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(This release was reissued on June 14, 2005 to revise selected industry employment data in several of the tables. Employment data are included in the tables to give the users some perspective regarding the size of the published industries. NOTE: These changes do not affect the published injury and illness data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2003. The injury and illness rates were computed separately from the employment data. For more information, see www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice05.htm.)

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2003

A total of 4.4 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces during 2003, resulting in a rate of 5.0 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. The rate of injuries and illnesses declined from 5.3 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2002. The decline is a result of a 7.1 percent decrease in the number of cases reported and a 0.7 percent decrease 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 2003. The first release, in September 2004, covered work-related fatalities from the 2003 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In March 2005, 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, 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.

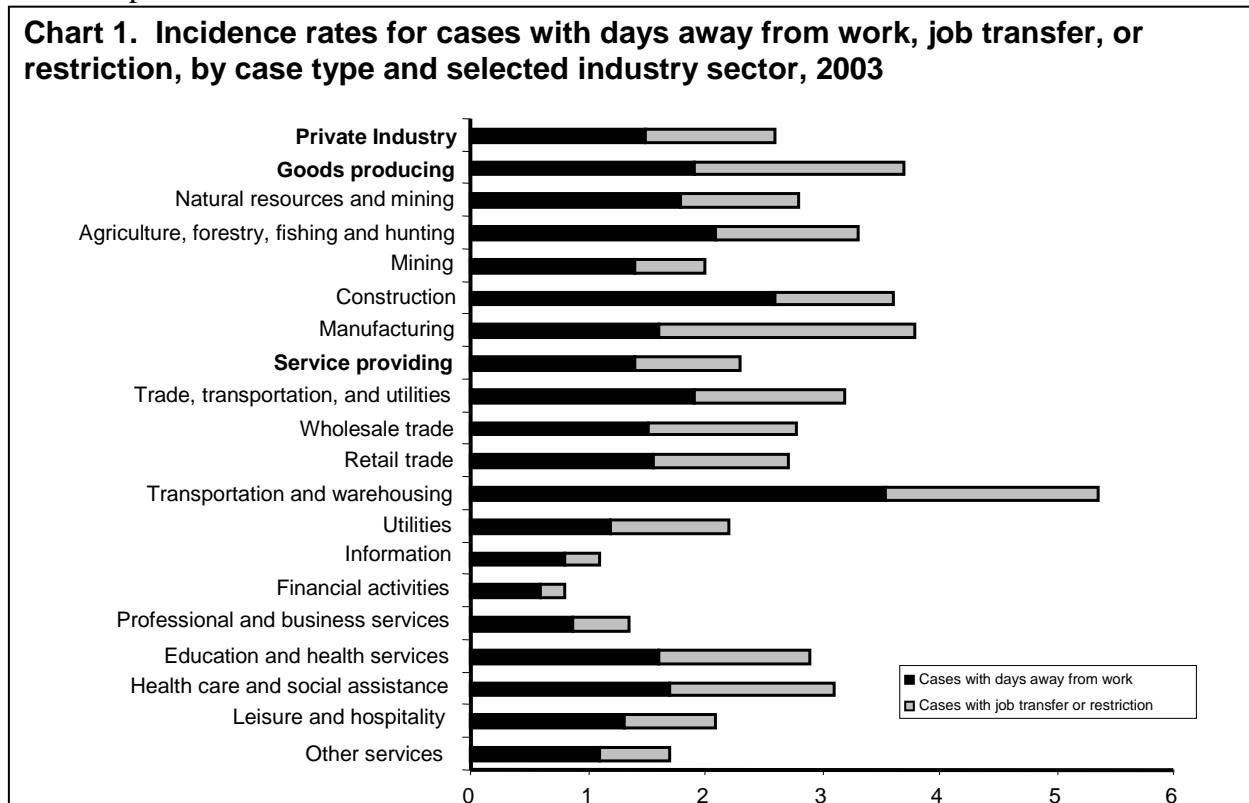
Note on industry classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry categories and the results from previous years.

Industry. Goods producing industries as a whole had a rate of 6.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers while service providing industries as a whole had a rate of 4.4 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers. Among the goods producing industry sectors, incidence rates during 2003 ranged from 3.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in mining to 6.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in manufacturing and construction. (See table 1.) Within the service providing sector, incidence rates ranged from 1.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in finance and insurance to 7.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing. (This release of nonfatal injury and illness data is the first using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). See the box note and the “Background of the Survey” section for a discussion of NAICS and of the factors that can influence incidence rate changes from one survey to the next.)

For private industry in 2003, rates for injuries and illnesses ranged from 2.0 cases per 100 workers for small establishments (those employing 1 to 10 workers) to 6.2 for mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers). (See table 3.) Fourteen industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses, accounted for about 2 million cases, or 47 percent of the 4.4 million total. (See table 4.)

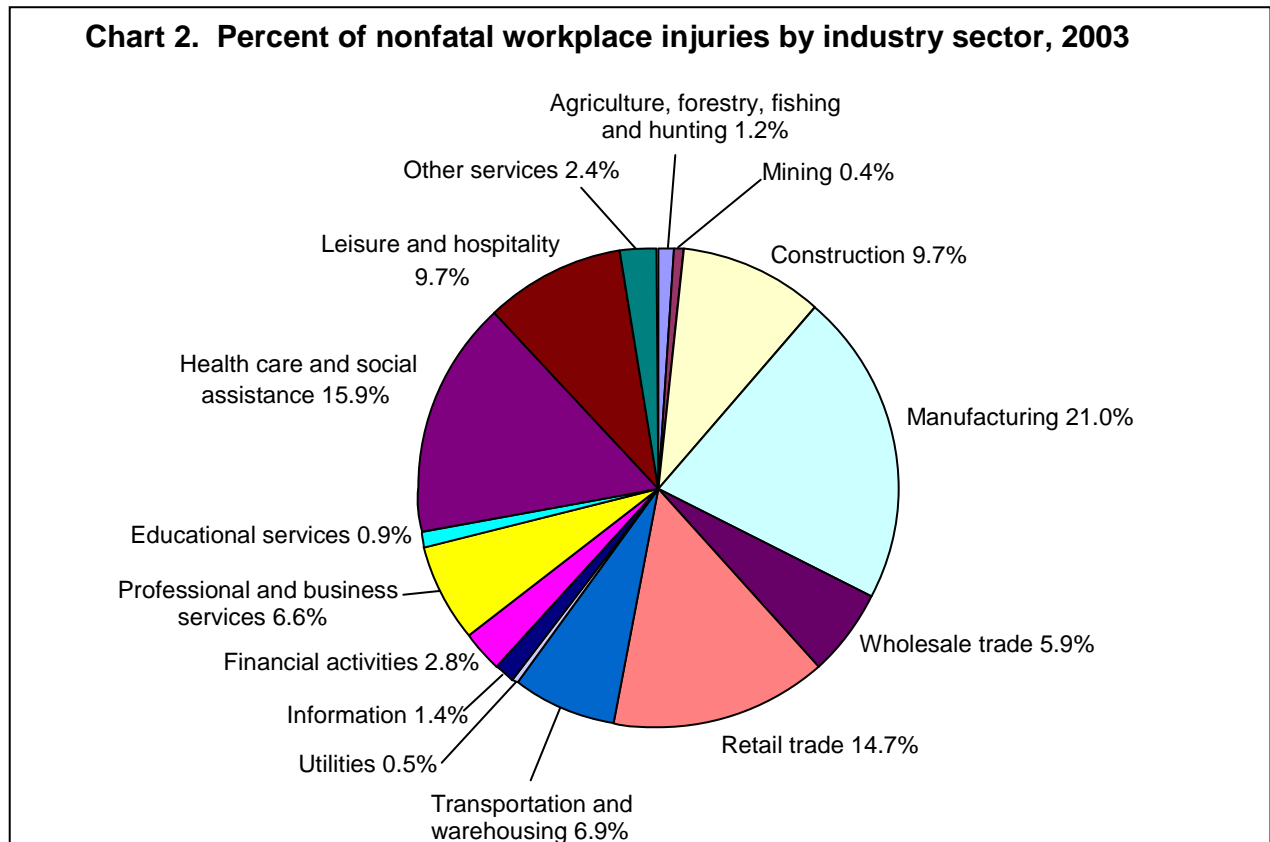
Case types. Approximately 2.3 million injuries and illnesses were cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; that is, they required recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. The remaining 2.1 million injuries 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 2.6 cases per 100 workers, and the rate for other recordable cases was 2.4 cases per 100 workers.

Chart 1. Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and selected industry sector, 2003



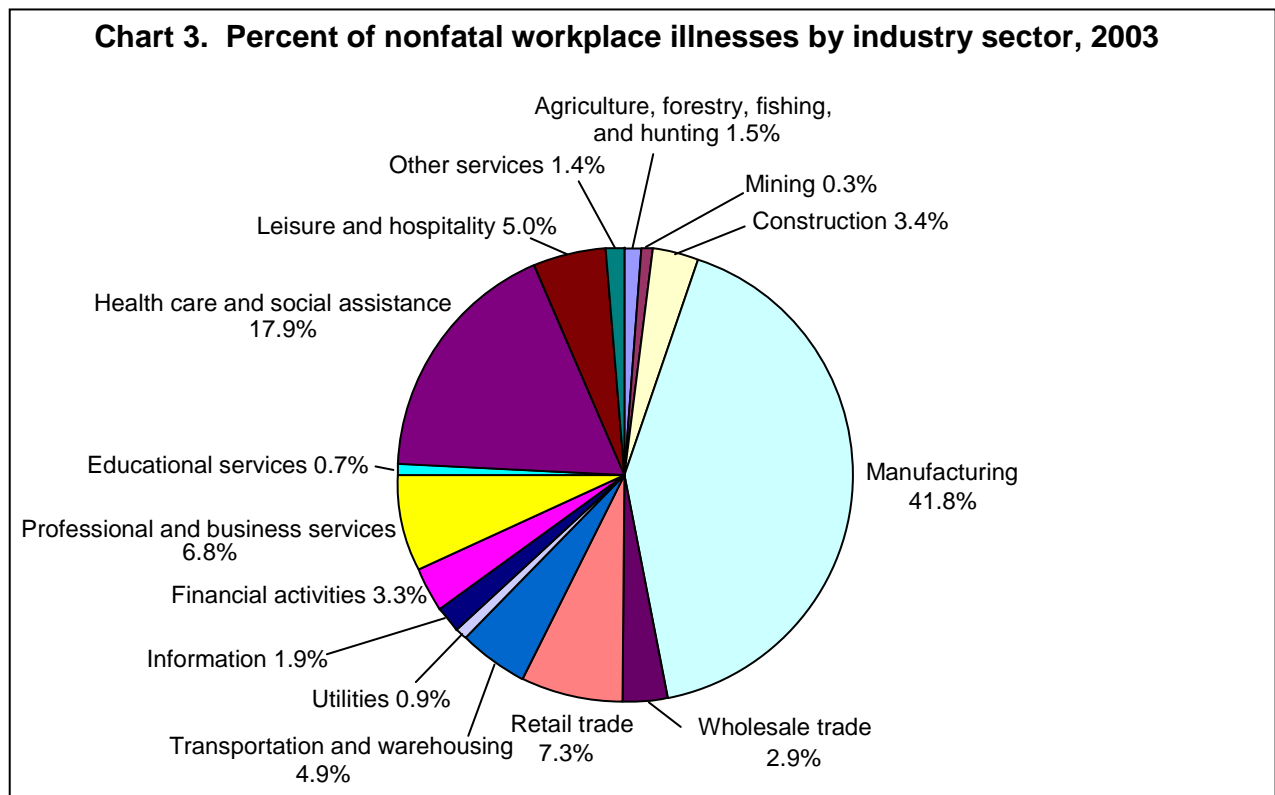
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are comprised of two case types, those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity, and those requiring only job transfer or restriction. The latter case type may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on a worker's regular duties, for example, no heavy lifting. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.5 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 (2.2 cases per 100 workers) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (1.6 cases per 100 workers). (See chart 1.) Among the remaining industry sectors included in this chart, with the exception of utilities, the rate for days-away-from-work cases was higher than the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction.

Injuries. Of the 4.4 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2003, 4.1 million were injuries. Of these 4.1 million injuries, 1.3 million or 32 percent occurred in the goods producing industries while 2.8 million or 68 percent occurred in the service providing industries. Goods producing industries employed 21.5 percent of the private sector workforce covered by this program while service providing industries employed 78.5 percent of the workforce. (Employment data are derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.) The manufacturing sector and the trade sectors had the largest shares of injury cases with 21 percent each, followed by the health care and social assistance sector with 16 percent. (See table 5 and chart 2.)



Illnesses. There were about 269,500 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry in 2003. Service providing industries accounted for 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 over 75 percent of total illness cases in 2003. Over 48 percent of all other illness cases 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 183,700 private industry establishments in 2003 and processed by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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 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 recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002.

Data in this release mark the first time for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses that establishments are classified by industry based on the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System Manual*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, most of which are in the service providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services. As a result of the conversion to NAICS, the estimates by industry from the 2003 survey are not comparable with those from prior years.

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, respectively. Neither of these agencies adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2003. Therefore, estimates for these industries for 2003 are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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 2003 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 5.0 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 5.0 plus or minus 1.2 percent (2 times 0.6 percent) or 4.94 to 5.06. 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 202-691-6179 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, 2003

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 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		106,183.1	5.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.4
Goods producing⁶		22,597.1	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.0
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		1,465.1	5.1	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁶	11	965.0	6.2	3.3	2.1	1.2	2.9
Crop production ⁶	111	430.8	6.1	3.3	2.1	1.2	2.8
Animal production ⁶	112	139.3	8.2	3.8	2.3	1.5	—
Forestry and logging	113	72.8	6.2	4.2	4.0	.3	2.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	10.1	1.5	1.2	.9	.2	.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	311.9	5.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.6
Mining ⁷	21	500.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	.6	1.2
Oil and gas extraction	211	120.3	1.8	.8	.6	.2	1.0
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	200.3	4.6	3.1	2.4	.8	1.4
Support activities for mining	213	179.5	2.7	1.5	.9	.6	—
Construction		6,672.4	6.8	3.6	2.6	1.0	3.2
Construction	23	6,672.4	6.8	3.6	2.6	1.0	3.2
Construction of buildings	236	1,565.4	5.7	3.0	2.2	.8	2.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	891.5	6.5	3.5	2.4	1.2	3.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,215.5	7.3	3.9	2.8	1.1	3.4
Manufacturing		14,459.7	6.8	3.8	1.6	2.2	3.1
Manufacturing	31-33	14,459.7	6.8	3.8	1.6	2.2	3.1
Food manufacturing	311	1,513.4	8.6	5.5	1.9	3.7	3.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	199.4	10.7	7.1	3.2	3.9	3.6
Textile mills	313	261.3	5.0	2.8	.8	1.9	2.2
Textile product mills	314	182.6	5.5	3.2	1.3	1.9	2.3
Apparel manufacturing	315	309.0	3.6	1.9	.9	1.0	1.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	45.6	7.8	4.8	2.1	2.7	3.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	534.3	10.0	5.4	2.8	2.6	4.6
Paper manufacturing	322	514.1	4.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.9
Printing and related support activities	323	672.3	4.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.9
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	115.5	2.8	1.6	.9	.7	1.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	905.5	3.4	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	814.6	7.4	4.4	1.7	2.8	2.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	496.0	7.9	4.6	2.2	2.4	3.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	474.5	9.6	4.8	2.1	2.7	4.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,476.2	8.5	4.2	2.0	2.2	4.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,145.8	6.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,354.0	2.4	1.2	.6	.6	1.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	457.8	6.1	3.1	1.2	1.9	2.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,753.7	9.3	5.1	1.8	3.3	4.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	570.3	8.7	4.7	1.9	2.8	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	663.6	5.0	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.3
Service providing		83,394.6	4.4	2.3	1.4	.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		25,041.8	5.5	3.2	1.9	1.3	2.4
Wholesale trade	42	5,589.0	4.7	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,929.2	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.0	2.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1,998.4	5.7	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	661.4	2.9	1.5	—	.5	1.4
Retail trade	44-45	14,930.8	5.3	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,878.8	5.1	2.2	1.5	.7	2.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	547.7	5.2	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.6
Electronics and appliance stores	443	517.6	3.3	1.3	.7	.6	2.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,190.6	6.4	3.4	2.0	1.4	3.0
Food and beverage stores	445	2,842.4	6.8	3.6	2.1	1.5	3.2
Health and personal care stores	446	935.8	2.6	1.2	.8	.4	1.4
Gasoline stations	447	879.2	3.7	1.7	1.2	.5	1.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,309.2	2.8	1.0	.7	.3	1.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	655.3	3.6	1.3	.7	.6	2.3
General merchandise stores	452	2,813.4	7.2	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	937.5	3.6	1.9	1.3	.7	1.7
Nonstore retailers	454	423.4	5.6	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.1
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	3,946.2	7.8	5.4	3.5	1.8	2.4
Air transportation	482	—	11.0	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.0
Rail transportation ⁹	—	.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	.2	.7
Water transportation	483	53.1	—	2.3	1.8	.4	1.1
Truck transportation	484	1,322.4	6.8	4.5	3.4	1.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	375.4	6.4	3.8	2.8	1.0	2.6
Pipeline transportation	486	40.3	2.1	1.0	.5	.5	1.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	26.7	3.9	2.3	1.9	.4	1.6
Support activities for transportation	488	513.2	5.6	3.5	2.4	1.1	2.1
Couriers and messengers	492	565.1	12.1	8.8	5.5	3.3	3.3
Warehousing and storage	493	519.6	10.1	7.3	3.0	4.4	2.7
Utilities	22	575.9	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
Utilities	221	575.9	4.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
Information		3,180.8	2.2	1.1	.8	.3	1.1
Information	51	3,180.8	2.2	1.1	.8	.3	1.1
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	929.5	2.3	1.1	.7	.4	1.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	368.5	—	—	.5	.2	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	323.9	2.0	1.0	.6	.4	1.0
Telecommunications	517	1,079.1	—	—	1.1	—	—
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	402.2	1.4	.5	.3	.2	—
Other information services	519	48.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	—	.6
Financial activities		7,826.9	1.7	.8	.6	.2	.9
Finance and insurance	52	5,782.1	1.1	.4	.3	.1	.7
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	22.8	3.1	1.4	.7	.7	1.7
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,780.4	1.1	.4	.3	.1	.7
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	757.0	.5	.2	.1	.1	.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,137.9	1.2	.5	.4	.1	.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	83.9	1.0	.5	.3	.2	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,044.9	3.9	2.1	1.5	.6	1.8
Real estate	531	1,381.3	3.6	1.9	1.4	.5	1.7
Rental and leasing services	532	637.2	4.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	2.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	26.4	1.2	.9	.7	—	—
Professional and business services		15,858.5	2.5	1.4	.9	.5	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,638.7	1.3	.6	.4	.2	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,638.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,660.1	3.0	1.6	.9	.7	1.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	7,559.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	.8	1.6
Administrative and support services	561	7,241.4	3.7	2.1	1.4	.6	1.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	318.2	8.3	5.7	3.5	2.2	2.6
Education and health services		15,738.0	6.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	3.1
Educational services	61	2,016.2	2.7	1.2	.8	—	1.5
Educational services	611	2,016.2	2.7	1.2	.8	—	1.5
Health care and social assistance	62	13,721.9	6.5	3.1	1.7	1.4	3.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,783.4	3.3	1.2	.8	.4	2.1
Hospitals	622	4,201.3	8.7	3.6	2.0	1.6	5.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,776.5	10.1	6.3	3.2	3.1	3.9
Social assistance	624	1,960.7	4.1	2.3	1.4	.9	1.8
Leisure and hospitality		12,162.2	5.1	2.1	1.3	.8	3.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,816.9	5.9	2.9	1.6	1.4	3.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	383.3	6.7	2.6	1.6	1.0	4.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	115.4	4.2	2.2	1.6	.6	2.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,318.2	5.8	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.7
Accommodation and food services	72	10,345.3	5.0	2.0	1.3	.7	3.0
Accommodation	721	1,768.0	6.7	3.6	1.9	1.6	3.2
Food services and drinking places	722	8,577.3	4.6	1.6	1.1	.5	3.0
Other services		3,777.7	3.4	1.7	1.1	.6	1.7
Other services, except public administration	81	3,777.7	3.4	1.7	1.1	.6	1.7
Repair and maintenance	811	1,224.3	4.2	2.1	1.4	.7	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 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	1,258.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,294.5	2.9	1.3	.9	.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) x 200,000, where

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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

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

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

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining

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

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

⁹ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

Reissued May 2005 - For information see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice04.htm>

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 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		106,183.1	4,365.2	2,301.9	1,315.9	986.0	2,063.3
Goods producing⁵		22,597.1	1,455.2	796.5	407.6	388.8	658.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,465.1	73.4	40.5	26.4	14.1	32.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	965.0	55.2	29.3	18.4	10.9	25.9
Crop production ⁵	111	430.8	24.9	13.3	8.4	5.0	11.5
Animal production ⁵	112	139.3	12.1	5.6	3.4	2.2	—
Forestry and logging	113	72.8	4.0	2.8	2.6	.2	1.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	10.1	.1	.1	.1	(⁷)	(⁷)
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	311.9	14.1	7.5	4.1	3.4	6.6
Mining ⁶	21	500.1	18.2	11.2	8.0	3.2	6.9
Oil and gas extraction	211	120.3	2.2	1.0	.8	.2	1.2
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	200.3	10.3	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.2
Support activities for mining	213	179.5	5.7	3.1	1.8	1.3	—
Construction		6,672.4	408.3	218.0	155.4	62.5	190.3
Construction	23	6,672.4	408.3	218.0	155.4	62.5	190.3
Construction of buildings	236	1,565.4	78.6	41.9	30.5	11.4	36.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	891.5	55.5	30.2	20.1	10.1	25.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,215.5	274.1	145.8	104.8	41.0	128.3
Manufacturing		14,459.7	973.6	538.0	225.8	312.2	435.6
Manufacturing	31-33	14,459.7	973.6	538.0	225.8	312.2	435.6
Food manufacturing	311	1,513.4	129.1	82.5	27.7	54.8	46.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	199.4	20.4	13.6	6.2	7.4	6.8
Textile mills	313	261.3	12.6	7.0	2.1	4.9	5.6
Textile product mills	314	182.6	9.3	5.4	2.2	3.2	3.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	309.0	10.0	5.3	2.4	2.9	4.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	45.6	3.3	2.1	.9	1.1	1.3
Wood product manufacturing	321	534.3	52.4	28.3	14.8	13.5	24.1
Paper manufacturing	322	514.1	25.6	15.2	8.0	7.2	10.4
Printing and related support activities	323	672.3	28.9	17.1	7.8	9.3	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	115.5	3.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	905.5	31.0	17.9	8.4	9.5	13.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	814.6	59.6	35.8	13.4	22.4	23.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	496.0	39.0	22.9	11.1	11.8	16.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	474.5	45.7	22.8	10.0	12.8	22.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,476.2	123.5	61.1	29.6	31.5	62.4
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,145.8	79.8	36.2	17.3	18.9	43.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,354.0	31.4	16.4	7.8	8.5	15.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	457.8	27.0	14.0	5.6	8.5	13.0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,753.7	162.1	89.9	31.4	58.5	72.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	570.3	47.8	25.5	10.4	15.2	22.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	663.6	31.6	17.2	7.6	9.7	14.3
Service providing		83,394.6	2,909.9	1,505.4	908.3	597.1	1,404.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		25,041.8	1,188.7	683.2	405.3	277.9	505.6
Wholesale trade	42	5,589.0	247.6	147.4	80.1	67.3	100.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,929.2	121.7	66.9	37.7	29.2	54.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1,998.4	108.9	71.4	36.6	34.8	37.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	661.4	17.1	9.1	—	3.3	8.0
Retail trade	44-45	14,930.8	620.9	319.6	183.6	136.0	301.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,878.8	90.8	39.0	27.0	12.0	51.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	547.7	23.8	12.2	7.4	4.8	11.6
Electronics and appliance stores	443	517.6	14.5	5.8	3.3	2.5	8.8
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,190.6	69.7	36.7	21.8	14.8	33.1
Food and beverage stores	445	2,842.4	140.7	74.3	44.2	30.1	66.4
Health and personal care stores	446	935.8	18.2	8.6	6.0	2.6	9.6
Gasoline stations	447	879.2	26.0	12.3	8.5	3.7	13.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,309.2	24.7	8.9	6.4	2.5	15.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	655.3	15.8	5.8	3.2	2.6	10.1
General merchandise stores	452	2,813.4	150.6	89.6	40.7	49.0	61.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	937.5	25.2	13.5	8.8	4.7	11.7
Nonstore retailers	454	423.4	20.9	13.1	6.4	6.7	7.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	3,946.2	295.7	204.0	135.0	69.0	91.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation	482	—	47.7	34.8	25.2	9.6	12.9
Rail transportation ⁹	—	.0	6.5	5.0	4.4	.6	1.5
Water transportation	483	53.1	—	1.4	1.1	.3	.7
Truck transportation	484	1,322.4	93.6	61.9	46.5	15.4	31.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	375.4	17.9	10.6	7.9	2.7	7.3
Pipeline transportation	486	40.3	.8	.4	.2	.2	.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	26.7	.7	.4	.3	.1	.3
Support activities for transportation	488	513.2	26.6	16.8	11.6	5.2	9.8
Couriers and messengers	492	565.1	52.0	37.9	23.6	14.3	14.1
Warehousing and storage	493	519.6	47.9	34.9	14.2	20.7	13.0
Utilities	22	575.9	24.5	12.2	6.6	5.6	12.3
Utilities	221	575.9	24.5	12.2	6.6	5.6	12.3
Information		3,180.8	61.2	30.8	21.5	9.3	30.4
Information	51	3,180.8	61.2	30.8	21.5	9.3	30.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	929.5	19.2	9.1	5.5	3.6	10.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	368.5	—	—	1.2	.4	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	323.9	5.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.8
Telecommunications	517	1,079.1	—	—	11.4	—	—
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	402.2	5.1	1.8	1.0	.8	—
Other information services	519	48.1	.8	.5	.5	—	.2
Financial activities		7,826.9	122.5	56.9	40.4	16.5	65.6
Finance and insurance	52	5,782.1	55.9	21.3	15.6	5.7	34.7
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	22.8	.7	.3	.2	.2	.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,780.4	28.3	9.4	7.2	2.2	18.9
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	757.0	3.3	1.5	1.0	.4	1.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,137.9	22.9	9.7	6.9	2.8	13.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	83.9	.7	.4	.2	.1	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,044.9	66.5	35.6	24.8	10.8	30.9
Real estate	531	1,381.3	41.1	21.8	16.3	5.5	19.3
Rental and leasing services	532	637.2	25.1	13.6	8.3	5.3	11.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	26.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	—
Professional and business services		15,858.5	288.9	157.7	102.5	55.3	131.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,638.7	79.3	36.0	22.9	13.1	43.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,638.7	79.3	36.0	22.9	13.1	43.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,660.1	45.5	25.1	14.1	11.0	20.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	7,559.6	164.1	96.7	65.5	31.2	67.4
Administrative and support services	561	7,241.4	137.3	78.2	54.3	23.9	59.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	318.2	26.8	18.5	11.3	7.3	8.3
Education and health services		15,738.0	737.1	355.8	199.8	156.0	381.3
Educational services	61	2,016.2	39.0	17.9	11.4	—	21.1
Educational services	611	2,016.2	39.0	17.9	11.4	—	21.1
Health care and social assistance	62	13,721.9	698.1	337.9	188.4	149.5	360.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,783.4	122.4	45.1	30.2	14.8	77.3
Hospitals	622	4,201.3	292.7	121.8	67.3	54.5	170.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,776.5	221.5	136.9	69.4	67.4	84.6
Social assistance	624	1,960.7	61.6	34.2	21.5	12.7	27.4
Leisure and hospitality		12,162.2	411.0	169.3	105.7	63.6	241.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,816.9	68.6	34.1	18.1	16.0	34.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	383.3	17.2	6.8	4.2	2.5	10.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	115.4	3.5	1.9	1.3	.5	1.7
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,318.2	47.9	25.5	12.6	12.9	22.4
Accommodation and food services	72	10,345.3	342.4	135.2	87.6	47.6	207.1
Accommodation	721	1,768.0	89.5	47.4	25.6	21.8	42.2
Food services and drinking places	722	8,577.3	252.8	87.9	62.0	25.8	165.0
Other services		3,777.7	100.6	51.7	33.1	18.6	48.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services, except public administration	81	3,777.7	100.6	51.7	33.1	18.6	48.9
Repair and maintenance	811	1,224.3	47.4	23.9	15.9	8.0	23.6
Personal and laundry services	812	1,258.9	27.3	16.0	9.1	6.9	11.4
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,294.5	25.9	11.9	8.1	3.7	14.0

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

⁷ Fewer than 50 cases.

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

⁹ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data not available.
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
 Reissued June 2005. For information see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice05.htm.

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2003

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	5.0	2.0	4.3	6.2	5.8	5.7
Goods producing ²	6.7	3.8	7.1	7.7	6.5	6.3
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	5.1	–	5.2	6.2	4.4	2.7
Construction	6.8	4.3	8.0	7.8	5.9	–
Manufacturing	6.8	2.7	6.6	7.8	6.8	6.4
Service providing	4.4	1.7	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	5.5	2.2	4.7	6.9	7.4	7.0
Information	2.2	–	1.6	3.0	–	2.0
Financial activities	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.1
Professional and business services	2.5	1.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.0
Educational and health services	6.0	1.0	3.1	7.6	7.3	7.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	–	4.0	6.7	7.3	7.4
Other services, except public administration	3.4	2.1	3.4	5.4	–	3.6

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 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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: 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, 2003

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
Hospitals	622	4,201.3	292.7	8.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,776.5	221.5	10.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,753.7	162.1	9.3
General merchandise stores	452	2,813.4	150.6	7.2
Administrative and support services	561	7,241.4	137.3	3.7
Food manufacturing	311	1,513.4	129.1	8.6
Grocery stores	4451	2,454.9	126.3	7.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,476.2	123.5	8.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,783.4	122.4	3.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,929.2	121.7	4.3
Full-service restaurants	7221	4,072.1	119.3	4.5
Building equipment contractors	2382	1,804.7	118.3	7.1
Limited-service eating places	7222	3,612.2	112.5	4.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1,998.4	108.9	5.7
Private industry⁵		106,183.1	4,365.2	5.0

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, 2003

Industry	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number (thousands)
Private industry⁴		106,183.1	4.7	4,095.7
Goods producing⁴		22,597.1	6.1	1,328.3
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		1,465.1	4.7	68.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	11	965.0	5.8	51.1
Crop production ⁴	111	430.8	5.5	22.2
Animal production ⁴	112	139.3	7.8	11.6
Forestry and logging	113	72.8	6.0	3.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	10.1	1.5	.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	311.9	5.1	13.3
Mining ⁵	21	500.1	3.1	17.3
Oil and gas extraction	211	120.3	1.6	1.9
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	200.3	4.3	9.8
Support activities for mining	213	179.5	2.6	5.5
Construction		6,672.4	6.7	399.1
Construction	23	6,672.4	6.7	399.1
Construction of buildings	236	1,565.4	5.6	77.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	891.5	6.3	53.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,215.5	7.1	267.8
Manufacturing		14,459.7	6.0	860.9
Manufacturing	31-33	14,459.7	6.0	860.9
Food manufacturing	311	1,513.4	7.1	106.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	199.4	10.3	19.7
Textile mills	313	261.3	4.4	11.2
Textile product mills	314	182.6	5.2	8.8
Apparel manufacturing	315	309.0	3.1	8.7
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	45.6	6.5	2.7
Wood product manufacturing	321	534.3	9.5	49.5
Paper manufacturing	322	514.1	4.4	23.2
Printing and related support activities	323	672.3	4.2	27.0
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	115.5	2.5	3.0
Chemical manufacturing	325	905.5	2.9	26.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	814.6	6.9	55.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	496.0	7.4	37.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003 — Continued

Industry	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number (thousands)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	474.5	8.8	41.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,476.2	8.0	115.8
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,145.8	6.4	73.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,354.0	1.9	25.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	457.8	5.3	23.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,753.7	7.4	129.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	570.3	7.9	43.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	663.6	4.4	27.8
Service providing		83,394.6	4.2	2,767.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		25,041.8	5.3	1,145.7
Wholesale trade	42	5,589.0	4.5	239.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2,929.2	4.2	117.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1,998.4	5.5	105.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	661.4	2.8	16.4
Retail trade	44-45	14,930.8	5.1	601.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,878.8	5.0	88.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	547.7	5.2	23.6
Electronics and appliance stores	443	517.6	3.2	14.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,190.6	6.2	68.0
Food and beverage stores	445	2,842.4	6.6	136.3
Health and personal care stores	446	935.8	2.5	17.7
Gasoline stations	447	879.2	3.6	25.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,309.2	2.7	24.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	655.3	3.5	15.4
General merchandise stores	452	2,813.4	6.9	144.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	937.5	3.5	24.6
Nonstore retailers	454	423.4	5.2	19.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	48-49	3,946.2	7.4	282.6
Air transportation	482	—	10.3	44.6
Water transportation	483	53.1	—	—
Truck transportation	484	1,322.4	6.7	91.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	375.4	6.2	17.5
Pipeline transportation	486	40.3	1.7	.7
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	26.7	3.9	.7
Support activities for transportation	488	513.2	5.3	25.1
Couriers and messengers	492	565.1	11.4	49.3
Warehousing and storage	493	519.6	9.5	45.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003 — Continued

Industry	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number (thousands)
Utilities	22	575.9	4.0	22.2
Utilities	221	575.9	4.0	22.2
Information		3,180.8	2.0	56.2
Information	51	3,180.8	2.0	56.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	368.5	—	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	323.9	1.9	5.6
Telecommunications	517	1,079.1	—	—
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	402.2	1.3	4.9
Other information services	519	48.1	2.0	.7
Financial activities		7,826.9	1.6	113.6
Finance and insurance	52	5,782.1	.9	49.1
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	22.8	2.8	.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	757.0	—	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,137.9	1.0	19.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	83.9	.8	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,044.9	3.8	64.5
Real estate	531	1,381.3	3.5	39.7
Rental and leasing services	532	637.2	4.6	24.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	26.4	1.2	.3
Professional and business services		15,858.5	2.3	270.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	6,638.7	1.2	73.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	6,638.7	1.2	73.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,660.1	2.7	42.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	7,559.6	3.8	154.9
Administrative and support services	561	7,241.4	3.4	128.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	318.2	8.0	26.0
Education and health services		15,738.0	5.6	686.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003 — Continued

Industry	NAICS code ²	2003 Annual average employment ³ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number (thousands)
Educational services	61	2,016.2	2.6	37.0
Educational services	611	2,016.2	2.6	37.0
Health care and social assistance	62	13,721.9	6.0	649.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	4,783.4	3.0	112.8
Hospitals	622	4,201.3	7.9	267.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,776.5	9.7	211.0
Social assistance	624	1,960.7	3.9	58.1
Leisure and hospitality		12,162.2	5.0	397.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,816.9	5.6	65.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	383.3	6.6	16.8
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	115.4	4.1	3.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,318.2	5.5	45.0
Accommodation and food services	72	10,345.3	4.8	332.3
Accommodation	721	1,768.0	6.4	85.0
Food services and drinking places	722	8,577.3	4.5	247.3
Other services		3,777.7	3.3	96.9
Other services, except public administration	81	3,777.7	3.3	96.9
Repair and maintenance	811	1,224.3	4.1	46.1
Personal and laundry services	812	1,258.9	2.7	26.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,294.5	2.8	24.6

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 *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 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
 Reissued June 2005. For information see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice05.htm.

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2003

Industry sector	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					
Private industry ²	30.7	4.9	2.2	0.4	23.2
Goods producing ²	58.6	6.7	2.2	.7	49.0
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	34.7	11.7	2.2	1.5	—
Construction	15.4	3.8	1.6	.9	9.1
Manufacturing	79.2	7.4	2.5	.5	68.8
Service providing	21.6	4.4	2.1	.4	14.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	20.1	3.4	1.3	.5	14.9
Information	17.6	1.4	.6	.2	15.4
Financial activities	12.6	1.1	1.1	.2	10.3
Professional and business services	15.8	3.7	—	.2	10.1
Educational and health services	41.1	8.8	5.4	.5	26.4
Leisure and hospitality	16.8	5.5	1.7	.3	9.3
Other services, except public administration	12.6	3.9	1.0	.3	7.3
Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
Private industry ²	269.5	43.4	19.0	3.9	203.2
Goods producing ²	126.9	14.5	4.9	1.4	106.1
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	5.0	1.7	.3	.2	—
Construction	9.2	2.3	.9	.5	5.5
Manufacturing	112.7	10.5	3.6	.7	97.9
Service providing	142.6	28.9	14.2	2.4	97.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	43.0	7.2	2.9	1.1	31.8
Information	5.0	.4	.2	.1	4.3
Financial activities	8.9	.8	.8	.1	7.2
Professional and business services	18.3	4.2	—	.2	11.7
Educational and health services	50.3	10.7	6.7	.6	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	13.5	4.4	1.4	.2	7.5
Other services, except public administration	3.7	1.2	.3	.1	2.2

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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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