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USDL 97-76

For release: 10 A.M. EST

Wednesday, March 12, 1997

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 1995

The incidence of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses fell in 1995 to the lowest rate in nearly a decade according to a survey of private industry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. A total of 6.6 million injuries and illnesses were reported during 1995, resulting in a rate of 8.1 cases for every 100 equivalent full-time workers. The rate was the lowest since 1986 and declined for three years in a row for the first time since the early 1980s. (See tables 1 and 4.)

The following tabulation on incidence rates for injuries and illnesses shows the decline in rates per 100 full-time workers from 1992, the highest rate since 1979, to 1995:

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Private industry	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1
Goods-producing	12.4	11.9	11.9	11.2
Service-producing	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7

Among goods-producing industries, manufacturing had the highest incidence rate in 1995 (11.6 cases per 100 full-time workers), followed by construction (10.6 cases per 100 full-time workers). This was the second consecutive year, and the second time in the more than 20-year history of the survey, that the overall rate for construction fell below the rate in manufacturing. (See table 5 and chart 1.) Within the service-producing sector, the highest incidence rate in 1995 was reported for transportation and public utilities (9.1 cases per 100 full-time workers), followed by retail and wholesale trade (7.5 cases per 100 workers). (See "Background of the Survey" for a discussion of the factors that can influence rate changes from one survey to the next.)

Chart 1. Nonfatal workplace injury and illness incidence rates by industry division, 1992-95

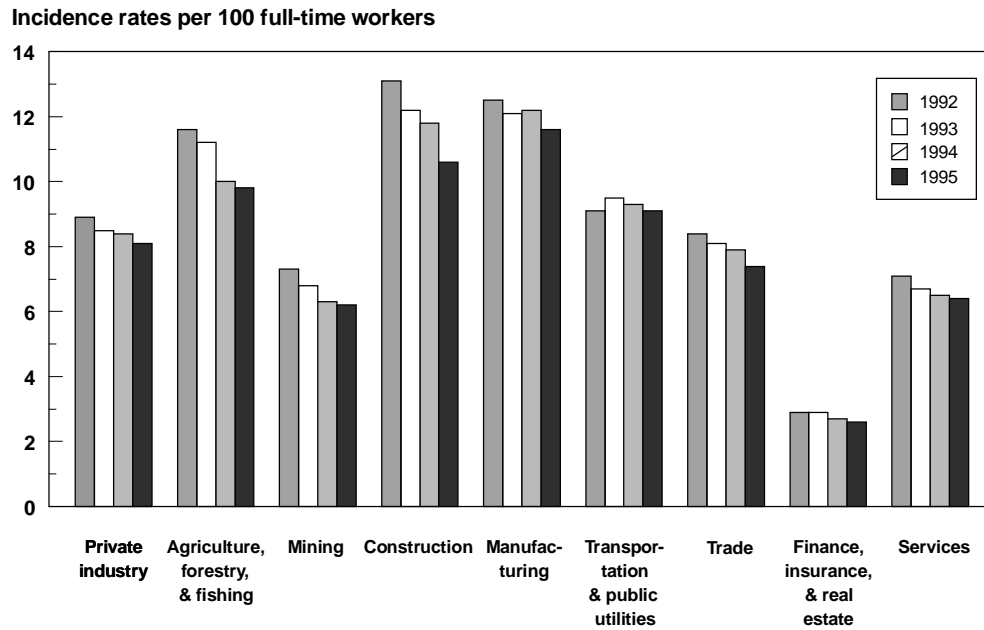
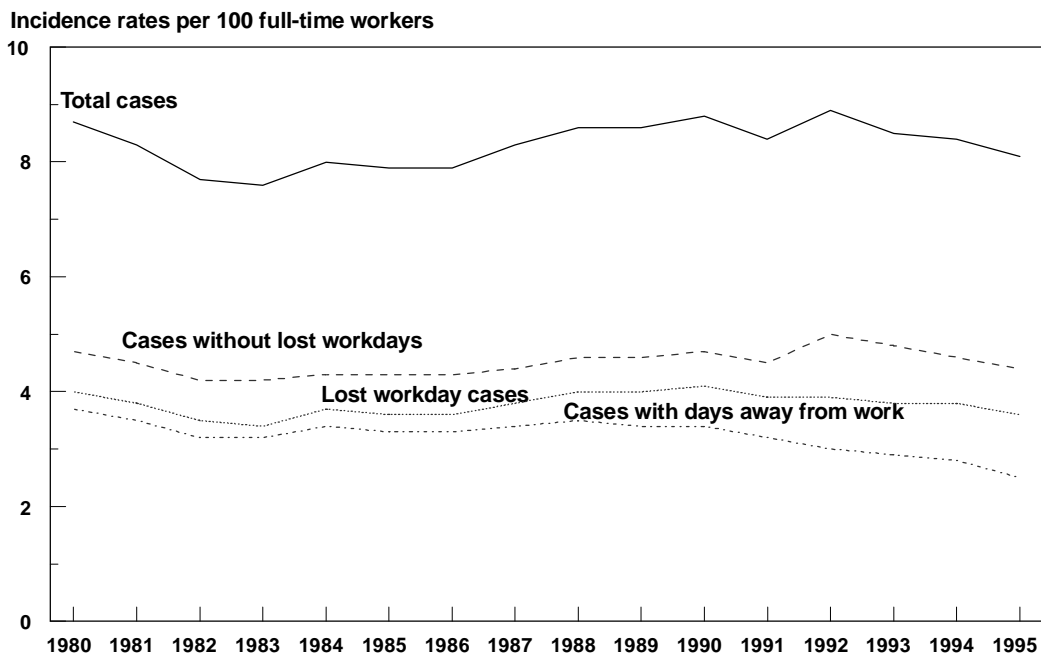


Chart 2. Workplace injury and illness incidence rates by type of case, 1980-1995



The 1995 findings announced today are the second in a continuing series of three annual releases from the BLS safety and health statistical series. The first release, in August 1996, covered work-related fatalities from the 1995 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In June 1997, a third release will provide details on the more seriously injured and ill workers (occupations, age, gender, race, and length of service) and on the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary source producing the disability). "More seriously" is defined in this survey as involving days away from work.

Lost workday cases

Nearly 3 million injuries and illnesses in 1995 were lost workday cases, that is, required recuperation away from work or restricted duties at work, or both. (See table 2.) The incidence rate for all lost workday cases has declined steadily from 4.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1990 to 3.6 cases per 100 workers in 1995. (See chart 2.) Rates for cases with days away from work have declined for five years in a row and, at 2.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995, was the lowest on record. By contrast, rates rose for cases involving restricted work activity only over the same period, from 0.7 cases per 100 workers in 1990 to 1.1 cases in 1995.

Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 6.6 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 1995, nearly 6.1 million were injuries that resulted in either lost worktime, medical treatment other than first aid, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job. Injury rates generally are higher for mid-size establishments employing 50 to 249 workers than for smaller or larger establishments, although this pattern does not hold within certain industry divisions. (See table 3.) Eight industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries, accounted for about 1.8 million injuries, or nearly 30 percent of the 6.1 million total. (See table 7.)

Illnesses. There were about 495,000 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry in 1995. Manufacturing accounted for slightly more than three-fifths of these cases. Sixty-two percent (308,000) of the workplace illnesses were disorders associated with repeated trauma, such as carpal tunnel syndrome. (See "Background of the Survey" for limitations on kinds of illnesses reported.) The number of repeated trauma cases reported in 1995 was 7 percent lower than the corresponding 1994 figure (332,000), the first decline in these types of cases since 1982.

Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports are collected from about 250,000 private industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Department of

Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; and employees in federal, state, and local government agencies.

The annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work related under current recordkeeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. The number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year also can be influenced by changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked.

The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions (e.g., 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. The overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (e.g., contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results which would be obtained from a census of the population. The sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the standard error.

For example, the 1995 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 8.1 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.6 percent or a standard error of less than 0.1. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be published in a BLS bulletin that will be available later in 1997.

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 definitional difficulties are examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Nonsampling errors are not measured. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to minimize nonsampling error in the survey.

The goods-producing sector consists of the following industry divisions: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service-producing sector includes the following industry divisions: transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

Beginning with the 1995 survey, modifications were made in the methodology used to adjust for survey nonresponse and data outliers and to benchmark the survey results. These changes were found to have minimal impact on the survey estimates.

Table 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division, 1995

Industry division	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total ²	With days away from work ³	
Private industry ⁴	8.1	3.6	2.5	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	9.7	4.3	3.4	5.4
Mining ⁵	6.2	3.9	3.3	2.4
Construction	10.6	4.9	4.2	5.8
Manufacturing	11.6	5.3	2.9	6.3
Durable goods	12.8	5.6	3.1	7.2
Nondurable goods	9.9	4.9	2.5	4.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	9.1	5.2	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.5	3.2	2.4	4.3
Wholesale trade	7.5	3.6	2.6	3.9
Retail trade	7.5	3.0	2.3	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.6	1.0	.8	1.6
Services	6.4	2.8	2.0	3.6

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 Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

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

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

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1995

Industry division	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
		Total ¹ (000's)	With days away from work ² (000's)	
INJURIES AND ILLNESSES				
Private industry ³	6,575.4	2,972.1	2,040.9	3,603.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	120.8	53.5	42.1	67.2
Mining ⁴	37.8	23.4	19.8	14.4
Construction	484.9	221.9	190.6	262.9
Manufacturing	2,122.6	970.7	527.5	1,151.9
Durable goods	1,370.1	595.2	336.0	774.9
Nondurable goods	752.4	375.5	191.5	376.9
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	523.6	299.2	222.9	224.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,632.1	693.8	515.6	938.3
Wholesale trade	458.9	221.6	159.9	237.3
Retail trade	1,173.2	472.2	355.7	701.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155.5	59.3	47.2	96.2
Services	1,498.1	650.2	475.3	847.9
INJURIES				
Private industry ³	6,080.6	2,767.6	1,934.3	3,313.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	115.4	51.7	40.8	63.7
Mining ⁴	36.3	22.8	19.3	13.4
Construction	476.2	217.9	186.8	258.2
Manufacturing	1,818.3	838.1	475.5	980.2
Durable goods	1,181.7	520.4	303.6	661.4
Nondurable goods	636.6	317.7	171.9	318.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	502.0	289.2	215.1	212.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,583.9	674.3	501.1	909.6
Wholesale trade	445.8	214.7	155.0	231.1
Retail trade	1,138.1	459.6	346.2	678.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138.3	52.2	41.6	86.1
Services	1,410.2	621.4	454.0	788.9
ILLNESSES				
Private industry ³	494.8	204.5	106.6	290.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	5.4	1.9	1.3	3.5
Mining ⁴	1.5	.6	.5	.9
Construction	8.7	4.0	3.8	4.7
Manufacturing	304.3	132.6	51.9	171.7
Durable goods	188.4	74.8	32.4	113.6
Nondurable goods	115.9	57.8	19.5	58.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	21.6	10.1	7.8	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade	48.2	19.5	14.4	28.7
Wholesale trade	13.1	6.9	4.9	6.2
Retail trade	35.1	12.5	9.6	22.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17.2	7.1	5.6	10.1
Services	87.9	28.8	21.3	59.1

¹ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

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

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

Table 3. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division and employment size, 1995

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	7.5	3.0	6.5	9.6	8.5	7.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	9.3	6.1	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.9
Mining ³	6.0	4.2	6.7	6.6	5.0	—
Construction	10.4	6.3	12.1	12.3	9.6	2.9
Manufacturing	9.9	4.5	9.6	11.7	9.3	9.3
Durable goods	11.0	5.9	11.5	13.3	9.9	10.1
Nondurable goods	8.3	2.5	6.6	9.8	8.5	7.5
Transportation and public utilities ³	8.7	3.8	7.3	10.3	8.5	9.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.3	2.8	6.4	9.7	10.3	7.7
Wholesale trade	7.3	3.4	6.4	10.0	9.6	6.6
Retail trade	7.2	2.6	6.4	9.6	10.6	7.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.5
Services	6.1	2.0	3.9	8.5	7.7	7.5

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

— Data not available.

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

Table 4. Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ 1973-95²

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

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

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

² Data for 1973-1975 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1967 Edition; data for 1976-1987 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-1995 are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

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

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

⁶ Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals. Data for 1976-1995 exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

— Data not available.

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

Table 5. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry division, 1992-95

Industry division	Total cases					Lost workday cases					Cases without lost workdays						
	Total 2					With days away from work 3											
	1992	1993	1994	1995		1992	1993	1994	1995		1992	1993	1994	1995			
Private industry 4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing 4	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.4	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.4
Mining 5	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
Construction	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.2	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.8
Manufacturing	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.3
Durable goods	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.2
Nondurable goods	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9
Transportation and public utilities 5	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3
Wholesale trade	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
Retail trade	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	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 Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

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

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

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

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

Table 6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry ⁷		96,886.0	7.5	3.4	2.4	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		1,641.3	9.3	4.2	3.3	5.1
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	734.9	9.9	4.5	3.4	5.3
Agricultural production-crops ⁷	01	566.6	9.3	4.4	3.3	4.9
Agricultural production-livestock ⁷	02	168.3	11.8	5.1	3.8	6.7
Agricultural services	07	869.1	8.9	3.9	3.2	5.0
Forestry	08	24.4	9.3	4.7	4.2	4.6
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	12.9	8.4	5.0	4.0	3.4
Mining ⁸		582.4	6.0	3.8	3.2	2.2
Metal mining ⁸	10	51.4	4.9	2.8	1.8	2.2
Coal mining ⁸	12	104.5	8.7	6.6	6.2	2.0
Oil and gas extraction	13	319.5	5.6	3.3	2.7	2.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	107.0	5.3	3.2	2.5	2.1
Construction		5,088.1	10.4	4.8	4.1	5.7
General building contractors	15	1,202.0	9.6	4.3	3.7	5.3
Heavy construction, except building	16	748.9	9.6	4.7	3.8	4.9
Special trade contractors	17	3,137.2	10.9	5.0	4.3	6.0
Manufacturing		18,473.4	9.9	4.6	2.6	5.3
Durable goods		10,658.9	11.0	4.9	2.8	6.2
Lumber and wood products	24	767.0	14.2	6.7	4.5	7.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	508.9	12.5	5.7	3.1	6.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	539.5	11.3	5.3	3.3	6.0
Primary metal industries	33	708.1	14.9	6.7	4.0	8.2
Fabricated metal products	34	1,438.4	14.5	6.3	3.8	8.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,060.8	10.1	4.0	2.5	6.1
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1,624.0	6.0	2.6	1.4	3.4
Transportation equipment	37	1,783.0	14.2	6.4	3.2	7.9
Instruments and related products	38	838.0	4.0	1.8	1.0	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	391.2	8.0	3.6	2.3	4.3
Nondurable goods		7,814.4	8.3	4.2	2.3	4.2
Food and kindred products	20	1,680.1	13.0	6.9	3.5	6.1
Tobacco products	21	40.8	5.2	2.5	1.7	2.7
Textile mill products	22	666.5	7.0	3.6	1.4	3.4
Apparel and other textile products	23	933.1	6.3	2.7	1.6	3.6
Paper and allied products	26	691.8	7.8	3.9	2.1	3.9
Printing and publishing	27	1,541.0	5.8	2.7	1.8	3.1
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,033.6	4.8	2.4	1.2	2.4
Petroleum and coal products	29	145.1	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products ..	30	977.0	11.7	5.8	3.2	5.9
Leather and leather products	31	105.5	9.0	3.7	2.3	5.2
Transportation and public utilities ⁸		5,857.8	8.7	5.0	3.7	3.7
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	—	4.1	3.2	2.7	1.0
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	397.5	9.9	5.6	4.8	4.3
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,874.7	13.6	8.0	5.8	5.6
Water transportation	44	177.8	8.8	4.8	4.5	4.0
Transportation by air	45	776.0	13.1	7.9	6.3	5.2
Pipelines, except natural gas	46	15.0	1.6	.8	.7	.8
Transportation services	47	407.2	4.4	2.4	1.7	2.0
Communications	48	1,304.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	904.5	7.0	3.5	2.0	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,¹ by industry, 1995 — Continued

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Wholesale and retail trade		27,563.7	7.3	3.1	2.3	4.2
Wholesale trade		6,389.8	7.3	3.5	2.5	3.8
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	3,724.7	6.6	3.0	2.2	3.6
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	2,665.1	8.3	4.3	3.1	4.0
Retail trade		21,173.9	7.2	2.9	2.2	4.3
Building materials and garden supplies	52	860.2	9.3	4.5	3.1	4.8
General merchandise stores	53	2,662.6	10.0	5.0	3.1	5.0
Food stores	54	3,359.3	9.0	3.7	2.8	5.2
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	2,187.8	6.7	2.5	2.1	4.2
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,143.9	3.7	1.5	1.0	2.2
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	947.8	5.6	2.6	2.0	2.9
Eating and drinking places	58	7,351.9	7.4	2.4	2.0	4.9
Miscellaneous retail	59	2,660.3	4.0	1.8	1.3	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		6,617.6	2.3	.9	.7	1.4
Depository institutions	60	2,020.8	1.9	.5	.4	1.4
Nondepository institutions	61	462.5	1.1	.4	.3	.7
Security and commodity brokers	62	522.5	.7	.2	.2	.5
Insurance carriers	63	1,372.1	1.8	.6	.5	1.2
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	694.6	1.0	.4	.3	.7
Real estate	65	1,342.8	5.5	2.5	1.9	3.0
Holding and other investment offices	67	202.3	2.4	1.0	.7	1.3
Services		30,920.3	6.1	2.7	2.0	3.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,662.0	9.3	4.1	2.7	5.2
Personal services	72	1,166.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.0
Business services	73	6,798.8	4.3	2.0	1.5	2.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	1,015.1	6.5	2.8	2.3	3.8
Miscellaneous repair services	76	359.1	7.9	3.7	2.9	4.3
Motion pictures	78	489.9	3.1	1.0	.7	2.2
Amusement and recreation services	79	1,454.7	9.0	4.2	2.5	4.9
Health services	80	9,203.1	8.6	3.8	2.7	4.8
Legal services	81	923.4	.8	.3	.2	.5
Educational services	82	1,418.8	3.7	1.3	1.1	2.3
Social services	83	2,270.6	7.4	3.3	2.5	4.1
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	80.0	6.9	3.0	2.1	3.9
Membership organizations	86	952.9	3.7	1.4	1.2	2.2
Engineering and management services	87	2,739.1	2.1	.9	.6	1.2
Services, n.e.c.	89	44.7	2.1	.9	.8	1.1

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

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

² Totals for divisions include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Incidence rates exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals.
- Data not available.

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

Table 7. Nonfatal occupational injuries: number of cases and incidence rates, per 100 full-time workers,¹ for industries with 100,000 or more injury cases, 1995

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases (000's)	Incidence rate
Eating and drinking places	581	365.6	7.4
Hospitals	806	268.9	9.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	246.9	17.8
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	229.0	13.9
Grocery stores	541	203.1	9.6
Department stores	531	173.2	10.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	169.4	17.0
Hotels and motels	701	119.4	9.4

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where,

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

² Industries with 100,000 or more cases were determined by analysis of the number of cases at the 3-digit SIC code level.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

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