

News

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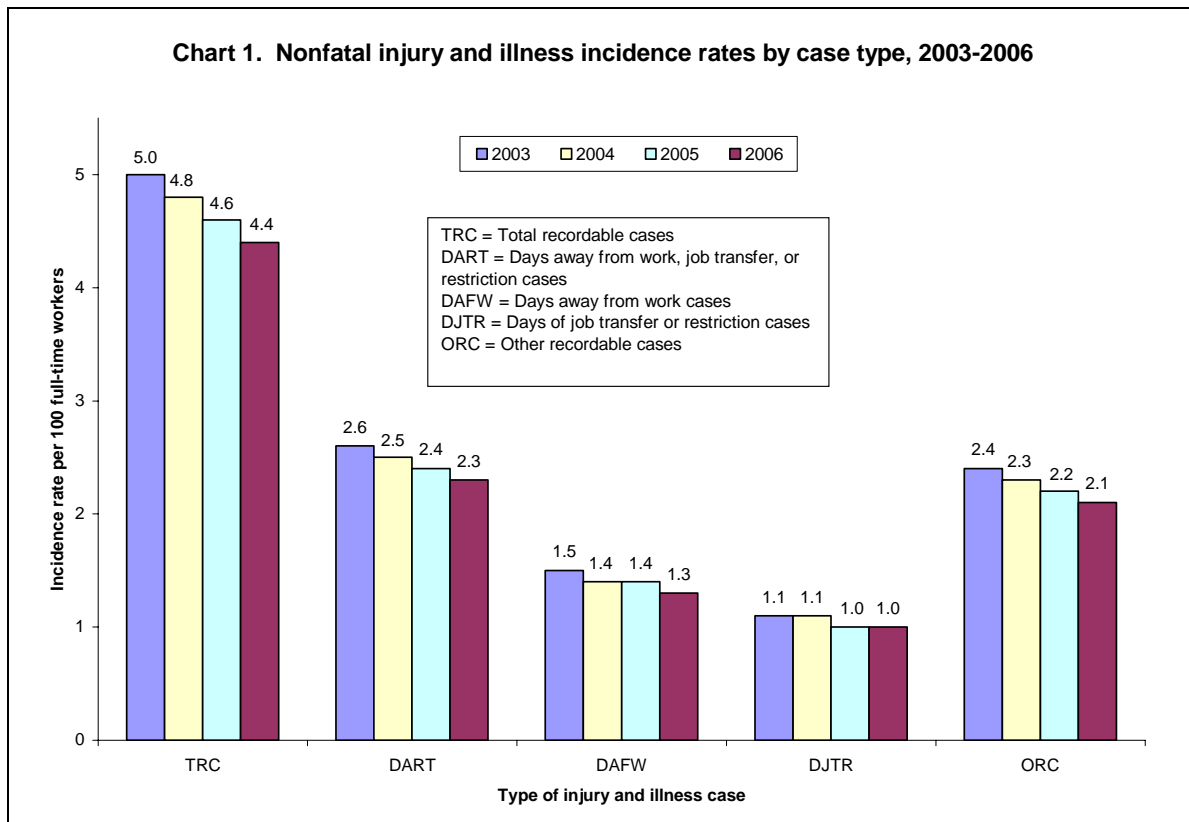
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WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2006

Nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses among private industry employers in 2006 occurred at a rate of 4.4 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers—a decline from 4.6 cases in 2005. (See table 1 and chart 1.) Similarly, the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses reported in 2006 declined to 4.1 million cases, compared to 4.2 million cases in 2005. (See table 2.) These findings were reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Key findings of the 2006 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

- The total recordable case (TRC) injury and illness incidence rate among private industry employers in 2006 was the lowest since the SOII was first conducted in 1972.
- Incidence rates and numbers of cases for injuries and illnesses combined declined significantly in 2006 for most case types, with the exception of cases involving job transfer or restriction only.
- The number and incidence rate of injuries both declined significantly in 2006 compared to 2005—three percent and five percent, respectively.
- The number and incidence rate of illnesses declined significantly in 2006 compared to 2005—mainly the result of declines among *hearing loss* and *all other* illness categories.
- Estimates were tabulated for more than 70 additional industries in 2006 for which estimates were not previously available (see table A); industries are classified according to the 2002 *North American Industry Classification System* (NAICS).
- TRC rates declined among 9 of the 19 private industry NAICS sectors in 2006 and remained statistically unchanged in the remaining 10 NAICS sectors.
- The total recordable case injury and illness incidence rate was highest among mid-size establishments (those employing between 50 and 249 workers) and lowest among small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers) compared to establishments of other sizes.
- TRC rates in 10 of 43 States (including the District of Columbia) for which SOII estimates are available were lower in 2006 compared to a year earlier; TRC rates in 32 States remained relatively unchanged; and the TRC rate in 1 State was higher in 2006.



The rate decline for nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses among private industry employers in 2006 resulted from a two percent increase in the number of hours worked and a three percent decrease in the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses. Similarly, for goods-producing industries as a whole and for service-providing industries as a whole the number of hours worked rose two percent while the number of cases declined three percent. This resulted in rate declines for total recordable injuries and illnesses in both of these industries in 2006—falling 0.3 cases and 0.2 cases per 100 full-time workers, respectively, compared to rates reported in 2005. Goods-producing industries as a whole reported a higher incidence of injuries and illnesses than did service-providing industries—5.9 versus 3.9 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, respectively.

Mining experienced the lowest incidence rate in 2006 among goods-producing industry sectors—3.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. In comparison, while higher than the rate for mining, rates for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (6.0 cases), construction (5.9 cases), and manufacturing (6.0 cases) were not significantly different from one another. (See table 1.) Although the rate for the transportation and warehousing sector fell by one-half case in 2006, this sector reported the highest rate among service-providing industry sectors—6.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. Rates among the remaining service-providing sectors ranged from 0.9 cases in finance and insurance to 5.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in health care and social assistance.

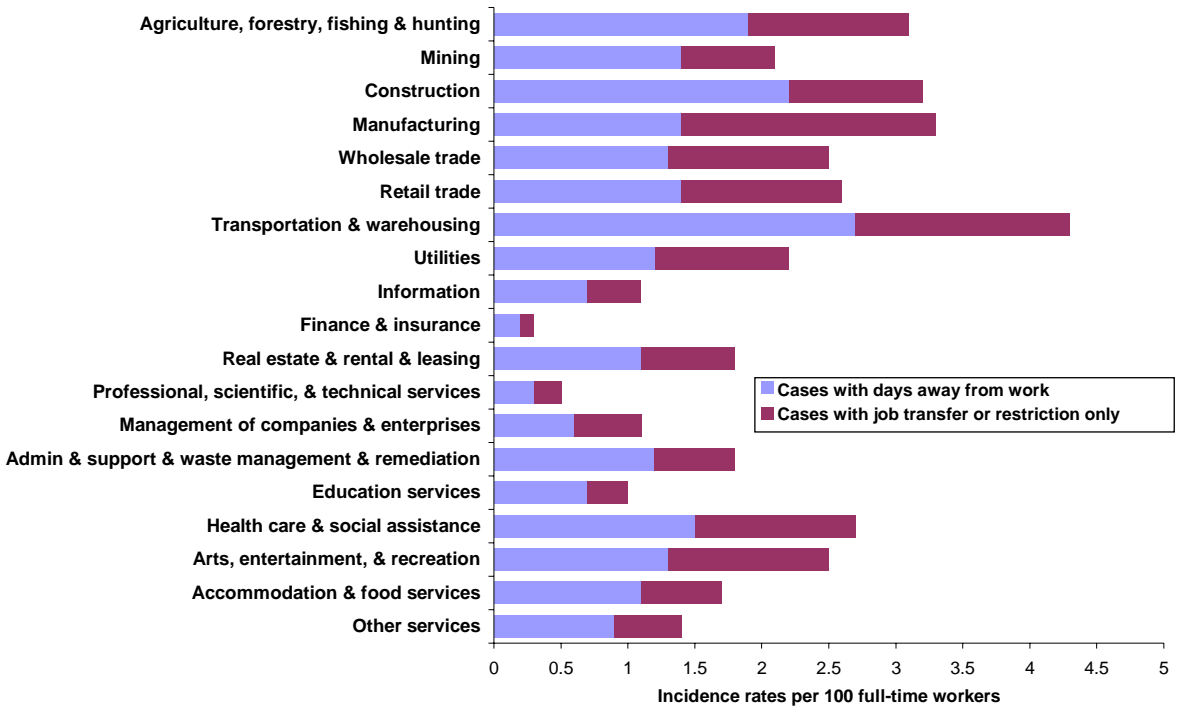
Small establishments (those employing 1 to 10 workers) reported the lowest rate for injuries and illnesses combined (1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers), while mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers) reported the highest rate (5.5 cases per 100 full-time workers). (See table 3.) While the incidence rate remained relatively unchanged for small establishments employing fewer than 11 workers, the rates for establishments in all other size classes declined significantly in 2006 compared to 2005.

Fourteen industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses combined, accounted for more than 1.8 million cases (45 percent) of the 4.1 million total. (See table 4.) General medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 6221) reported more injuries and illnesses than any other industry in 2006—more than 264,300 cases.

Approximately 2.1 million injuries and illnesses were cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; that is, they required recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. The remaining 2.0 million injuries and illnesses were other recordable cases that did not result in time away from work. (See table 2.) The incidence rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction was 2.3 cases per 100 workers, and the rate for other recordable cases was 2.1. Both of these rates decreased in 2006 by 0.1 case per 100 equivalent full-time workers compared to 2005.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction comprise two case types—those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restriction, and those requiring only job transfer or restriction. Cases with job transfer or restriction may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on a worker's regular duties; for example, no heavy lifting. Separately, the rate for cases with days away from work was 1.3 cases per 100 workers (down from 1.4 cases in 2005) and the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 1.0 case per 100 workers (unchanged from 2005). The rate in manufacturing for cases with job transfer or restriction (1.9) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (1.4). This is the ninth consecutive year in which this has been the case in manufacturing. (See chart 2.) Among the remaining industry sectors included in this chart, the rate for cases with days away from work was higher than the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction, with the exception of wholesale trade; management of companies and enterprises; and arts, entertainment, and recreation in which these rates were not significantly different from one another.

Chart 2. Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and industry sector, 2006



Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 4.1 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2006, approximately 3.9 million (94.4 percent) were injuries. Of these 3.9 million injuries, 2.6 million (67.6 percent) occurred in service-providing industries which employed 79 percent of the private sector workforce covered by this survey. The remaining 1.3 million injuries (32.4 percent) occurred in goods-producing industries, which accounted for 21 percent of private sector employment. (Employment data are derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.) The largest shares of injuries were in the manufacturing sector (20.1 percent), the health care and social assistance sector (16.3 percent), and the retail trade sector (14.8 percent). (See table 5 and charts 3 and 4.)

Chart 3. Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries by goods-producing private industry sector, 2006

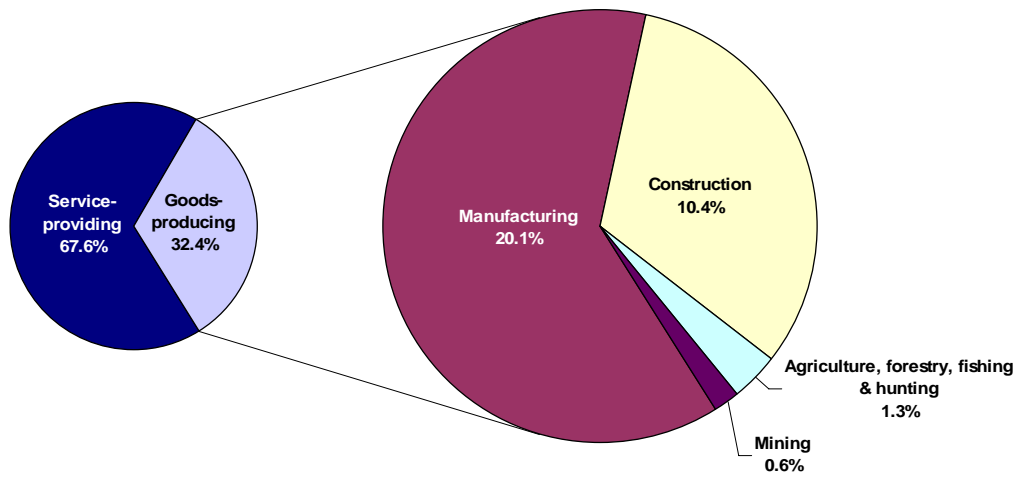
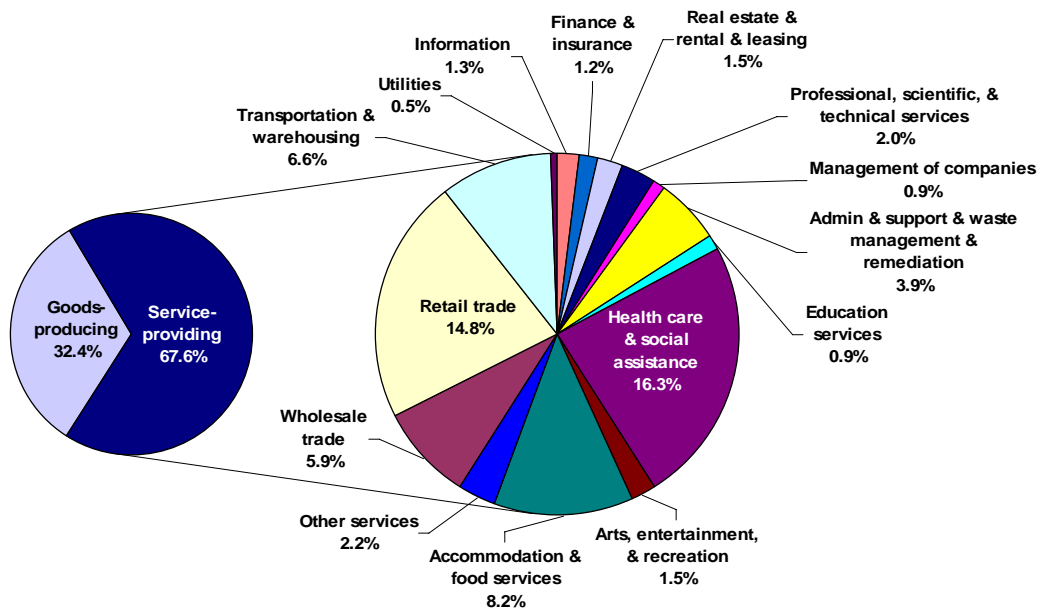
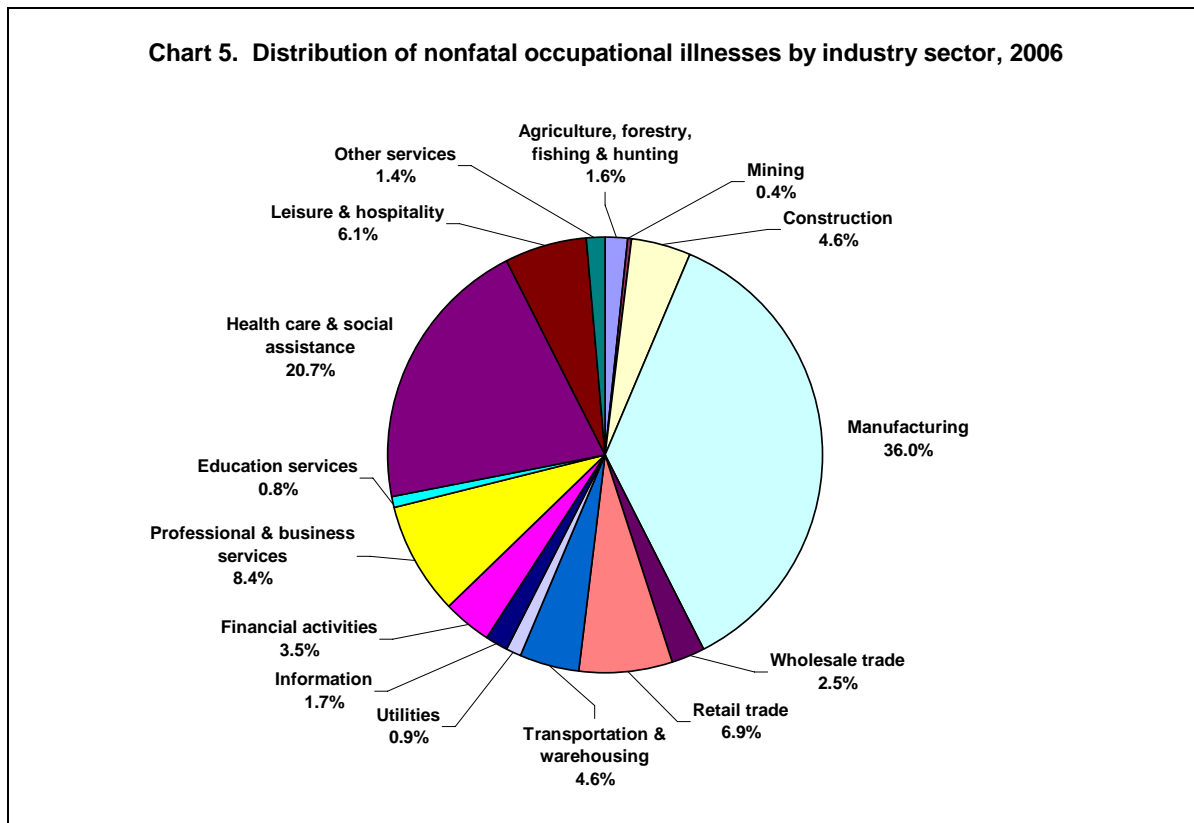


Chart 4. Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries by service-providing private industry sector, 2006



Illnesses. Although workplace illnesses accounted for fewer than six percent of the 4.1 million injury and illness cases, private industry employers reported 14,500 fewer illness cases in 2006—down to 228,000 cases compared to 242,500 in 2005. This resulted in a decline in the rate of total recordable illnesses in 2006 from 26.7 to 24.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Although goods-producing industries accounted for approximately 43 percent of illness cases, these industries accounted for more than three-quarters of the decline in illness cases. The manufacturing sector accounted for 36 percent of all cases of occupational illnesses and reported nearly 12,000 fewer illnesses in 2006. (See table 6 and chart 5.) Consequently, both the number and rate of illnesses declined significantly for goods-producing industries as a whole in 2006, while remaining relatively unchanged among service-providing industries as a whole.

The “All other illnesses” category accounted for nearly 62 percent of total illness cases in 2006, compared to approximately 63 percent in 2005. The number of cases and the incidence rate for “Hearing loss” and for “All other illnesses” in private industry declined in 2006, while the remaining categories of illness remained relatively unchanged. Hearing loss accounted for approximately 11 percent of all illnesses in 2006, relatively unchanged from 2005.



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).

Selected Industry Sectors at a Glance

Construction. Similar to private industry, incidence rates for all case types with the exception of cases with job transfer or restriction were lower in construction in 2006 than in 2005. These declines resulted from a six percent increase in hours worked while the number of cases of all types remained statistically unchanged. The total recordable case (TRC) rate in construction declined from 6.3 to 5.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2006. This decline was split evenly among cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction (DART) and other recordable cases—both falling by 0.2 cases in 2006 to 3.2 and 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers, respectively. Specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238) accounted for the majority of both employment (63.7 percent) and injury and illness cases (67.5 percent) and reported the highest TRC rate (6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers) among the three 3-digit NAICS industries within construction. Estimates within Utility system construction (NAICS 2371) were tabulated at more detailed levels than were previously available for the Survey's NAICS-based estimates.

Manufacturing. While the rate of total recordable injury and illness cases in manufacturing declined significantly in 2006—from 6.3 to 6.0 cases per 100 full-time workers—this industry sector accounted for more than 1 in 5 injury and illness cases reported in private industry in 2006, but comprised less than 13 percent of total employment. More than half the cases in manufacturing (55 percent) resulted in days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART). Of these DART cases, more than 57 percent were job transfer or restriction cases, resulting in a rate of job transfer or restriction (1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers) higher than the rate for cases involving days away from work (1.4 cases). Manufacturing accounted for 36 percent of all private industry illness cases. Although the rate of illnesses in manufacturing declined significantly in 2006—from 66.1 to 57.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—the illness rate for this sector remained more than two times higher than that of the national average (24.6 cases).

Transportation and warehousing. The number of injury and illness cases and the rate at which they occurred decreased significantly in this industry sector in 2006, with the TRC rate falling from 7.0 to 6.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. However, transportation and warehousing reported the highest rate among service-providing industry sectors. Estimates have been tabulated at more detailed levels for several industries in this sector in 2006 than was the case in the past. (See section below on *Additional NAICS estimates in 2006* for more details).

Utilities. A 12 percent decrease in the number of injury and illness cases reported among establishments in this sector resulted in a decline in the TRC rate from 4.6 to 4.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2006. Among the three 4-digit NAICS industries in this sector, only water, sewage, and other systems (NAICS 2213) experienced a significant decline in the TRC rate, falling from 7.6 to 5.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2006. Estimates for electric power generation (NAICS 221110) have been tabulated in 2006 at the more detailed 6-digit level to distinguish differences that may exist among the different types of electric power generation.

Health care and social assistance. The number of industries for which estimates were tabulated in this sector was greatly expanded in 2006. (See section below on *Additional NAICS estimates in 2006* for more details). The number of injuries and illnesses and the rate at which they occurred in 2006 remained relatively unchanged in this sector. Three of the 14 industries reporting 100,000 or more cases in 2006 are in this sector—General medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 6221), Ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621), and Nursing care facilities (NAICS 6231). General medical and surgical hospitals accounted for nearly 4 in 10 cases in this industry sector and reported more cases than any other single industry for which estimates were tabulated in 2006. This sector accounted for more than 1 in 5 illness cases reported among private industry establishments in 2006, including more than 36 percent of respiratory illnesses. The rate at which respiratory illnesses occurred in this sector was nearly three times that of private industry—5.5 versus 1.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. More than half of these respiratory illnesses were reported in hospitals (NAICS 622) where the number of reported respiratory illnesses rose nearly 20 percent and whose rate increased from 8.0 to 9.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.

Leisure and hospitality. This aggregate combines two NAICS sectors—Arts, entertainment, and recreation and Accommodation and food services. While the number of injury and illness cases and the rate at which they occurred declined in the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector in 2006—the rate falling from 6.1 to 5.3 cases per 100-full-time workers—they remained relatively unchanged for accommodation and food services. Nearly 7 in 10 injury and illnesses cases reported in arts, entertainment, and recreation occurred in amusement, gambling, and recreation establishments (NAICS 713). The number of industries for which estimates were tabulated in these sectors was significantly expanded in 2006. (See section below on *Additional NAICS estimates in 2006* for more details).

Additional NAICS estimates available in 2006

Nonfatal workplace injury and illness estimates were tabulated in 2006 for more than 70 additional NAICS industries for which estimates were not previously available from the Survey.

Table A. Additional nonfatal workplace injury and illness NAICS tabulations in 2006

Previous NAICS tabulations		Additional NAICS tabulations, 2006
Industry	NAICS code ¹	NAICS code ¹
Electric power generation	22111	221111, 221112, 221113, 221119
Utility system construction	2371	23711, 23712, 23713
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	454111, 454113
Scheduled air transportation	4811	481111, 481112
Deep sea, coastal, and Great Lakes water transportation	4831	483111, 483112, 483113, 483114
Inland water transportation	4832	483211, 483212
Support activities for water transportation	4883	48831, 48832, 48833, 48839
Investigation and security services	5616	561611, 561612, 561613, 56162
Waste collection	5621	562111, 562119
Waste treatment and disposal	5622	562211, 562212, 562213, 562219

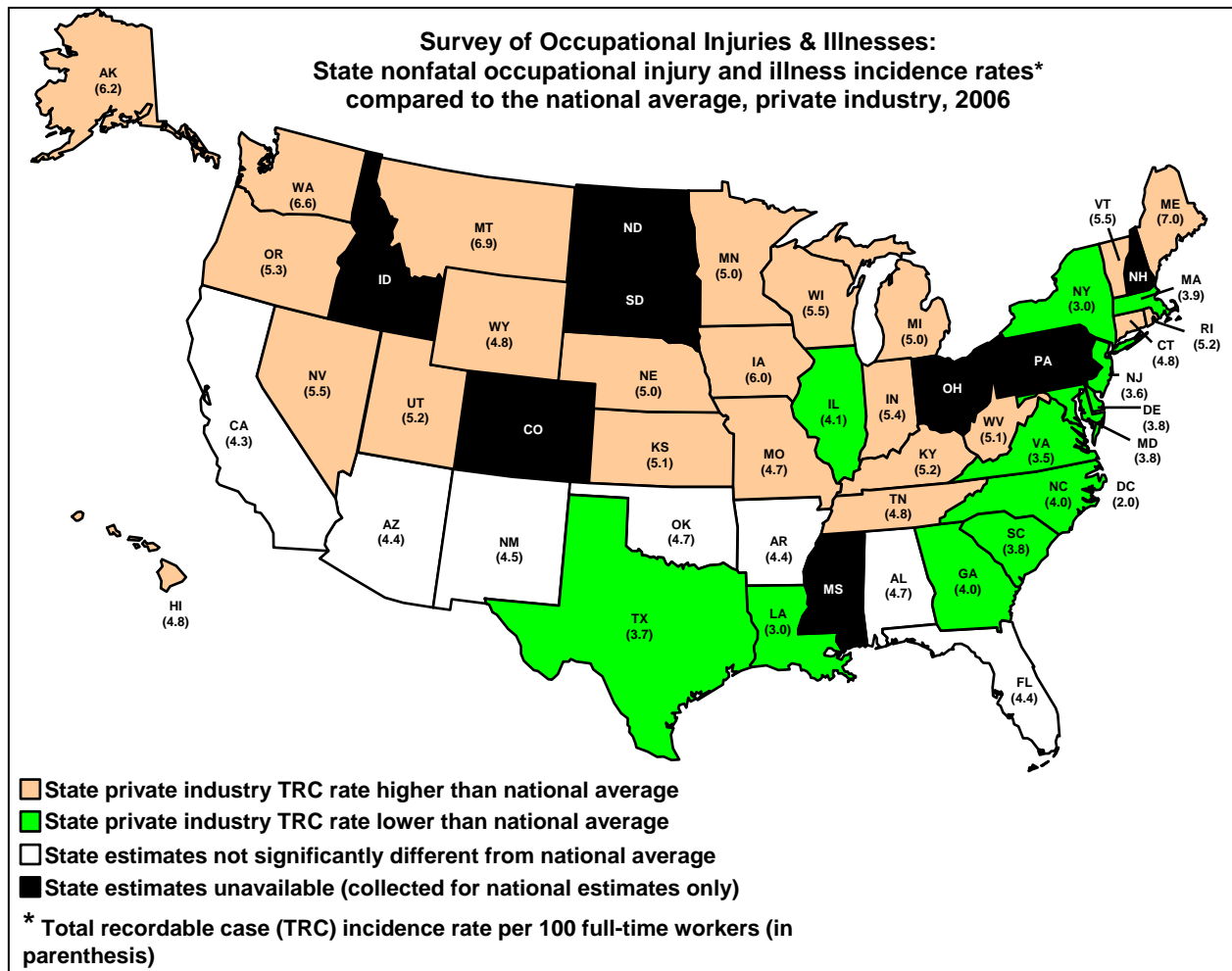
Previous NAICS tabulations		Additional NAICS tabulations, 2006
Industry	NAICS code ¹	NAICS code ¹
Offices of physicians	6211	621111, 621112
Other ambulatory health care services	6219	62191, 62199
Hospitals	622	6221, 6222, 6223
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6231, 6232, 6233, 6239
Social assistance	624	62411, 62412, 62421, 62422, 62423, 6243, 6244
Spectator sports	7112	711211, 711212, 711219
Amusement parks and arcades	7131	71311
Other amusement and recreation industries	7139	71391, 71392, 71393, 71394, 71395, 71399
RV (recreational vehicle) parks and recreational camps	7212	721211, 721214
Limited-service eating places	7222	722211, 722212, 722213
Other personal services	8129	81291, 81292, 81293, 81299

¹ *North American Industry Classification System*—United States, 2002. Internet site at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

State Estimates

Nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses estimates for private industry are available separately for 43 States (including the District of Columbia) that participate in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses program. Estimates of injuries and illnesses to State and local government workers are available for 26 of these States. The level of industry detail for which State estimates are available varies widely and is based on the needs determined by each State office. Additionally, estimates are available for three U.S. territories—Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—but data from these territories are not included in the tabulation of national estimates. There are eight States which do not participate in the Survey for which estimates are not available separately. (See map below.)

- The incidence rate of total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases (TRC rate) in 2006 increased in 1 State, declined in 10 States, and remained statistically unchanged in 32 States, compared to 2005.
- The TRC rate in 23 States was higher than the national average of 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2006, lower than the national average in 13 States, and not statistically different from the national average in 7 States.



Background of the Survey

Second in a series of three releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics in 2006, this release follows the August 2007 report from the 2006 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A third release in November 2007 will provide case and demographic details from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for cases requiring at least one day away from work to recuperate.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports were collected from about 195,200 private industry establishments in 2006 and processed by State agencies cooperating with the BLS. The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only and excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; Federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers who were selected to participate in the survey based on a scientifically selected probability sample. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also employers'

understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping rules revised by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and made effective on January 1, 2002. Effective January 1, 2004, OSHA further revised the recordkeeping rules by adding hearing loss as a separately identified illness category.

The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. While the overwhelming majority of newly reported illnesses are those that can easily be linked to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome), some long-term latent illnesses (for example, those resulting from exposure to carcinogens) are not adequately recognized and reported due to the difficulty in relating them to the workplace and are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measures.

Occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for railroad activities were provided by the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Department of Transportation's Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), respectively. MSHA has not adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2006. Therefore, estimates for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are not comparable with estimates for other industries. FRA adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements in June 2003. Therefore, estimates for railroad activities for 2006 can be compared to estimates for other industries. However, estimates for railroad activities in 2006 should not be compared to estimates for railroad activities for years prior to 2004.

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. Standard errors were calculated to determine the precision of each estimate from the survey and will be available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>. All comparisons in this release have been tested and found to be statistically significant using 95-percent confidence intervals. Visit http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_rse.htm for more background on relative standard errors.

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.

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, but is available from BLS staff on 202-691-6170 and from the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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		111,273.1	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.1
Goods-producing⁶		23,285.3	5.9	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.7
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		1,572.7	4.9	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁶	11	970.7	6.0	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.8
Crop production ⁶	111	420.4	5.8	3.1	1.8	1.4	2.7
Animal production ⁶	112	147.0	8.1	3.9	2.4	1.5	4.2
Forestry and logging	113	69.4	5.3	2.4	2.2	.2	3.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	8.8	8.4	3.4	3.3	—	5.0
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	325.1	5.1	3.0	1.9	1.1	2.1
Mining ⁷	21	602.0	3.5	2.1	1.4	.7	1.4
Oil and gas extraction	211	132.0	2.0	.9	.5	.4	1.1
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	217.9	3.8	2.5	1.9	.7	1.3
Support activities for mining	213	252.1	3.9	2.2	1.4	.8	1.7
Construction		7,562.5	5.9	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.7
Construction	23	7,562.5	5.9	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.7
Construction of buildings	236	1,782.1	5.1	2.6	1.8	.8	2.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	966.3	5.3	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,814.1	6.3	3.5	2.4	1.1	2.9
Manufacturing		14,150.0	6.0	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.7
Manufacturing	31-33	14,150.0	6.0	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.7
Food manufacturing	311	1,470.7	7.4	4.8	1.6	3.2	2.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	194.3	8.1	5.5	2.3	3.2	2.6
Textile mills	313	200.0	4.4	2.3	.9	1.5	2.0
Textile product mills	314	162.7	4.5	2.6	.9	1.7	1.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	242.9	2.9	1.4	.7	.8	1.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	37.2	5.9	3.1	1.2	1.9	2.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	562.5	8.5	4.7	2.3	2.4	3.8
Paper manufacturing	322	472.1	4.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.8
Printing and related support activities	323	635.4	4.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.7	2.7	1.4	.9	.5	1.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	863.2	2.9	1.7	.8	1.0	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	798.2	6.8	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	510.6	7.1	4.1	2.0	2.2	3.0
Primary metal manufacturing	331	464.2	8.6	4.7	2.1	2.6	3.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,539.3	7.6	3.8	1.8	2.0	3.8
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,173.3	6.2	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,305.4	2.0	1.0	.5	.6	1.0
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	432.2	5.1	2.7	1.0	1.6	2.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,764.4	8.0	4.3	1.6	2.7	3.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	561.0	7.5	4.2	1.8	2.4	3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	647.8	4.2	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.1
Service-providing		87,987.8	3.9	2.0	1.1	.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		25,913.8	5.0	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.1
Wholesale trade	42	5,851.9	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3,051.9	3.9	2.1	1.2	.9	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,025.0	5.4	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	775.0	1.7	1.0	.5	.5	.7
Retail trade	44-45	15,342.4	4.9	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,908.2	4.4	1.9	1.3	.6	2.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	582.0	4.7	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.9
Electronics and appliance stores	443	548.3	2.8	1.2	.6	.6	1.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,312.7	7.4	4.3	2.0	2.3	3.1
Food and beverage stores	445	2,811.7	5.9	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.7
Health and personal care stores	446	960.0	2.2	1.0	.6	.4	1.2
Gasoline stations	447	861.2	3.6	1.5	.9	.6	2.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,437.7	2.7	1.1	.8	.3	1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	654.8	3.0	1.1	.6	.4	2.0
General merchandise stores	452	2,950.1	6.7	3.9	1.7	2.2	2.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	890.4	3.9	2.0	1.2	.8	1.9
Nonstore retailers	454	425.5	4.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.6
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	4,172.1	6.5	4.3	2.7	1.6	2.2
Air transportation	481	483.7	9.9	7.7	5.4	2.2	2.2
Rail transportation ⁹	482	—	2.3	1.7	1.5	.2	.6
Water transportation	483	60.5	4.4	2.6	1.9	.7	1.8
Truck transportation	484	1,415.4	5.8	3.7	2.7	.9	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	390.4	5.4	3.0	2.2	0.9	2.3
Pipeline transportation	486	38.5	2.2	.9	.6	.3	1.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.2	4.3	2.8	2.1	.6	1.6
Support activities for transportation	488	564.9	4.5	2.6	1.8	.9	1.8
Couriers and messengers	492	573.3	10.5	7.2	3.5	3.7	3.3
Warehousing and storage	493	617.8	8.0	5.6	2.2	3.4	2.4
Utilities	22	547.4	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.9
Utilities	221	547.4	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.9
Information		3,046.2	1.9	1.0	.7	.4	.9
Information	51	3,046.2	1.9	1.0	.7	.4	.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	900.3	2.1	1.1	.6	.4	1.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	376.3	2.0	.6	.4	.2	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	326.9	1.9	1.0	.6	.4	1.0
Telecommunications	517	973.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	.4	.8
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	384.6	.9	.4	.2	.2	.4
Other information services	519	50.8	2.0	1.0	.8	.2	1.0
Financial activities		8,141.9	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.8
Finance and insurance	52	5,993.1	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	21.2	2.7	1.9	1.1	.8	.8
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,916.4	1.0	.3	.2	.1	.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	813.3	—	.1	.1	—	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,150.7	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	91.5	1.2	.7	.5	.2	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,148.8	3.3	1.8	1.1	.7	1.5
Real estate	531	1,484.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	.5	1.4
Rental and leasing services	532	637.3	4.2	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.7
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	27.2	.8	.2	.1	—	.6
Professional and business services		17,333.7	2.1	1.1	.7	.4	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	7,304.9	1.2	.5	.3	.2	.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	7,304.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,776.2	2.1	1.1	.6	.5	1.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8,252.6	3.4	1.9	1.2	.6	1.5
Administrative and support services	561	7,907.5	3.1	1.7	1.1	.6	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	345.1	6.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	2.5
Education and health services		16,795.6	5.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	3.0
Educational services	61	2,189.8	2.3	.9	.7	.3	1.4
Educational services	611	2,189.8	2.3	.9	.7	.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	62	14,605.8	5.8	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,238.6	3.1	1.1	.8	.3	2.0
Hospitals	622	4,348.7	8.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,869.1	8.9	5.4	2.6	2.7	3.6
Social assistance	624	2,149.5	3.9	1.9	1.2	.8	1.9
Leisure and hospitality		12,932.0	4.6	1.8	1.1	.7	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,890.5	5.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	388.3	5.8	2.2	1.4	.8	3.6
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	119.9	5.3	2.4	1.5	.9	2.9
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,382.3	5.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.5
Accommodation and food services	72	11,041.5	4.5	1.7	1.1	.6	2.8
Accommodation	721	1,818.1	5.8	3.1	1.5	1.5	2.8
Food services and drinking places	722	9,223.4	4.2	1.4	1.0	.4	2.8
Other services		3,824.5	2.9	1.4	.9	.5	1.5
Other services, except public administration	81	3,824.5	2.9	1.4	.9	.5	1.5
Repair and maintenance	811	1,238.3	3.5	1.6	1.2	.4	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	1,279.8	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,306.3	2.7	1.0	.7	.4	1.6

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

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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

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

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included 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.

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

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

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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		111,273.1	4,085.4	2,114.6	1,183.5	931.1	1,970.8
Goods-producing⁵		23,285.3	1,347.6	738.6	380.4	358.1	609.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,572.7	75.6	41.5	26.3	15.2	34.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	970.7	52.1	27.6	16.9	10.7	24.5
Crop production ⁵	111	420.4	22.4	12.1	6.8	5.4	10.3
Animal production ⁵	112	147.0	13.1	6.3	3.9	2.4	6.7
Forestry and logging	113	69.4	3.4	1.5	1.4	.1	1.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	8.8	.4	.2	.2	—	.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	325.1	12.8	7.4	4.7	2.8	5.3
Mining ⁶	21	602.0	23.5	14.0	9.4	4.6	9.6
Oil and gas extraction	211	132.0	2.7	1.2	.7	.5	1.5
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	217.9	9.7	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.2
Support activities for mining	213	252.1	11.1	6.3	4.0	2.4	4.8
Construction		7,562.5	412.9	223.7	153.2	70.5	189.2
Construction	23	7,562.5	412.9	223.7	153.2	70.5	189.2
Construction of buildings	236	1,782.1	83.5	42.2	29.3	12.9	41.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	966.3	50.6	28.8	19.4	9.4	21.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,814.1	278.9	152.7	104.5	48.2	126.2
Manufacturing		14,150.0	859.1	473.4	201.0	272.4	385.7
Manufacturing	31-33	14,150.0	859.1	473.4	201.0	272.4	385.7
Food manufacturing	311	1,470.7	109.9	71.0	24.0	47.0	38.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	194.3	15.3	10.5	4.3	6.1	4.9
Textile mills	313	200.0	8.6	4.7	1.7	2.9	4.0
Textile product mills	314	162.7	7.1	4.0	1.4	2.6	3.0
Apparel manufacturing	315	242.9	6.3	3.2	1.5	1.7	3.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	37.2	2.1	1.1	.4	.7	1.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	562.5	47.6	26.3	13.0	13.3	21.3
Paper manufacturing	322	472.1	21.6	12.4	6.1	6.3	9.1
Printing and related support activities	323	635.4	25.6	14.5	7.4	7.1	11.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	112.7	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	863.2	25.6	15.3	6.6	8.7	10.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	798.2	55.2	31.4	12.7	18.8	23.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	510.6	37.5	21.9	10.5	11.4	15.6
Primary metal manufacturing	331	464.2	42.5	23.1	10.4	12.7	19.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,539.3	119.3	59.3	28.7	30.6	60.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,173.3	74.7	36.0	16.6	19.4	38.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,305.4	25.9	13.5	6.2	7.3	12.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	432.2	21.9	11.5	4.4	7.1	10.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,764.4	141.8	75.8	28.1	47.8	66.0
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	561.0	40.8	22.9	9.7	13.2	18.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	647.8	26.5	13.3	6.1	7.2	13.2
Service-providing		87,987.8	2,737.8	1,376.0	803.1	573.0	1,361.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		25,913.8	1,107.9	637.4	354.5	282.9	470.6
Wholesale trade	42	5,851.9	232.0	140.6	75.7	64.9	91.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3,051.9	114.1	62.1	34.9	27.2	52.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,025.0	105.4	71.4	37.3	34.0	34.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	775.0	12.6	7.2	3.5	3.7	5.4
Retail trade	44-45	15,342.4	588.5	308.6	162.8	145.8	279.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,908.2	80.8	33.9	23.0	10.9	46.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	582.0	22.2	13.2	8.1	5.0	9.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	548.3	12.2	5.4	2.8	2.6	6.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,312.7	89.8	51.7	24.0	27.7	38.1
Food and beverage stores	445	2,811.7	121.6	65.7	35.7	30.0	55.9
Health and personal care stores	446	960.0	15.4	6.8	4.2	2.6	8.6
Gasoline stations	447	861.2	23.8	10.2	6.0	4.2	13.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,437.7	24.7	9.7	6.9	2.8	14.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	654.8	13.2	4.7	2.8	1.9	8.5
General merchandise stores	452	2,950.1	144.6	85.0	36.7	48.3	59.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	890.4	24.6	12.7	7.7	5.1	11.9
Nonstore retailers	454	425.5	15.6	9.7	5.0	4.8	5.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4,172.1	265.2	176.3	109.8	66.5	88.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	481	483.7	37.9	29.4	20.8	8.6	8.5
Rail transportation ⁸	482	—	5.6	4.1	3.5	.5	1.5
Water transportation	483	60.5	2.8	1.6	1.2	.4	1.1
Truck transportation	484	1,415.4	86.0	53.9	40.1	13.8	32.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	390.4	15.6	8.9	6.3	2.6	6.7
Pipeline transportation	486	38.5	.9	.4	.2	.1	.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.2	.8	.5	.4	.1	.3
Support activities for transportation	488	564.9	23.7	14.0	9.3	4.7	9.7
Couriers and messengers	492	573.3	46.0	31.5	15.2	16.3	14.5
Warehousing and storage	493	617.8	46.0	32.0	12.7	19.3	14.0
Utilities	22	547.4	22.2	11.8	6.2	5.6	10.4
Utilities	221	547.4	22.2	11.8	6.2	5.6	10.4
Information		3,046.2	52.1	28.3	18.6	9.8	23.8
Information	51	3,046.2	52.1	28.3	18.6	9.8	23.8
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	900.3	17.2	8.9	5.4	3.5	8.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	376.3	5.4	1.8	1.2	.5	—
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	326.9	5.6	2.9	1.8	1.1	2.7
Telecommunications	517	973.6	19.9	12.8	9.0	3.8	7.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	384.6	3.2	1.6	.8	.8	1.5
Other information services	519	50.8	.8	.4	.3	.1	.4
Financial activities		8,141.9	111.1	50.7	33.3	17.4	60.4
Finance and insurance	52	5,993.1	51.6	17.7	12.6	5.1	33.9
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	21.2	.5	.4	.2	.2	.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,916.4	25.9	8.4	5.7	2.7	17.5
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	813.3	—	1.0	.8	—	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,150.7	21.0	7.3	5.5	1.8	13.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	91.5	1.0	.6	.4	.2	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,148.8	59.5	33.0	20.7	12.3	26.6
Real estate	531	1,484.4	36.1	18.8	12.5	6.3	17.3
Rental and leasing services	532	637.3	23.3	14.2	8.2	6.0	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	27.2	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	—	0.1
Professional and business services		17,333.7	276.7	139.4	89.9	49.5	137.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	7,304.9	82.4	34.5	22.3	12.2	47.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	7,304.9	82.4	34.5	22.3	12.2	47.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,776.2	35.9	17.9	9.5	8.4	18.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8,252.6	158.4	87.0	58.1	28.9	71.4
Administrative and support services	561	7,907.5	135.3	72.9	49.1	23.8	62.4
Waste management and remediation services	562	345.1	23.1	14.0	9.0	5.0	9.0
Education and health services		16,795.6	711.5	324.5	182.2	142.3	387.0
Educational services	61	2,189.8	36.3	14.5	10.4	4.1	21.8
Educational services	611	2,189.8	36.3	14.5	10.4	4.1	21.8
Health care and social assistance	62	14,605.8	675.2	310.0	171.8	138.2	365.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,238.6	127.5	45.1	31.7	13.4	82.4
Hospitals	622	4,348.7	280.9	110.6	60.7	49.9	170.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,869.1	203.1	122.4	60.0	62.4	80.6
Social assistance	624	2,149.5	63.7	31.8	19.4	12.5	31.9
Leisure and hospitality		12,932.0	389.4	153.3	96.9	56.4	236.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,890.5	61.3	28.7	15.0	13.7	32.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	388.3	14.9	5.7	3.6	2.1	9.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	119.9	4.4	1.9	1.2	.7	2.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,382.3	42.1	21.1	10.2	10.9	21.0
Accommodation and food services	72	11,041.5	328.1	124.6	81.9	42.6	203.5
Accommodation	721	1,818.1	82.4	43.3	21.6	21.7	39.1
Food services and drinking places	722	9,223.4	245.7	81.2	60.3	20.9	164.5
Other services		3,824.5	88.9	42.4	27.6	14.7	46.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 — Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	3,824.5	88.9	42.4	27.6	14.7	46.5
Repair and maintenance	811	1,238.3	38.9	18.0	13.1	5.0	20.9
Personal and laundry services	812	1,279.8	25.4	14.8	8.5	6.3	10.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,306.3	24.6	9.6	6.1	3.5	15.0

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 resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector and employment size, 2006

Industry sector	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	4.4	1.9	3.9	5.5	5.0	4.9
Goods-producing ²	5.9	3.5	6.3	6.9	5.7	5.1
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	4.9	2.2	5.3	5.6	4.7	2.9
Construction	5.9	4.0	6.7	6.6	5.6	3.8
Manufacturing	6.0	2.8	6.1	7.1	5.7	5.2
Service-providing	3.9	1.6	3.2	5.0	4.7	4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	5.0	2.1	4.1	6.3	6.5	6.1
Information	1.9	.6	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.4
Financial activities	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	.9
Professional and business services	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.4
Education and health services	5.4	1.3	3.2	6.6	6.6	6.9
Leisure and hospitality	4.6	1.8	3.8	5.5	6.8	6.6
Other services, except public administration	2.9	1.6	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.9

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 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.

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, 2006

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	4,095.2	264.3	8.1
General merchandise stores	452	2,950.1	144.6	6.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,764.4	141.8	8.0
Administrative and support services	561	7,907.5	135.3	3.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,238.6	127.5	3.1
Nursing care facilities	6231	1,575.1	121.1	9.8
Building equipment contractors	2382	1,986.8	120.7	6.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,539.3	119.3	7.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3,051.9	114.1	3.9
Limited-service eating places	72221	3,951.8	112.5	4.4
Full-service restaurants	7221	4,374.4	110.6	3.9
Food manufacturing	311	1,470.7	109.9	7.4
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	44511	2,299.7	108.0	6.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,025.0	105.4	5.4
Private industry⁵		111,273.1	4,085.4	4.4

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, 2006

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Private industry⁵		111,273.1	4.2	3,857.4
Goods-producing⁵		23,285.3	5.5	1,250.7
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1,572.7	4.6	71.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	970.7	5.6	48.5
Crop production ⁵	111	420.4	5.3	20.3
Animal production ⁵	112	147.0	7.8	12.6
Forestry and logging	113	69.4	5.1	3.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	8.8	8.4	.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	325.1	4.7	11.9
Mining ⁶	21	602.0	3.4	22.7
Oil and gas extraction	211	132.0	2.0	2.6
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	217.9	3.7	9.4
Support activities for mining	213	252.1	3.7	10.7
Construction		7,562.5	5.8	402.5
Construction	23	7,562.5	5.8	402.5
Construction of buildings	236	1,782.1	5.0	81.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	966.3	5.1	48.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	4,814.1	6.2	272.1
Manufacturing		14,150.0	5.5	777.0
Manufacturing	31-33	14,150.0	5.5	777.0
Food manufacturing	311	1,470.7	6.3	93.3
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	194.3	7.8	14.9
Textile mills	313	200.0	3.9	7.8
Textile product mills	314	162.7	4.1	6.5
Apparel manufacturing	315	242.9	2.6	5.8
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	37.2	4.6	1.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	562.5	8.0	45.0
Paper manufacturing	322	472.1	4.0	19.8
Printing and related support activities	323	635.4	3.9	24.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	112.7	2.5	3.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	863.2	2.6	22.6
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	798.2	6.3	51.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	510.6	6.7	35.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	464.2	7.8	38.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1,539.3	7.2	112.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	1,173.3	5.9	70.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1,305.4	1.7	22.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	432.2	4.6	20.0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	1,764.4	6.7	119.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	561.0	7.1	38.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	647.8	3.8	23.9
Service-providing		87,987.8	3.7	2,606.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		25,913.8	4.9	1,073.8
Wholesale trade	42	5,851.9	4.0	226.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3,051.9	3.8	111.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	2,025.0	5.3	102.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	775.0	1.7	12.2
Retail trade	44-45	15,342.4	4.8	572.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1,908.2	4.3	78.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	582.0	4.7	21.9
Electronics and appliance stores	443	548.3	2.8	12.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1,312.7	7.3	88.8
Food and beverage stores	445	2,811.7	5.7	117.9
Health and personal care stores	446	960.0	2.1	15.0
Gasoline stations	447	861.2	3.5	23.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1,437.7	2.6	24.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	654.8	3.0	12.9
General merchandise stores	452	2,950.1	6.4	139.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	890.4	3.8	24.1
Nonstore retailers	454	425.5	3.9	14.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4,172.1	6.3	254.8
Air transportation	481	483.7	9.4	35.9
Rail transportation ⁸	482	—	2.2	5.3
Water transportation	483	60.5	4.1	2.6
Truck transportation	484	1,415.4	5.7	84.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	390.4	5.2	15.0
Pipeline transportation	486	38.5	1.9	.7
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	27.2	4.1	.8
Support activities for transportation	488	564.9	4.3	22.7
Couriers and messengers	492	573.3	9.8	43.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Warehousing and storage	493	617.8	7.7	44.6
Utilities	22	547.4	3.7	20.1
Utilities	221	547.4	3.7	20.1
Information		3,046.2	1.8	48.3
Information	51	3,046.2	1.8	48.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	900.3	1.9	15.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	376.3	1.9	5.3
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	326.9	1.8	5.3
Telecommunications	517	973.6	2.0	18.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	384.6	.8	3.0
Other information services	519	50.8	1.9	.7
Financial activities		8,141.9	1.4	103.2
Finance and insurance	52	5,993.1	.8	46.1
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	21.2	2.6	.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	2,916.4	.9	23.9
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	813.3	—	—
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	2,150.7	.9	17.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	91.5	1.1	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2,148.8	3.1	57.1
Real estate	531	1,484.4	2.7	34.0
Rental and leasing services	532	637.3	4.2	22.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	27.2	.7	.2
Professional and business services		17,333.7	2.0	257.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	7,304.9	1.1	75.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	7,304.9	1.1	75.3
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1,776.2	2.0	33.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	8,252.6	3.2	148.9
Administrative and support services	561	7,907.5	2.9	126.3
Waste management and remediation services	562	345.1	6.3	22.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		16,795.6	5.1	662.5
Educational services	61	2,189.8	2.2	34.3
Educational services	611	2,189.8	2.2	34.3
Health care and social assistance	62	14,605.8	5.4	628.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	5,238.6	2.8	115.9
Hospitals	622	4,348.7	7.5	257.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,869.1	8.5	194.1
Social assistance	624	2,149.5	3.7	60.8
Leisure and hospitality		12,932.0	4.4	375.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	1,890.5	4.9	57.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	388.3	5.6	14.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	119.9	5.0	4.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1,382.3	4.7	38.9
Accommodation and food services	72	11,041.5	4.4	318.2
Accommodation	721	1,818.1	5.6	78.7
Food services and drinking places	722	9,223.4	4.1	239.5
Other services		3,824.5	2.8	85.6
Other services, except public administration	81	3,824.5	2.8	85.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2006 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 Annual average employment ⁴ (thousands)	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Repair and maintenance	811	1,238.3	3.4	37.9
Personal and laundry services	812	1,279.8	2.5	24.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1,306.3	2.5	23.4

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

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System--United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining

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

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

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

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector and category of illness, 2006

Industry sector	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers						
Private industry ²	24.6	4.5	1.9	0.4	2.6	15.2
Goods-producing ²	42.6	5.8	1.7	.6	9.1	25.4
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	28.3	9.2	.9	1.0	1.6	15.6
Construction	14.9	3.4	1.1	.8	.4	9.1
Manufacturing	57.7	6.6	2.1	.4	14.2	34.4
Service-providing	18.8	4.0	2.0	.3	.5	11.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	15.4	2.6	1.3	.2	1.1	10.1
Information	14.0	1.8	.5	.1	1.4	10.2
Financial activities	10.8	.9	1.2	.1	.1	8.5
Professional and business services	14.7	4.6	1.2	–	.2	7.9
Education and health services	37.4	7.3	5.1	.2	.1	24.7
Leisure and hospitality	16.2	5.4	1.5	.2	.2	8.9
Other services, except public administration	10.8	3.4	1.1	.2	.2	5.9
Numbers of illnesses in thousands						
Private industry ²	228.0	41.4	17.7	3.4	24.4	141.1
Goods-producing ²	96.9	13.2	3.8	1.3	20.8	57.7
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	4.4	1.4	.1	.2	.2	2.4
Construction	10.4	2.4	.8	.5	.3	6.4
Manufacturing	82.1	9.4	2.9	.6	20.2	48.9
Service-providing	131.1	28.1	13.9	2.1	3.6	83.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	34.1	5.7	3.0	.5	2.5	22.4
Information	3.9	.5	.1	(⁵)	.4	2.8
Financial activities	8.0	.7	.9	.1	(⁵)	6.3
Professional and business services	19.1	6.0	1.6	–	.3	10.3
Education and health services	49.0	9.6	6.7	.3	.1	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	13.8	4.6	1.3	.2	.2	7.5
Other services, except public administration	3.3	1.0	.3	.1	.1	1.8

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal,

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

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector and selected case types, 2004-2006

Industry sector	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ²			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Private industry ³	4.8	4.6	4.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.1
Goods-producing ³	6.5	6.2	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.7
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	5.3	5.1	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction	6.4	6.3	5.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	.9	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Manufacturing	6.6	6.3	6.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.7
Service-providing	4.2	4.1	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	.9	.9	.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	5.5	5.2	5.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Information	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.4	.4	.4	.9	1.0	.9
Financial activities	1.6	1.7	1.5	.7	.8	.7	.5	.5	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	.9	.8
Professional and business services	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
Education and health services	5.8	5.5	5.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.9	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.7	.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Other services, except public administration	3.2	3.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9	.5	.5	.5	1.6	1.7	1.5

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

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

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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