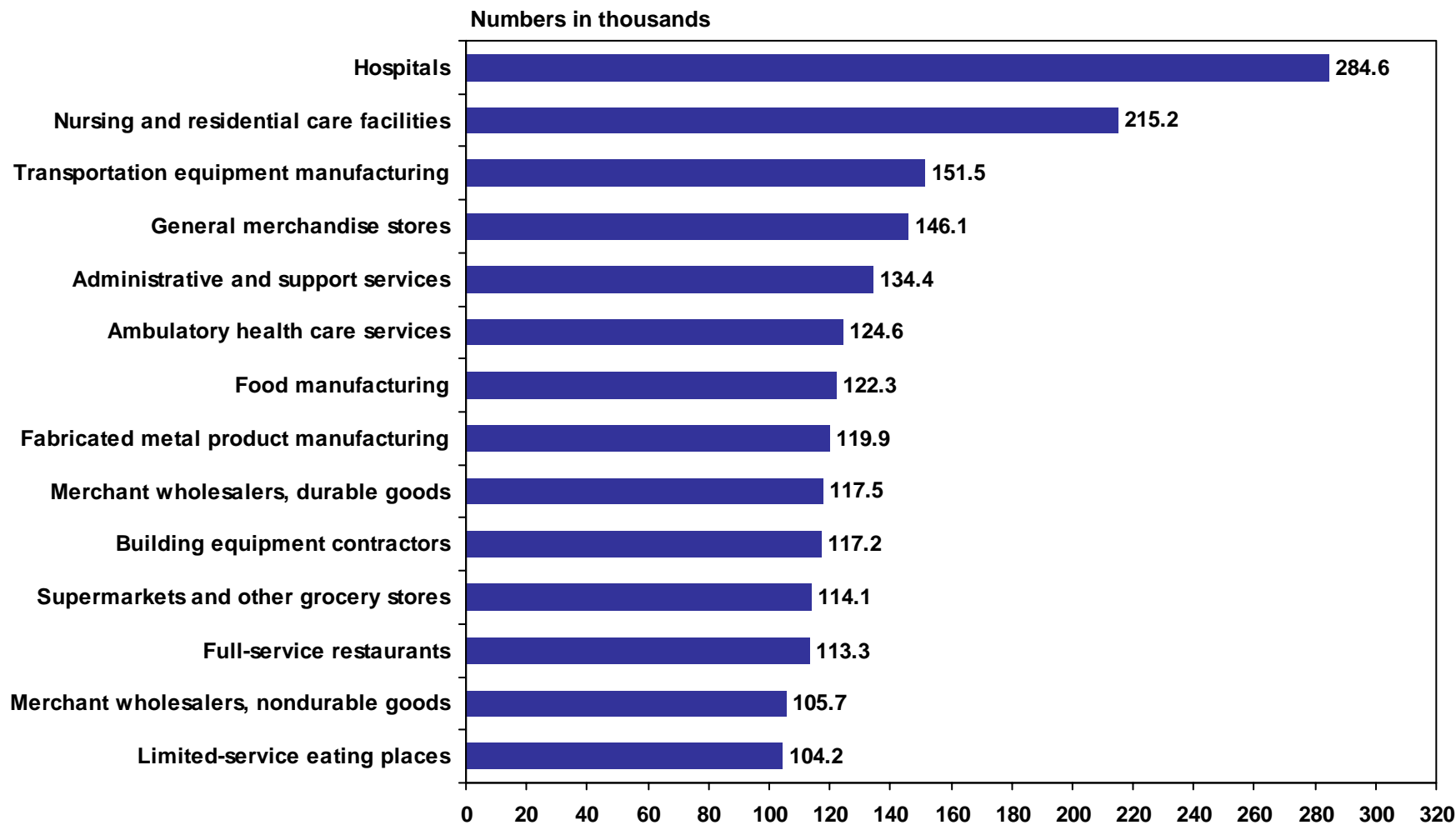
**Nonfatal illness cases by category of illness, private industry, 2004**

249.0 total cases  
(in thousands)



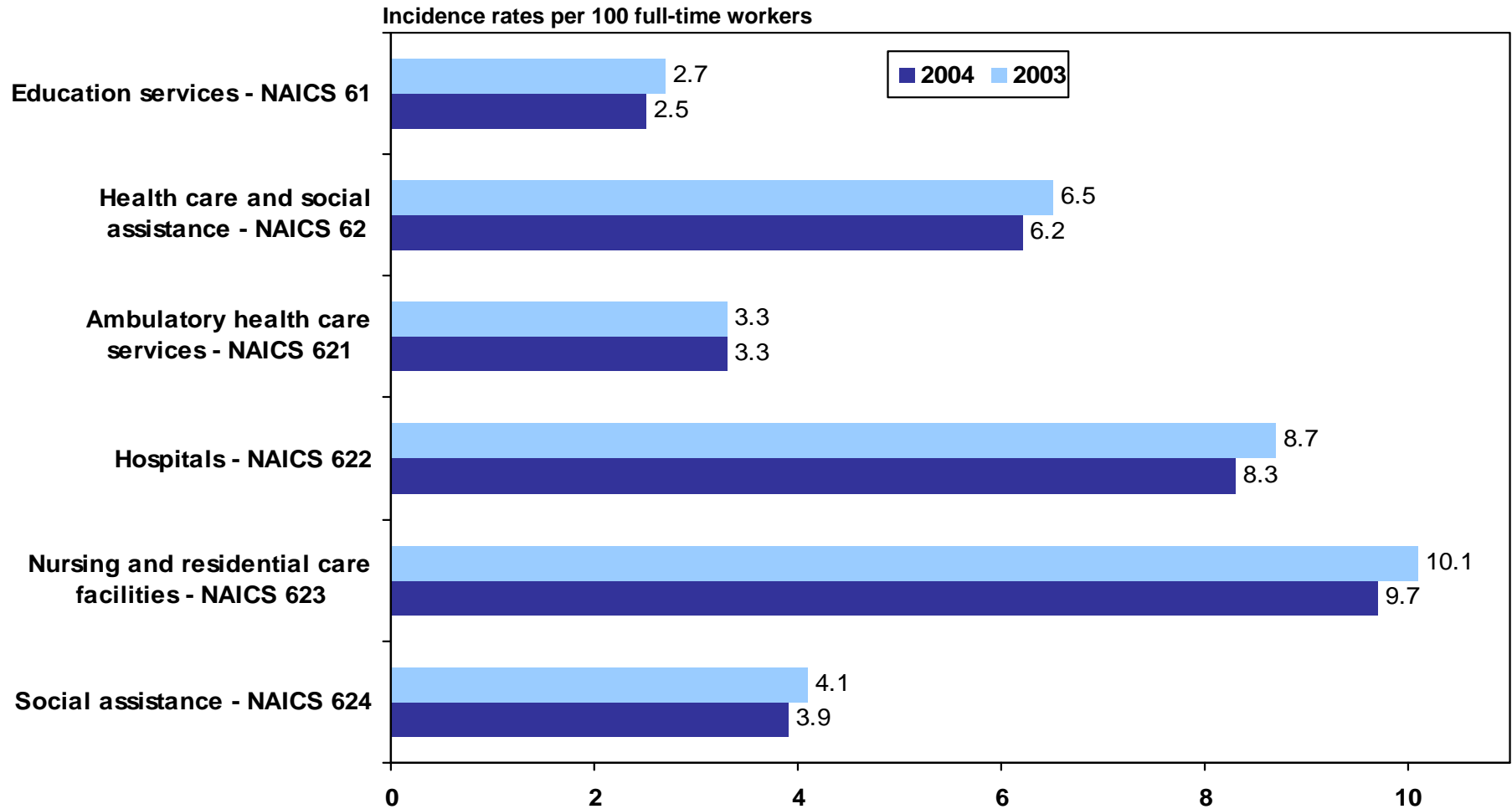
The addition of "Hearing loss" as a new category of illness in 2004 accounted for the change in the percent distribution of "All other illnesses," which fell from 75 percent in 2003 to 65 percent in 2004.

# Industries with at least 100,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, 2004



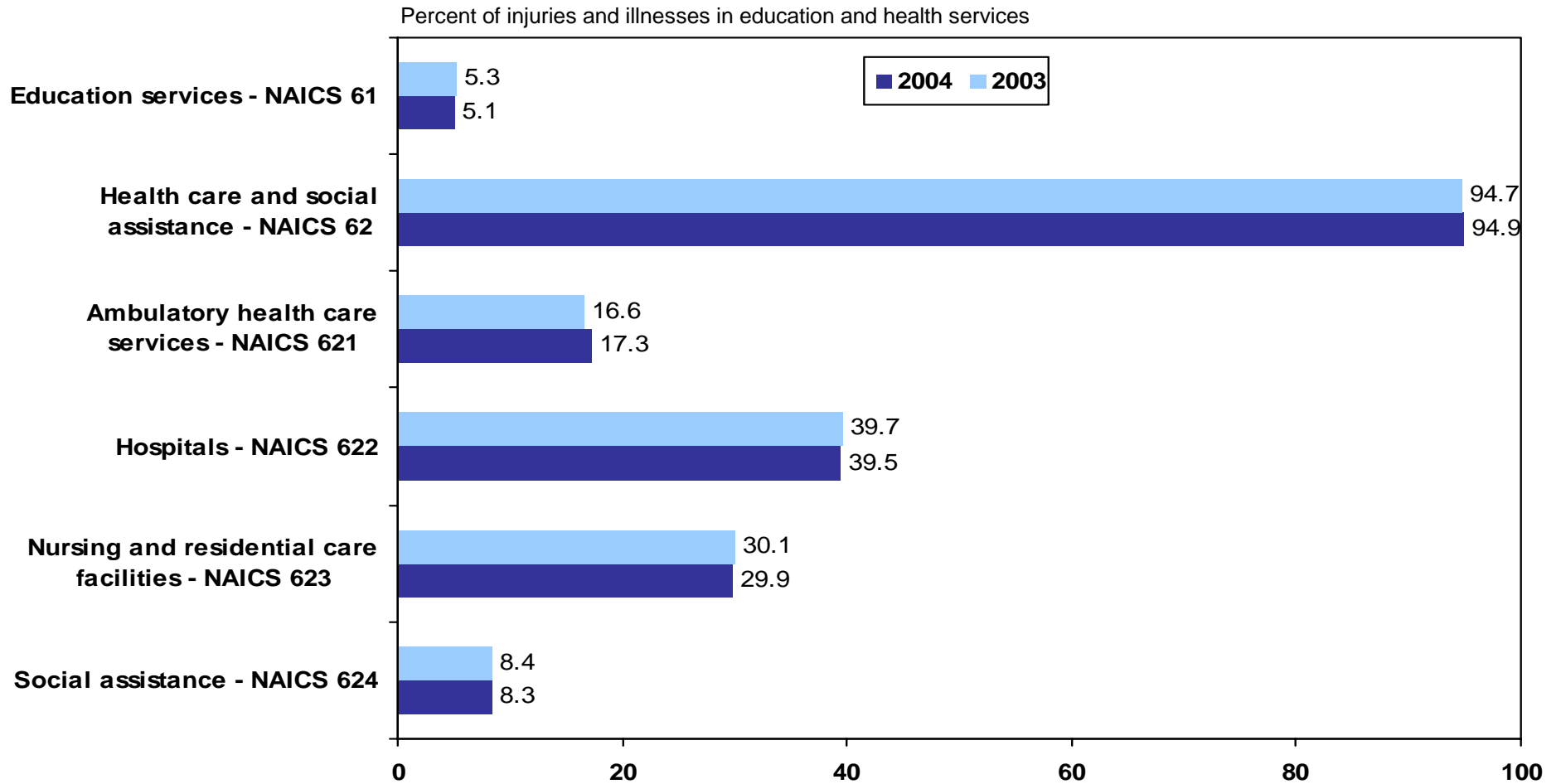
Fourteen industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses, accounted for nearly 2.0 million injuries and illnesses, or slightly more than 46 percent of the 4.3 million total cases in 2004. These same fourteen industries each had greater than 100,000 injuries and illnesses in 2003.

# Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates, education and health services industries, 2003 and 2004



Within the education and health services major industry sector, the rate of injuries and illnesses for health care and social assistance was more than two times higher than the rate for education services in 2004. Of the four 3-digit NAICS industries within health care and social assistance three were among the fourteen industries reporting 100,000 or more cases in 2004.

# Percent of nonfatal occupational Injuries and illnesses, education and health services industries, 2003 and 2004



The health care and social assistance sector accounted for 95 percent of all injury and illness cases within education and health services in 2004. Hospitals alone accounted for 40 percent of all reported cases in this major industry sector in 2004, reporting more cases (284,600) than any other industry.