



For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Thursday, October 27, 2016

USDL-16-2056

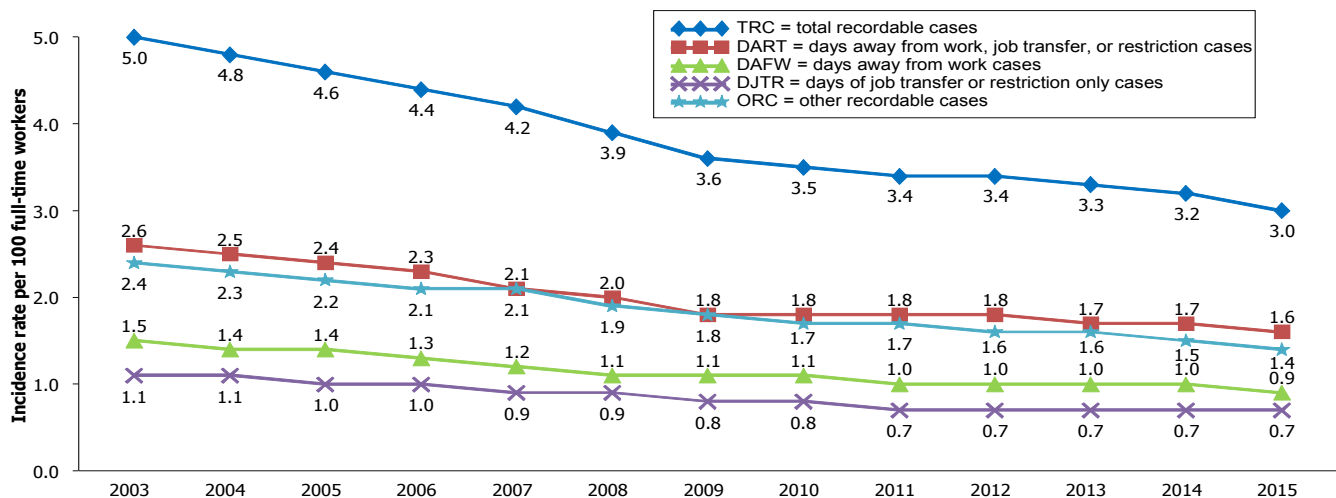
Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • IIFSTAFF@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm
 Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES – 2015

There were approximately 2.9 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses reported by private industry employers in 2015, which occurred at a rate of 3.0 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See tables 1 and 2.) The 2015 rate continues a pattern of declines that, apart from 2012, occurred annually for the last 13 years. (See chart 1.)

Private industry employers reported nearly 48,000 fewer nonfatal injury and illness cases in 2015 compared to a year earlier, according to estimates from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Because of this decline, combined with an increase in reported hours worked, the total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate fell 0.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. The fall in the TRC rate was driven by a decline in the rate of cases involving days away from work (DAFW) and other recordable cases (ORC)—each falling 0.1 cases—as the rate for cases of job transfer or restriction only (DJTR) has remained at 0.7 cases since 2011.

Chart 1. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-2015



Private Industry

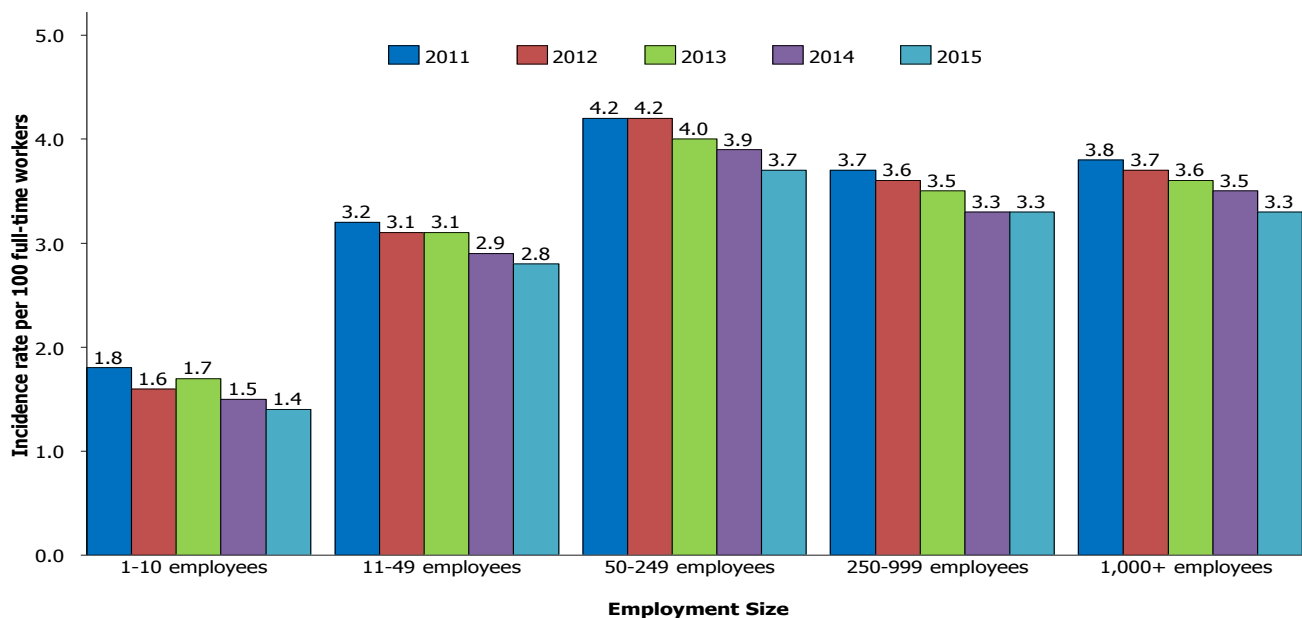
Six of the 19 private industry sectors reported a decline in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 2015: mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; manufacturing; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services. Manufacturing continued an 18-year trend as the only private industry sector in which the rate of DJTR cases exceeded the rate of DAFW cases. The rates for these two case types were unchanged from a year earlier at 1.2 cases and 1.0 case per 100 full-time workers, respectively. Wholesale trade was the only sector with an increase in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 2015, rising from 2.9 cases in 2014 to 3.1 cases in 2015.

Injuries and illnesses by type of case

Over half of the approximately 2.9 million private industry injury and illness cases reported in 2015 involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART). These cases occurred at a rate of 1.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. (See table 7.) The rates for the two components of DART cases—DAFW cases and DJTR cases—were 0.9 cases and 0.7 cases per 100 workers, respectively. Other recordable cases—those not involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restriction—accounted for the approximately 1.3 million remaining injury and illness cases in 2015, lowering the prior year rate by 0.1 cases to 1.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The rate of injuries and illnesses remained highest among mid-size private industry establishments (employing 50 to 249 workers) and lowest among small establishments (employing fewer than 11 workers). (See chart 2 and table 3.)

Chart 2. Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by employment size, private industry, 2011-2015



Injuries

Of the approximately 2.9 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses reported by private industry employers in 2015, nearly 2.8 million (95.2 percent) were injuries. (See table 5.) Among injuries, nearly 2.1 million (75.0 percent) occurred in service-providing industries, which employed 82.5 percent of the private industry workforce. The remaining nearly 0.7 million injuries (25.0 percent) occurred in goods-producing industries, which accounted for 17.5 percent of private industry employment.

Illnesses

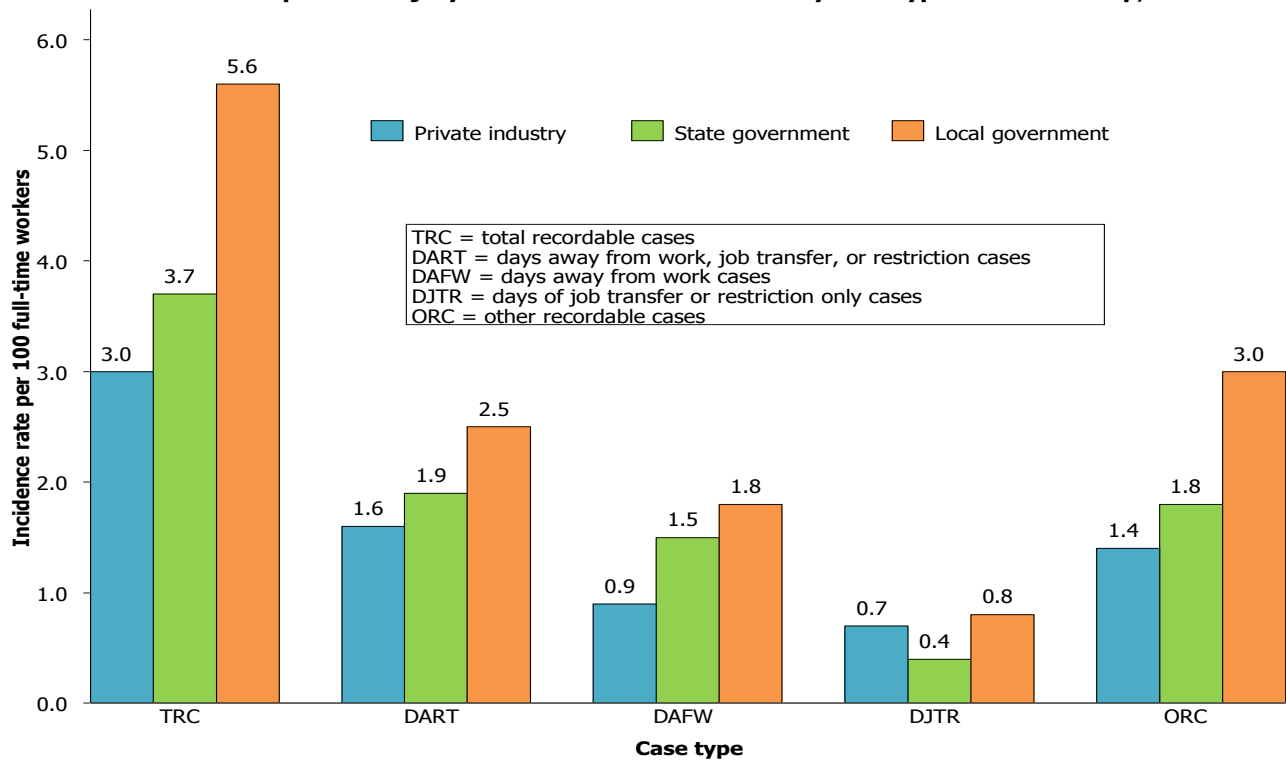
Workplace illnesses accounted for 4.8 percent of the approximately 2.9 million injury and illness cases reported by private industry employers in 2015 and occurred at a rate of 14.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. (See tables 6a and 6b.) Rates among the individual illness categories were relatively unchanged compared to a year earlier.

Service-providing industries accounted for 64.7 percent of private industry illness cases and had a rate of 12.0 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2015. Goods-producing industries accounted for 35.4 percent of all occupational illness cases in 2015, resulting in an incidence rate of 24.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—down from the previous year. (Note: Long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in SOII estimates. See discussion regarding reporting of illnesses in section on Completeness of SOII Estimates.)

Public Sector

An estimated 752,600 injury and illness cases were reported in 2015 among the approximately 18.4 million state and local government workers—for example, elementary and secondary schools, hospitals, and police or fire protection—resulting in a rate of 5.1 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate among these workers was relatively unchanged from a year earlier (5.0 cases) but was higher than the rate among private industry workers (3.0 cases) in 2015. Approximately 4 in 5 injuries and illnesses reported in the public sector occurred among local government workers in 2015, resulting in an injury and illness rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers—higher than the 3.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in state government. The incident rate of injuries and illnesses among state government workers declined significantly from 2014 (4.1 cases), while the rate among local government workers was statistically unchanged from a year earlier. (See chart 3.)

Chart 3. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, 2015



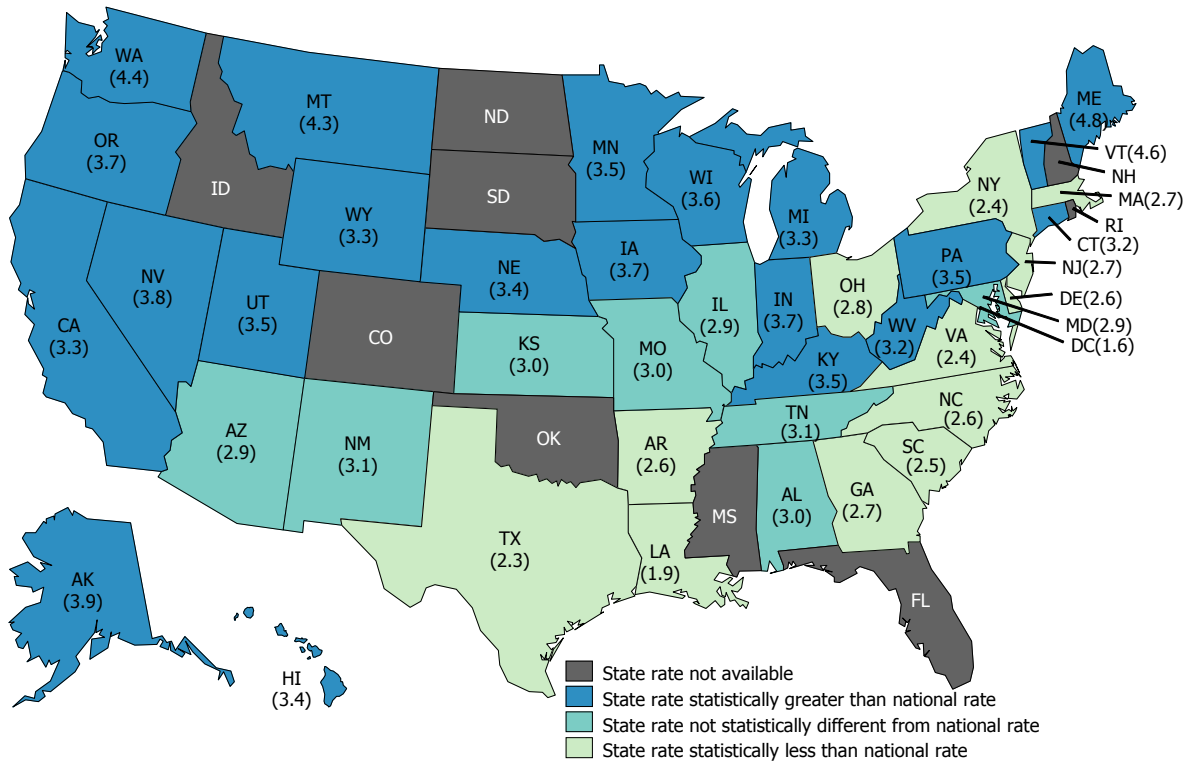
State Estimates

Private industry and public sector estimates are available for 41 participating states, 3 U.S. territories, and for the District of Columbia for 2015. (See chart 4.) Data for establishments in the nine states for which individual estimates are unavailable are collected by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) regional offices and used solely for the tabulation of national estimates. Detailed state-level estimates will be

available online on Thursday, November 10, 2016; these estimates may also be requested prior to this date from the respective state offices. (See www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm for state contacts.)

Among individual states for which estimates are available for 2015, the private industry TRC rate declined in 9 states and was relatively unchanged in 32 states and in the District of Columbia, compared to a year earlier. The private industry TRC injury and illness incidence rate was higher in 21 states than the national rate of 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, lower than the national rate in 12 states and in the District of Columbia, and about the same as the national rate in 8 states. Factors such as differences in the composition of industry employment may influence state incidence rates and should be considered whenever comparing rates among different states.

Chart 4. State nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates, private industry, 2015



Note: Total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate per 100 full-time workers

Publication Tables and Supplemental Charts

BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit industries as defined in the 2012 *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)* manual. A complete listing of these estimates is not available in this release. However, summary tables 1 and 2 provide incidence rates and counts by detailed industry (NAICS), case type, and ownership and can be accessed at www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm, requested from BLS staff at (202) 691-6170, or requested by email at IIFSTAFF@bls.gov. Supplemental tables and charts illustrating trends among incidence rates and counts are also available from these sources. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service (800) 877-8339.

Background of the Survey

This news release is the first in a series of three releases from BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for the 2015 calendar year. The SOII presents estimates of counts and incidence rates of employer-reported nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses by industry and type of case.

A second release in November will provide estimates from the SOII for case circumstances and worker characteristics for nonfatal injury and illness cases requiring at least one day away from work to recuperate.

A third release in December will provide data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. during the calendar year. The CFOI uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries to ensure that counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

All statements of comparison made in this news release were found to be statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf. Employment data cited in this news release are 2015 annual averages from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

For additional data, access the BLS website at www.bls.gov/iif/.

Completeness of SOII Estimates

BLS has long acknowledged that some conditions that are difficult for employers to relate to the workplace are not adequately recognized and reported during a calendar year (for example, long-term latent illnesses) and are believed to be understated in SOII illness measures. Following several studies in the mid-2000s questioning the completeness of SOII injury and illness counts, BLS began internal research in 2007 and, at the request of Congress, established an ongoing research program.

Initial research conducted between 2009 and 2012 found that the SOII failed to capture some cases but could not determine the magnitude or leading cause of an undercount. Researchers determined that the ability to match injury and illness data across different data sources was impacted by various factors, such as establishment type, the time of case filing, and the type of injury.

BLS initiated additional research from 2012 to 2014 that included interviews with employers in four states to learn more about their injury and illness recordkeeping practices. Following the four state study, BLS conducted a nationwide follow-back survey with SOII respondents in 2015 and 2016. Analysis of the results of this study will help BLS learn more about recordkeeping practices and timing issues that may negatively affect employer injury and illness reporting to the SOII. BLS also continues to conduct exploratory research on the collection of occupational injury and illness data directly from employees and will pilot test collection of these data beginning in 2017. For more information on undercount research, please see www.bls.gov/iif/undercount.htm.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code 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	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.6
Private industry⁵		3.0	1.6	.9	.7	1.4
Goods-producing⁵		3.7	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	5.7	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.2
Crop production ⁵	111	5.7	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.2
Animal production ⁵	112	6.9	4.1	2.5	1.6	2.8
Forestry and logging	113	2.3	1.5	1.4	.1	.8
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	4.4	—	—	—	—
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	5.4	3.4	1.6	1.7	2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁶	21	1.4	.9	.6	.3	.6
Oil and gas extraction	211	.7	.4	.2	.1	.3
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.6	1.7	1.3	.4	.9
Support activities for mining	213	1.2	.7	.4	.3	.5
Construction		3.5	2.0	1.3	.6	1.5
Construction	23	3.5	2.0	1.3	.6	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	3.1	1.8	1.3	.5	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.8	1.7	1.0	.7	1.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.1	1.5	.6	1.6
Manufacturing		3.8	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing	31-33	3.8	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
Food manufacturing	311	4.7	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.3	3.8	1.4	2.4	1.5
Textile mills	313	3.4	2.1	.8	1.2	1.3
Textile product mills	314	3.4	1.9	.9	1.1	1.5
Apparel manufacturing	315	2.2	1.1	.4	.7	1.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.6	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.4
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.3	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.7
Paper manufacturing	322	2.8	1.6	.8	.9	1.2
Printing and related support activities	323	2.3	1.2	.7	.6	1.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.2	.8	.4	.4	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code 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	
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.3	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.1	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.2
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.6	1.9	.9	1.0	1.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.1	.6	.3	.3	.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.0	1.6	.8	.8	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.6	1.5	.7	.8	1.1
Service-providing		2.9	1.5	.9	.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Wholesale trade	42	3.1	2.0	1.1	.9	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	1.7	.9	.7	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	2.0	1.2	.7	.6	.7
Retail trade	44-45	3.5	2.0	1.1	.9	1.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.4	1.7	1.0	.7	1.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.5	2.4	1.6	.8	1.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.0	.6	.4	.2	.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers ...	444	4.7	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Food and beverage stores	445	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.6
Health and personal care stores	446	2.2	.9	.7	.2	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.8	1.1	.7	.4	1.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	2.1	.8	.5	.3	1.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.7	1.2	.6	.6	1.5
General merchandise stores	452	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.1	1.8	.9	.9	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	2.2	1.4	.8	.5	.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.3
Air transportation	481	6.2	5.1	3.6	1.4	1.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	2.0	1.5	1.3	.1	.5
Water transportation	483	2.0	1.4	1.0	.5	.6
Truck transportation	484	4.3	2.9	2.1	.9	1.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	3.0	2.2	.8	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code 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	
Pipeline transportation	486	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	4.2	2.2	1.4	.7	2.0
Support activities for transportation	488	3.4	2.3	1.4	.9	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	6.9	5.3	3.0	2.4	1.6
Warehousing and storage	493	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.3
Utilities	22	2.2	1.2	.7	.5	.9
Utilities	221	2.2	1.2	.7	.5	.9
Information		1.3	.8	.6	.2	.5
Information	51	1.3	.8	.6	.2	.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	.8	.4	.3	.1	.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	.5	.4	.1	1.5
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	1.3	.7	.5	.2	.6
Telecommunications	517	2.2	1.6	1.2	.4	.5
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	.3	.1	.1	(⁹)	.2
Other information services	519	.3	.1	.1	(⁹)	.2
Financial activities		1.1	.6	.4	.2	.5
Finance and insurance	52	.5	.2	.2	(⁹)	.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	.6	.2	.2	(⁹)	.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	.6	.2	.2	.1	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2.7	1.7	1.1	.6	1.0
Real estate	531	2.4	1.5	1.0	.5	.9
Rental and leasing services	532	3.4	2.2	1.5	.7	1.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	.6	.3	.2	—	.3
Professional and business services		1.4	.7	.4	.2	.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	.9	.3	.2	.1	.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	.9	.3	.2	.1	.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1.0	.5	.3	.2	.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	2.4	1.3	.9	.5	1.1
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	1.2	.8	.4	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code 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	
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.5	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.5
Education and health services		4.0	1.9	1.1	.8	2.2
Educational services	61	2.1	.8	.6	.3	1.2
Educational services	611	2.1	.8	.6	.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance	62	4.3	2.0	1.1	.9	2.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.4	.9	.6	.3	1.6
Hospitals	622	6.0	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.8	4.2	2.0	2.2	2.6
Social assistance	624	2.9	1.5	1.0	.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality		3.5	1.5	1.0	.6	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.5	2.1	1.2	.9	3.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Accommodation and food services	72	3.3	1.5	.9	.5	1.9
Accommodation	721	4.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.1
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	1.2	.8	.3	1.8
Other services		2.3	1.2	.8	.4	1.2
Other services, except public administration	81	2.3	1.2	.8	.4	1.2
Repair and maintenance	811	2.6	1.3	.9	.4	1.3
Personal and laundry services	812	2.2	1.3	.8	.5	.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	2.1	.9	.6	.2	1.2
State and local government⁵		5.1	2.4	1.7	.7	2.7
State government⁵		3.7	1.9	1.5	.4	1.8
Service-providing		3.7	1.9	1.5	.4	1.8
Education and health services		3.4	1.7	1.3	.5	1.6
Educational services	61	1.9	.8	.5	.3	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code 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	
Educational services	611	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance	62	7.4	4.3	3.3	1.0	3.1
Hospitals	622	8.1	4.6	3.4	1.3	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	12.0	7.4	5.9	1.5	4.6
Public administration		4.0	2.0	1.6	.4	2.0
Public administration	92	4.0	2.0	1.6	.4	2.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.2	3.3	2.6	.6	3.0
Local government⁵		5.6	2.5	1.8	.8	3.0
Goods-producing⁵		8.0	4.1	3.2	.9	—
Construction		8.0	4.1	3.2	.9	—
Construction	23	8.0	4.1	3.2	.9	—
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	8.0	4.1	3.2	.9	—
Service-providing		5.6	2.5	1.8	.8	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		6.9	4.2	3.2	1.1	2.7
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	7.6	4.8	3.9	.9	2.8
Utilities	22	6.2	3.6	2.3	1.3	2.6
Utilities	221	6.2	3.6	2.3	1.3	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code 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	
Education and health services		4.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.8
Educational services	61	4.7	1.8	1.2	.6	2.8
Educational services	611	4.7	1.8	1.2	.6	2.8
Health care and social assistance	62	5.1	2.2	1.5	.7	2.9
Hospitals	622	5.2	2.0	1.3	.7	3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.2	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.6
Public administration		7.0	3.4	2.5	.9	3.6
Public administration	92	7.0	3.4	2.5	.9	3.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	9.5	5.1	4.1	.9	4.4

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, 2012

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, 2012) 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.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		3,658.5	1,923.8	1,153.5	770.3	1,734.6
Private industry⁴		2,905.9	1,571.9	902.2	669.8	1,333.9
Goods-producing⁴		740.1	428.0	226.3	201.7	312.1
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		68.9	42.1	23.8	18.3	26.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	11	56.1	34.4	18.7	15.7	21.7
Crop production ⁴	111	23.0	14.2	7.5	6.7	8.8
Animal production ⁴	112	14.4	8.6	5.2	3.4	5.9
Forestry and logging	113	1.3	.9	.8	(⁶)	.5
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	.3	—	—	—	—
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	17.1	10.6	5.2	5.4	6.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁵	21	12.8	7.7	5.2	2.6	5.0
Oil and gas extraction	211	1.3	.7	.5	.2	.6
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	5.8	3.8	2.8	1.0	2.0
Support activities for mining	213	5.7	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.4
Construction		204.7	116.0	79.9	36.2	88.7
Construction	23	204.7	116.0	79.9	36.2	88.7
Construction of buildings	236	40.5	23.1	16.6	6.5	17.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	26.2	15.6	8.9	6.7	10.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	138.0	77.3	54.3	23.0	60.7
Manufacturing		466.5	269.9	122.6	147.2	196.6
Manufacturing	31-33	466.5	269.9	122.6	147.2	196.6
Food manufacturing	311	71.2	46.5	19.6	26.9	24.7
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	10.6	7.6	2.8	4.8	3.0
Textile mills	313	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.5
Textile product mills	314	3.7	2.1	.9	1.1	1.6
Apparel manufacturing	315	2.7	1.4	.5	.9	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.3	.9	.5	.4	.4
Wood product manufacturing	321	23.2	13.1	7.0	6.1	10.2
Paper manufacturing	322	10.9	6.4	3.0	3.4	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities	323	10.1	5.4	3.0	2.4	4.7
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.4	.9	.4	.5	.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	17.0	10.1	4.8	5.3	6.9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	30.3	18.4	7.9	10.5	11.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	19.2	11.8	5.8	6.0	7.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	21.3	11.7	5.5	6.2	9.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	67.1	34.1	17.3	16.8	33.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	41.2	21.7	9.9	11.8	19.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	11.9	6.2	3.2	3.0	5.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	11.6	6.4	3.1	3.2	5.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	74.3	43.2	17.2	26.1	31.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	18.3	10.9	5.0	5.8	7.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	15.2	8.7	4.1	4.6	6.6
Service-providing		2,165.8	1,143.9	675.8	468.1	1,021.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		798.6	498.5	279.2	219.4	300.1
Wholesale trade	42	174.6	113.7	60.3	53.4	60.9
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	82.9	47.8	26.5	21.3	35.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	75.9	56.0	28.6	27.4	19.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	15.9	10.0	5.3	4.6	5.9
Retail trade	44-45	410.4	232.8	123.8	109.0	177.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	60.2	30.6	18.8	11.7	29.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	12.4	8.5	5.7	2.8	3.9
Electronics and appliance stores	443	4.5	2.4	1.6	.8	2.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	48.2	31.6	14.6	17.0	16.7
Food and beverage stores	445	91.0	56.7	31.4	25.3	34.3
Health and personal care stores	446	17.0	7.1	5.5	1.6	9.9
Gasoline stations	447	18.6	7.7	5.0	2.7	10.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	16.7	6.7	4.4	2.3	10.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	10.4	4.6	2.4	2.3	5.8
General merchandise stores	452	103.3	60.6	25.6	35.0	42.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	18.0	10.1	5.0	5.1	7.9
Nonstore retailers	454	10.1	6.1	3.7	2.4	3.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	201.6	145.2	91.0	54.2	56.4
Air transportation	481	22.6	18.4	13.2	5.3	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Rail transportation ⁸	482	4.7	3.5	3.2	0.3	1.2
Water transportation	483	1.6	1.1	.7	.4	.5
Truck transportation	484	65.9	45.1	31.6	13.5	20.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	15.7	10.5	7.6	2.8	5.2
Pipeline transportation	486	.6	.2	.1	(⁶)	.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	.9	.5	.3	.2	.4
Support activities for transportation	488	20.6	13.8	8.3	5.5	6.8
Couriers and messengers	492	30.6	23.5	13.1	10.4	7.0
Warehousing and storage	493	38.4	28.6	12.8	15.7	9.8
Utilities	22	12.0	6.8	4.1	2.8	5.2
Utilities	221	12.0	6.8	4.1	2.8	5.2
Information		32.9	19.4	14.1	5.4	13.5
Information	51	32.9	19.4	14.1	5.4	13.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	5.2	2.6	1.9	.8	2.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	5.6	1.5	1.1	.3	4.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	1.8	1.3	.5	1.5
Telecommunications	517	17.2	13.0	9.4	3.6	4.2
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	.8	.3	.2	.1	.6
Other information services	519	.7	.3	.2	.1	.4
Financial activities		79.0	43.0	30.1	12.9	36.0
Finance and insurance	52	29.1	11.9	9.5	2.4	17.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	14.8	6.0	5.1	.9	8.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	12.2	4.9	3.8	1.1	7.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	49.9	31.1	20.6	10.4	18.8
Real estate	531	32.5	20.1	13.3	6.8	12.4
Rental and leasing services	532	17.2	10.9	7.3	3.6	6.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	.1	.1	(⁶)	—	.1
Professional and business services		213.6	104.2	67.3	36.8	109.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	68.9	26.1	18.0	8.1	42.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	68.9	26.1	18.0	8.1	42.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Management of companies and enterprises	55	20.7	10.3	5.7	4.6	10.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	124.0	67.8	43.6	24.2	56.2
Administrative and support services	561	105.8	55.5	36.0	19.5	50.3
Waste management and remediation services	562	18.2	12.3	7.6	4.7	5.9
Education and health services		636.9	295.3	168.9	126.3	341.6
Educational services	61	38.5	15.5	10.5	4.9	23.1
Educational services	611	38.5	15.5	10.5	4.9	23.1
Health care and social assistance	62	598.3	279.8	158.4	121.4	318.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	130.0	47.0	31.8	15.2	83.0
Hospitals	622	230.0	91.8	53.3	38.6	138.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	171.9	106.6	50.4	56.2	65.3
Social assistance	624	66.4	34.4	23.0	11.4	32.0
Leisure and hospitality		332.7	147.3	92.7	54.6	185.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	55.3	26.8	14.1	12.7	28.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	15.8	6.2	3.5	2.7	9.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.7	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	34.8	18.6	9.5	9.0	16.2
Accommodation and food services	72	277.4	120.4	78.6	41.9	157.0
Accommodation	721	73.4	41.7	22.5	19.2	31.7
Food services and drinking places	722	204.0	78.7	56.0	22.7	125.3
Other services		72.2	36.3	23.6	12.7	35.9
Other services, except public administration	81	72.2	36.3	23.6	12.7	35.9
Repair and maintenance	811	30.2	15.1	10.0	5.1	15.2
Personal and laundry services	812	22.7	13.3	7.9	5.4	9.4
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	19.3	7.9	5.7	2.2	11.4
State and local government⁴		752.6	351.9	251.3	100.6	400.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
State government⁴		148.5	77.3	59.6	17.7	71.2
Service-providing		144.9	75.2	58.0	17.2	69.7
Education and health services		68.6	35.6	26.0	9.6	33.0
Educational services	61	27.7	11.6	7.5	4.1	16.1
Educational services	611	27.7	11.6	7.5	4.1	16.1
Health care and social assistance	62	40.8	24.0	18.5	5.5	16.9
Hospitals	622	24.0	13.8	10.0	3.8	10.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	13.7	8.4	6.7	1.7	5.3
Public administration		69.2	34.6	27.5	7.1	34.6
Public administration	92	69.2	34.6	27.5	7.1	34.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	44.2	23.2	18.6	4.6	21.0
Local government⁴		604.1	274.6	191.7	82.9	329.5
Goods-producing⁴		8.1	4.2	3.3	.9	—
Construction		8.0	4.1	3.2	.9	—
Construction	23	8.0	4.1	3.2	.9	—
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.8	4.0	3.2	.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2015 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Service-providing		596.0	270.5	188.5	82.0	325.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		32.7	20.0	14.9	5.1	12.7
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	19.0	12.1	9.8	2.3	7.0
Utilities	22	13.6	7.9	5.1	2.8	5.7
Utilities	221	13.6	7.9	5.1	2.8	5.7
Education and health services		304.9	122.1	80.8	41.3	182.7
Educational services	61	266.9	105.6	69.8	35.8	161.2
Educational services	611	266.9	105.6	69.8	35.8	161.2
Health care and social assistance	62	38.0	16.5	11.0	5.5	21.5
Hospitals	622	27.7	10.7	7.0	3.6	17.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.2	2.7	1.9	.8	1.5
Public administration		237.4	116.5	84.4	32.1	120.9
Public administration	92	237.4	116.5	84.4	32.1	120.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	87.7	46.6	38.2	8.4	41.0

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2012

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2012) 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 too small to be displayed.

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 do not meet publication guidelines.

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

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, employment size, and ownership, 2015

Industry sector	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government ²	3.3	1.5	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.0
Private industry ²	3.0	1.4	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.3
Goods-producing ²	3.7	2.6	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.2
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	3.7	1.6	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.3
Construction	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.5	2.5	1.3
Manufacturing	3.8	1.9	4.0	4.5	3.3	3.3
Service-providing	2.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	3.6	1.7	3.1	4.2	4.6	4.0
Information	1.3	.2	1.3	2.1	1.1	.8
Financial activities	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	.6
Professional and business services	1.4	.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	.8
Education and health services	4.0	1.3	2.5	4.9	4.8	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	3.5	1.3	2.8	4.3	5.4	5.0
Other services, except public administration	2.3	1.2	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.0
State and local government ²	5.1	3.5	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.2
State government ²	3.7	1.6	2.6	3.2	5.2	3.5
Local government ²	5.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.0

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, 2012) 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 do not meet publication guidelines.
 SOURCE: U.S. 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, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
Elementary and secondary schools (Local government)	6111	259.5	4.8
General medical and surgical hospitals (Private industry)	6221	214.1	6.0
Restaurants and other eating places (Private industry)	72251	185.2	3.0
Nursing and residential care facilities (Private industry)	623	171.9	6.8
Specialty trade contractors (Private industry)	238	138.0	3.7
Ambulatory health care services (Private industry)	621	130.0	2.4
General merchandise stores (Private industry)	452	103.3	4.5
All industries including state and local government⁴		3,658.5	3.3

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, 2012

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.1	3,470.6
Private industry⁴		2.9	2,765.3
Goods-producing⁴		3.4	690.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		3.5	65.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	11	5.4	53.0
Crop production ⁴	111	5.4	21.6
Animal production ⁴	112	6.6	13.9
Forestry and logging	113	2.2	1.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	4.2	.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	5.1	16.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁵	21	1.4	12.1
Oil and gas extraction	211	.6	1.2
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	2.4	5.3
Support activities for mining	213	1.2	5.6
Construction		3.4	199.6
Construction	23	3.4	199.6
Construction of buildings	236	3.1	40.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.7	25.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.6	134.3
Manufacturing		3.4	425.7
Manufacturing	31-33	3.4	425.7
Food manufacturing	311	4.0	60.2
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.1	10.2
Textile mills	313	3.0	3.5
Textile product mills	314	3.2	3.5
Apparel manufacturing	315	1.9	2.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	3.6	1.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.9	21.9
Paper manufacturing	322	2.6	10.0
Printing and related support activities	323	2.2	9.5
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.1	1.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.9	15.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2015
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.1	28.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.5	18.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.6	19.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.3	63.5
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.4	39.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.0	10.8
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.8	10.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.9	64.0
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	4.7	17.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.4	14.0
Service-providing		2.7	2,074.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.5	774.9
Wholesale trade	42	3.0	170.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	80.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.8	74.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.8	15.0
Retail trade	44-45	3.4	399.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.3	58.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.4	12.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.0	4.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.6	47.8
Food and beverage stores	445	4.1	89.4
Health and personal care stores	446	2.1	16.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	18.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	2.0	16.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.6	10.3
General merchandise stores	452	4.3	98.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.0	17.3
Nonstore retailers	454	2.2	9.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	48-49	4.4	194.2
Air transportation	481	5.8	21.0
Rail transportation ⁷	482	1.9	4.5
Water transportation	483	1.9	1.5
Truck transportation	484	4.2	65.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.4	15.2
Pipeline transportation	486	1.1	.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	4.0	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2015
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Support activities for transportation	488	3.2	19.8
Couriers and messengers	492	6.4	28.2
Warehousing and storage	493	4.9	37.5
Utilities	22	2.0	11.0
Utilities	221	2.0	11.0
Information		1.2	30.9
Information	51	1.2	30.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	.7	4.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	5.5
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	1.3	3.2
Telecommunications	517	2.0	16.0
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	.3	.8
Other information services	519	.3	.6
Financial activities		1.0	75.4
Finance and insurance	52	.5	26.8
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	.6	13.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	.5	11.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2.6	48.6
Real estate	531	2.4	31.6
Rental and leasing services	532	3.4	16.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	.6	.1
Professional and business services		1.3	201.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	.8	64.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	.8	64.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	.9	19.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	2.3	117.1
Administrative and support services	561	2.1	99.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	17.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2015
 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		3.8	599.6
Educational services	61	2.0	37.3
Educational services	611	2.0	37.3
Health care and social assistance	62	4.0	562.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.3	119.9
Hospitals	622	5.6	214.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.5	164.8
Social assistance	624	2.8	63.6
Leisure and hospitality		3.3	322.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	3.9	52.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.3	15.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.1	4.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.5	32.7
Accommodation and food services	72	3.3	269.7
Accommodation	721	4.7	70.0
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	199.7
Other services		2.3	70.0
Other services, except public administration	81	2.3	70.0
Repair and maintenance	811	2.5	29.5
Personal and laundry services	812	2.2	22.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	2.0	18.4
State and local government⁴		4.8	705.2
State government⁴		3.4	136.0
Service-providing		3.4	132.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2015
 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		3.2	64.9
Educational services	61	1.7	25.9
Educational services	611	1.7	25.9
Health care and social assistance	62	7.1	39.0
Hospitals	622	7.6	22.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	11.7	13.4
Public administration		3.5	61.4
Public administration	92	3.5	61.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.5	39.0
Local government⁴		5.3	569.2
Goods-producing⁴		7.2	7.3
Construction		7.2	7.3
Construction	23	7.2	7.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7.2	7.1
Service-providing		5.3	561.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		6.3	30.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	48-49	7.2	18.0
Utilities	22	5.5	12.1
Utilities	221	5.5	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2015
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		4.6	295.4
Educational services	61	4.5	260.9
Educational services	611	4.5	260.9
Health care and social assistance	62	4.7	34.5
Hospitals	622	4.6	24.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.1	4.1
Public administration		6.4	216.5
Public administration	92	6.4	216.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	8.5	78.4

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 Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2012

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2012) 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.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

TABLE 6a. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector, category of illness, and ownership, 2015

Industry sector	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					
All industries including state and local government ²	16.9	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.8	10.9
Private industry ²	14.6	2.3	1.3	.2	1.8	9.2
Goods-producing ²	24.6	3.3	1.3	.2	6.9	12.9
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	20.0	5.3	3.0	.9	1.6	9.1
Construction	8.6	2.3	.8	.2	.1	5.2
Manufacturing	32.9	3.4	1.3	.2	10.9	17.1
Service-providing	12.0	2.0	1.2	.2	.4	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	10.6	1.3	.7	.1	1.1	7.3
Information	7.8	.8	.3	–	.7	6.0
Financial activities	4.9	.5	.4	–	–	4.0
Professional and business services	7.8	2.1	.8	.2	.1	4.6
Education and health services	23.6	3.7	3.0	.1	.1	16.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.8	2.4	1.2	.3	.1	6.8
Other services, except public administration	7.0	1.6	.7	–	.1	4.0
State and local government ²	32.0	4.3	3.4	.5	1.8	21.9
State government ²	31.4	4.1	3.5	.4	1.7	21.7
Local government ²	32.2	4.4	3.4	.6	1.8	22.0

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, 2012) 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: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

TABLE 6b. Number of cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector, category of illness, and ownership, 2015

Industry sector	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government ¹	187.9	28.3	17.2	2.5	19.5	120.4
Private industry ¹	140.5	21.9	12.1	1.7	16.8	88.0
Goods-producing ¹	49.7	6.6	2.7	.5	13.8	26.0
Natural resources and mining ^{1,2}	3.8	1.0	.6	.2	.3	1.7
Construction	5.1	1.4	.5	.1	.1	3.1
Manufacturing	40.8	4.2	1.7	.2	13.5	21.2
Service-providing	90.9	15.4	9.3	1.2	3.0	61.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ³	23.7	3.0	1.6	.3	2.4	16.3
Information	1.9	.2	.1	–	.2	1.5
Financial activities	3.6	.3	.3	–	–	2.9
Professional and business services	11.8	3.1	1.3	.2	.1	7.0
Education and health services	37.3	5.8	4.7	.2	.1	26.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.4	2.4	1.2	.3	.1	6.5
Other services, except public administration	2.2	.5	.2	–	(⁴)	1.2
State and local government ¹	47.4	6.4	5.1	.8	2.7	32.4
State government ¹	12.5	1.6	1.4	.1	.7	8.7
Local government ¹	34.8	4.8	3.7	.6	2.0	23.7

¹ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

² Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2012) 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.

³ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major private industry sector and selected case types, 2013-2015²

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 ³			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Private industry ⁴	3.3	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Goods-producing ⁴	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.5
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
Construction	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	.7	.6	.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	4.0	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6
Service-providing	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	.9	.9	.9	.6	.6	.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁶	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
Information	1.5	1.4	1.3	.9	.8	.8	.6	.6	.6	.2	.2	.2	.7	.6	.5
Financial activities	1.3	1.2	1.1	.6	.5	.6	.4	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.7	.7	.5
Professional and business services	1.6	1.5	1.4	.8	.8	.7	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	.2	.8	.7	.7
Education and health services	4.4	4.2	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	.8	2.4	2.2	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	3.8	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.6	2.2	2.1	1.9
Other services, except public administration	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	.8	.9	.8	.4	.4	.4	1.3	1.2	1.2

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 Estimates for 2014 represent a break in series as a result of the incorporation of the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Comparison of estimates for 2014 and prior years is not advised below the sector level due to changes in industry classifications.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2012) 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 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor