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(Note: Because of data processing errors, incorrect U.S. national estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were published in news releases for reference years 2011 and 2012. Corrections will not be made to this news release. Data in this release should not be relied upon. For corrected data and additional information, please see http://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm.)

EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES – 2012

Nearly 3.0 million nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were reported by private industry employers in 2012, resulting in an incidence rate of 3.4 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, according to estimates from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See tables 1 and 2.) The rate reported for 2012 continues the pattern of statistically significant declines that, with the exception of 2011, occurred annually for the last decade.

Key findings from the 2012 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

- The total recordable cases (TRC) incidence rate of injury and illness among private industry establishments declined in 2012 from a year earlier, as did the rate for other recordable cases not requiring time away from work. The rate for cases of a more serious nature involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction—commonly referred to as DART—was unchanged in 2012, as a decline in the rate of cases involving days away from work was offset by the rate for cases involving job transfer or restriction only which was unchanged. (See chart 1.)
- No private industry sector experienced an increase in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 2012.
- Manufacturing was the only private industry sector in 2012 in which the rate of job transfer or restriction only cases exceeded the rate of cases with days away from work. This continues a 15-year trend. However, the rates for these two case types have been converging in recent years and differed by only 0.2 case in 2012.
- The incidence rate of injuries only among private industry workers declined to 3.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2012—down from 3.3 cases in 2011. (See table 5.) In comparison, the incidence rate of illness cases was statistically unchanged in 2012. (See table 6a.)
- The rate of injuries and illnesses among state and local government workers of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2012 was statistically unchanged from 2011, but was still significantly higher than the private industry rate. The incidence rates for state government and local government individually also remained statistically unchanged in 2012—4.4 cases and 6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers, respectively.

Private Industry Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries and illnesses by type of case

More than one-half of the nearly 3.0 million private industry injury and illness cases reported nationally in 2012 were of a more serious nature that involved days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART cases). These cases occurred at a rate of 1.8 cases per 100 full-time workers, statistically unchanged annually since 2009. (See table 7.) Between the two components of DART cases, the rate for cases involving days away from work declined in 2012 by 0.1 case to 1.0 case per 100 workers, while the rate of cases requiring job transfer or restriction was unchanged from a year earlier (0.7 case). Other recordable cases—those not involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction—accounted for the remaining more than 1.4 million injury and illness cases nationally in 2012 and declined to a rate of 1.6 cases per 100 full-time workers compared to 1.7 cases in 2011.

The TRC injury and illness incidence rate remained highest in 2012 among mid-size private industry establishments (those employing between 50 and 249 workers) and lowest among small establishments (those employing fewer than 11 workers). (See table 3 and chart 2.)

Injuries

More than 2.8 million (94.8 percent) of the nearly 3.0 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2012 were injuries. (See table 5.) Among injuries, 2.1 million (75.2 percent) occurred in service-providing industries, which employed 82.4 percent of the private industry workforce. The remaining 0.7 million injuries (24.8 percent) occurred in goods-producing industries, which accounted for 17.6 percent of private industry employment in 2012.

Illnesses

Workplace illnesses accounted for 5.2 percent of the nearly 3.0 million injury and illness cases in 2012. (See table 6b.) The rate of workplace illnesses in 2012 (17.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers) was not statistically different from the 2011 incidence rate (18.0 cases). Rates among all of the individual illness categories also were unchanged in 2012 compared to a year earlier.

Goods-producing industries accounted for 34.3 percent of all occupational illness cases in 2012, resulting in an incidence rate of 28.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—declining from 31.0 cases in 2011. The manufacturing industry sector accounted for 29.5 percent of all private industry occupational illness cases, resulting in one of the highest illness incidence rates among all industry sectors of 38.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012—down from 40.8 cases in 2011. Service-providing industries accounted for 65.6 percent of private industry illness cases and experienced a rate of 14.5 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012—statistically unchanged from the prior year. Among service-providing industry sectors, health care and social assistance contributed 23.4 percent of all private industry illness cases and experienced an incidence rate of 28.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2012—falling from 30.5 cases in 2011.

National Public Sector Estimates

An estimated 792,700 injury and illness cases were reported in 2012 among the approximately 18.2 million state and local government workers—for example, police protection (North American Industry Classification System, NAICS 922120) and fire protection (NAICS 922160)—resulting in a rate of 5.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. The rate among these workers was statistically unchanged from a year earlier (5.7 cases) but was higher than the rate among private industry workers (3.4 cases per 100 workers) in 2012. Nearly 4 in 5 injuries and illnesses reported in the public sector occurred among local

government workers in 2012, resulting in an injury and illness rate of 6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers—significantly higher than the 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in state government. (See chart 3.)

State Estimates

Private industry and public sector estimates are available for 42 participating states and for the District of Columbia for 2012. (See chart 4.) Data for establishments in the eight states for which individual estimates are unavailable are collected by BLS regional offices and used solely for the tabulation of national estimates. State estimates will be available online on Friday, November 22, 2013; these estimates may also be requested prior to this from the respective state offices. (See www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm for state contacts.)

As compared to a year earlier, private industry TRC injury and illness incidence rates among the 42 states and the District of Columbia for which estimates are available in 2012 declined in 8 states and in the District of Columbia, rose in 1 state, and were statistically unchanged in 32 states (estimates for Ohio for 2011 were not available for comparison).

The private industry TRC injury and illness incidence rates were higher in 21 states than the national rate of 3.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2012, lower than the national rate in 15 states and in the District of Columbia, and not statistically different from the national rate in 6 states. Differences in industry mix account for at least some of the differences in rates across states.

Publication Tables and Supplemental Charts

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit industries as defined in the 2007 *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—providing incidence rates and counts of injuries and illnesses by detailed NAICS industry, case type, and ownership (e.g., total recordable cases or cases with days away from work in private industry), respectively—may be accessed electronically for the current year and for prior years from 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

Second in a series of three releases from the BLS covering occupational safety and health statistics for the 2012 calendar year, this release follows the August preliminary report on fatal work-related injuries from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). A third release in November 2013 will provide case circumstances and worker characteristics from the SOII for nonfatal injury and illness cases requiring at least one day away from work to recuperate.

Additional background and methodological information regarding the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, including information such as changes in the definition of recordable cases due to revised recordkeeping requirements in 2002 and the inherent underreporting of illnesses, can be found in Chapter 9 of the BLS Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

Employment data in this news release are 2012 annual averages provided by the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

Completeness of SOII Estimates

Several studies by outside researchers conducted in the mid 2000s questioned the completeness of BLS injury and illness estimates from the SOII. In response to these studies, the BLS began researching the issue internally in 2007 and, at the request of Congress, established an ongoing research program to explore potential undercounting of workplace injuries and illnesses. An initial round of research conducted between 2009 and 2012 determined that the SOII failed to capture some cases but could not determine the magnitude or leading cause of an undercount. Findings suggested that the ability to match injury and illness data across different data sources is impacted by various factors, such as establishment type, the time of case filing, and the type of injury. Results of initial studies led BLS to initiate additional research that commenced in the fall of 2012. Projects are currently underway to explore employers' recordkeeping practices, to match multiple years of SOII data to workers' compensation records to analyze trends over time, and to investigate the feasibility of computer-assisted coding of the SOII narrative information to improve classification consistency. Results of on-going research projects will be available in 2014. Additional information about the completeness of SOII estimates can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm#q02>.

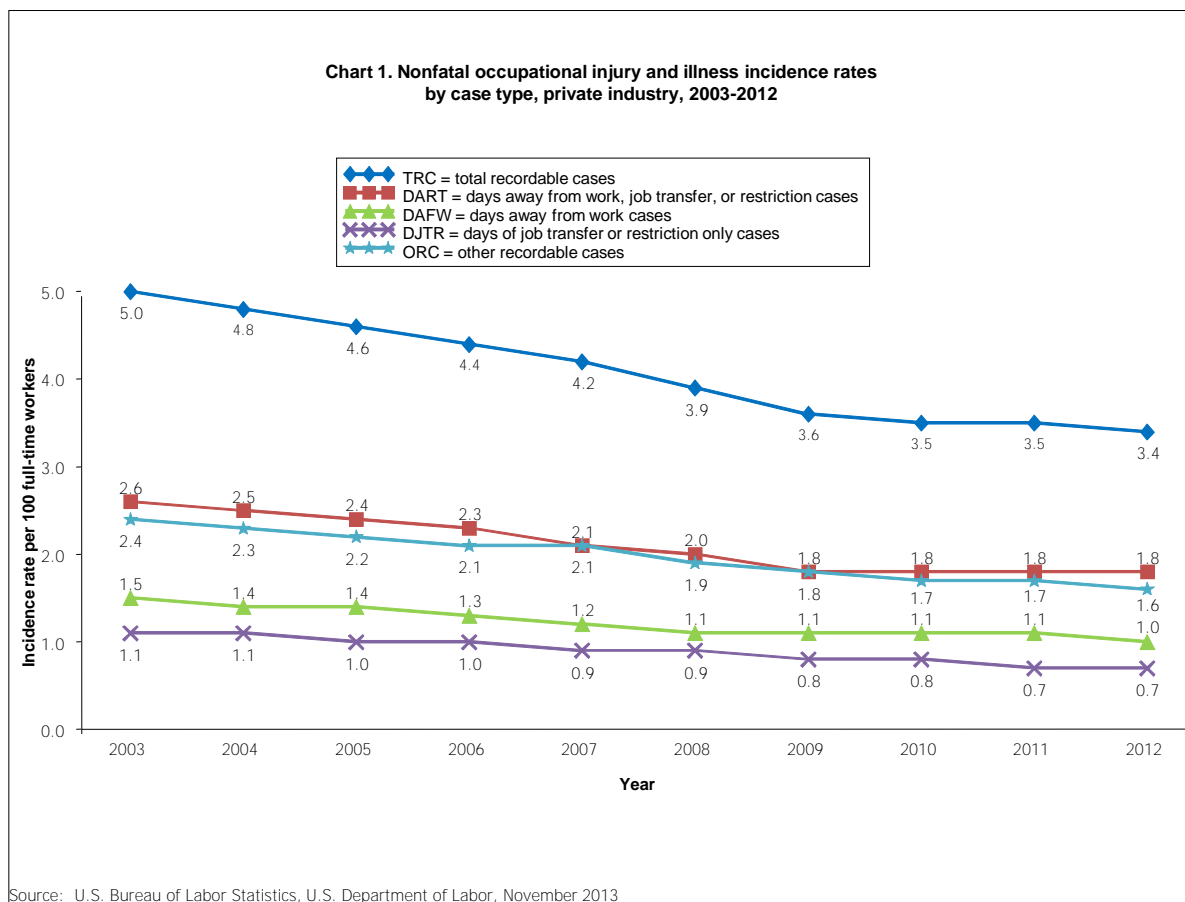
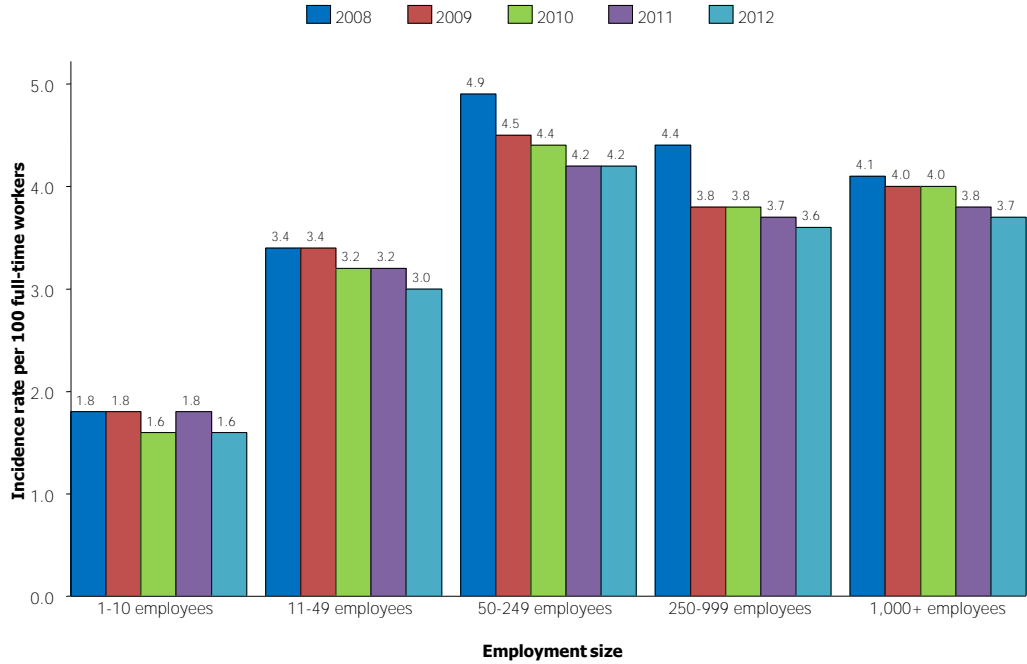
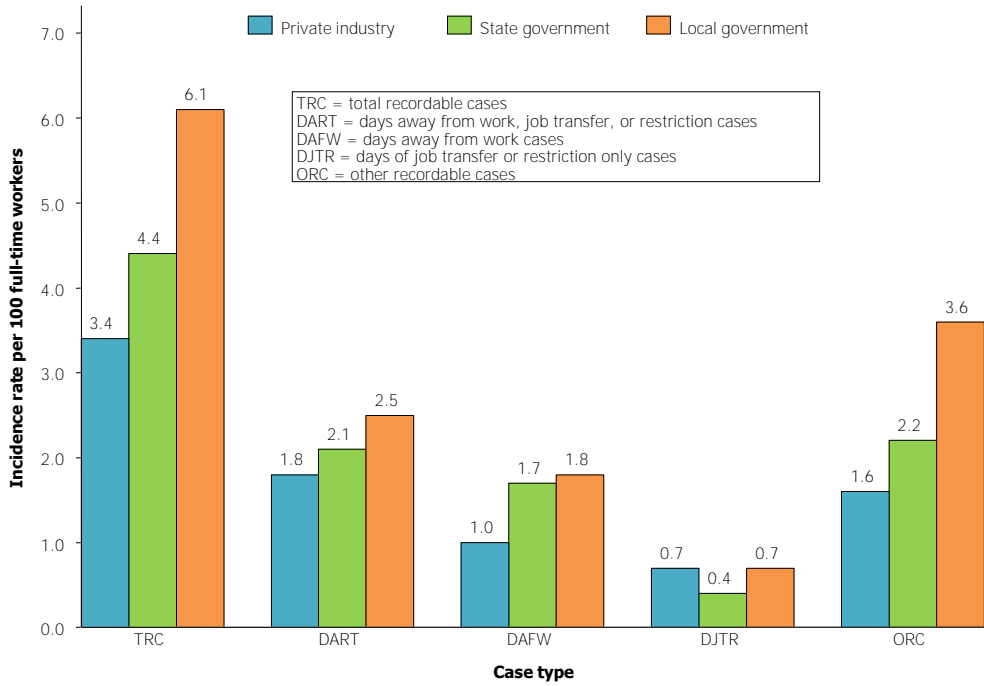


Chart 2. Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by employment size, private industry, 2008-2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2013

Chart 3. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2013

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012

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		3.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8
Private industry⁵		3.4	1.8	1.0	.7	1.6
Goods producing⁵		4.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.8	2.3	1.4	.9	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	5.5	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.2
Crop production ^{5,7}	111	5.3	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.2
Animal production ^{5,7}	112	6.2	3.6	2.5	1.1	2.7
Forestry and logging	113	4.3	2.5	2.2	—	1.8
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	5.3	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
Mining ⁶	21	2.1	1.3	.9	.4	.8
Oil and gas extraction	211	1.5	.8	.7	.1	.7
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	2.8	1.9	1.4	.4	1.0
Support activities for mining	213	1.9	1.2	.6	.5	.7
Construction		3.7	2.0	1.4	.6	1.6
Construction	23	3.7	2.0	1.4	.6	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	3.4	1.8	1.4	.4	1.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	1.7	1.1	.6	1.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.9	2.2	1.5	.6	1.7
Manufacturing		4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
Manufacturing	31-33	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
Food manufacturing	311	5.4	3.4	1.3	2.2	1.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	6.5	4.4	1.9	2.5	2.1
Textile mills	313	3.4	1.9	.7	1.2	1.5
Textile product mills ⁷	314	3.1	1.7	.8	.9	1.4
Apparel manufacturing ⁷	315	2.2	1.2	.6	.6	1.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	5.1	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.5	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.7
Paper manufacturing	322	3.0	1.7	.8	.9	1.3
Printing and related support activities	323	2.8	1.5	.8	.7	1.3
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.5	.9	.5	.4	.6
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	1.4	.7	.7	.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing ⁷	326	5.0	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.1	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.7	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.8
Machinery manufacturing ⁷	333	4.2	2.1	.9	1.1	2.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.4	.7	.3	.3	.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.1	1.7	.7	1.0	1.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing ⁷	336	5.2	2.8	1.1	1.7	2.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing ⁷	337	4.9	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.8	1.5	.7	.8	1.4
Service providing		3.2	1.6	1.0	.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		3.9	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.6
Wholesale trade	42	3.3	1.9	1.1	.9	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	1.6	.9	.7	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.4	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.7	.8	.4	—	—
Retail trade	44-45	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.8	1.7	1.1	.6	2.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.8	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.2	1.4	—	—	.8
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.2	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
Food and beverage stores	445	4.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.0
Health and personal care stores	446	2.1	.7	.6	.1	1.4
Gasoline stations	447	2.3	1.1	.7	.4	1.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	2.3	.9	.6	.3	1.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.8	1.3	.7	.6	1.6
General merchandise stores	452	5.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	2.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.6	1.7	.9	.9	1.9
Nonstore retailers	454	2.8	1.8	1.0	.7	1.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.5
Air transportation	481	7.4	5.5	4.3	1.2	1.9
Rail transportation ⁹	482	1.8	1.3	1.1	.1	.5
Water transportation	483	2.2	1.8	1.6	.2	.4
Truck transportation	484	4.5	3.0	2.1	.8	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5.1	3.4	2.5	.9	1.8
Pipeline transportation	486	2.1	.7	.6	.2	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	3.6	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.5
Support activities for transportation	488	3.7	2.5	1.6	.9	1.2
Couriers and messengers	492	7.1	5.0	2.9	2.1	2.0
Warehousing and storage	493	5.5	3.9	1.8	2.1	1.5
Utilities	22	2.8	1.4	.8	.6	1.4
Utilities	221	2.8	1.4	.8	.6	1.4
Information		1.4	.8	.6	.2	.6
Information	51	1.4	.8	.6	.2	.6
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	1.6	.5	.3	.2	1.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	1.5	.9	.6	.3	.6
Telecommunications ⁷	517	2.0	1.4	1.1	.3	.6
Data processing, hosting, and related services ⁷	518	.8	.3	.2	.1	.5
Other information services ⁷	519	.7	.4	.4	—	.2
Financial activities		1.3	.6	.4	.2	.7
Finance and insurance	52	.7	.2	.2	.1	.5
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	1.3	.5	.3	.2	.7
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	.9	.3	.2	—	.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	.2	.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	.7	.2	.2	.1	.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	.8	.4	.3	—	.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2.9	1.6	1.0	.6	1.3
Real estate ⁷	531	2.6	1.3	.9	.4	1.2
Rental and leasing services	532	3.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	.6	.2	.1	—	.4
Professional and business services		1.6	.8	.5	.3	.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services ⁷	541	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1.1	.5	.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, 2012 — 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	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.2
Administrative and support services ⁷	561	2.6	1.5	1.0	.5	1.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.4	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.0
Education and health services		4.5	2.1	1.2	.9	2.4
Educational services	61	1.9	.8	.6	.3	1.1
Educational services	611	1.9	.8	.6	.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance	62	4.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.6
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.6	.9	.6	.3	1.7
Hospitals	622	6.6	2.7	1.5	1.1	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.6	4.7	2.4	2.3	2.9
Social assistance	624	3.5	1.8	1.2	.6	1.7
Leisure and hospitality		3.9	1.6	1.0	.6	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.5	2.8	1.6	—	2.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.4	2.0	1.2	.8	2.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.1
Accommodation and food services	72	3.8	1.5	1.0	.5	2.2
Accommodation	721	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.4
Food services and drinking places	722	3.4	1.2	.9	.3	2.2
Other services		2.5	1.3	.9	.4	1.2
Other services, except public administration	81	2.5	1.3	.9	.4	1.2
Repair and maintenance	811	3.0	1.6	1.3	.3	1.4
Personal and laundry services	812	2.1	1.3	.8	.5	.8
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	2.3	1.0	.6	.4	1.3
State and local government⁵		5.6	2.4	1.7	.6	3.2
State government⁵		4.4	2.1	1.7	.4	2.2
Goods producing⁵		4.5	2.0	1.7	.3	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Construction		4.5	2.0	1.8	0.3	2.4
Construction	23	4.5	2.0	1.8	.3	2.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.5	2.1	1.8	.3	2.4
Service providing		4.4	2.1	1.7	.4	2.2
Education and health services		4.1	2.0	1.4	.5	2.1
Educational services	61	2.3	.9	.6	.3	1.4
Educational services	611	2.3	.9	.6	.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	62	8.8	4.8	3.7	1.1	4.0
Hospitals	622	9.2	4.6	3.5	1.1	4.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	13.6	8.4	6.7	1.7	5.1
Public administration		4.6	2.2	1.8	.4	2.5
Public administration	92	4.6	2.2	1.8	.4	2.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.5	3.3	2.9	.5	3.2
Local government⁵		6.1	2.5	1.8	.7	3.6
Goods producing⁵		10.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	5.3
Construction		10.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	5.4
Construction	23	10.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	5.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	10.3	4.9	3.5	1.4	5.4
Service providing		6.0	2.5	1.8	.7	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		6.4	3.6	2.9	.7	2.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	6.9	4.4	3.9	.4	2.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	7.1	4.7	4.4	.3	2.4
Utilities	22	5.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	—
Utilities	221	5.8	2.9	1.8	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, 2012 — 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		5.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	3.4
Educational services	61	5.0	1.6	1.1	.5	3.4
Educational services	611	5.0	1.6	1.1	.5	3.4
Health care and social assistance	62	6.0	2.6	1.8	.8	3.4
Hospitals	622	6.2	2.4	1.6	.8	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	9.6	6.4	4.8	1.6	3.2
Public administration		7.5	3.4	2.6	.9	4.1
Public administration	92	7.5	3.4	2.6	.9	4.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.4	5.1	4.3	.9	5.3

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, 2007

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, 2007) 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 Industry scope changed in 2009.

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.

¹⁰ 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, 2012

(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		3,769.1	1,892.6	1,154.0	738.6	1,876.5
Private industry⁴		2,976.4	1,555.6	905.7	649.9	1,420.7
Goods producing⁴		753.1	419.9	222.1	197.8	333.2
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		67.2	40.8	25.1	15.7	26.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	11	49.4	29.7	17.6	12.1	19.6
Crop production ^{4,6}	111	20.1	11.8	6.7	5.1	8.4
Animal production ^{4,6}	112	12.1	6.9	4.8	2.1	5.2
Forestry and logging	113	2.2	1.3	1.1	—	.9
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	14.6	9.6	4.9	4.7	5.0
Mining ⁵	21	17.8	11.0	7.4	3.6	6.8
Oil and gas extraction	211	2.6	1.4	1.2	.2	1.2
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	6.8	4.5	3.4	1.1	2.3
Support activities for mining	213	8.4	5.1	2.8	2.3	3.2
Construction		183.2	100.8	71.7	29.1	82.3
Construction	23	183.2	100.8	71.7	29.1	82.3
Construction of buildings	236	38.1	20.1	15.8	4.3	18.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	25.8	14.0	8.9	5.1	11.8
Specialty trade contractors	238	119.2	66.7	47.0	19.7	52.5
Manufacturing		502.8	278.3	125.3	153.0	224.5
Manufacturing	31-33	502.8	278.3	125.3	153.0	224.5
Food manufacturing	311	77.8	49.9	18.6	31.3	27.8
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	11.3	7.7	3.4	4.3	3.7
Textile mills	313	4.0	2.3	.9	1.4	1.8
Textile product mills ⁶	314	3.3	1.8	.8	.9	1.5
Apparel manufacturing ⁶	315	3.0	1.6	.9	.8	1.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	1.5	.9	.3	.5	.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	21.3	12.3	6.6	5.7	9.0
Paper manufacturing	322	11.7	6.7	3.3	3.4	5.0
Printing and related support activities	323	12.4	6.6	3.5	3.1	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	18.6	11.3	5.3	6.0	7.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing ⁶	326	32.1	17.8	8.1	9.7	14.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	18.7	10.4	5.5	4.9	8.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	26.0	14.6	6.5	8.1	11.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	79.0	39.8	21.2	18.5	39.2
Machinery manufacturing ⁶	333	46.9	22.7	10.2	12.5	24.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	14.6	7.2	3.8	3.4	7.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	11.5	6.2	2.5	3.8	5.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing ⁶	336	75.3	40.6	15.9	24.7	34.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing ⁶	337	16.1	8.7	3.8	5.0	7.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	15.8	8.2	3.7	4.4	7.6
Service providing		2,223.3	1,135.8	683.6	452.1	1,087.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		825.3	483.0	277.5	205.5	342.3
Wholesale trade	42	176.0	105.2	58.3	46.9	70.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	79.7	43.8	24.5	19.2	35.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	81.9	54.8	30.6	24.3	27.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	14.4	6.6	3.2	—	—
Retail trade	44-45	438.6	235.5	125.7	109.8	203.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	61.0	26.9	17.4	9.5	34.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	12.4	8.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
Electronics and appliance stores	443	9.0	5.7	—	—	3.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers ...	444	53.1	34.9	17.7	17.2	18.2
Food and beverage stores	445	96.7	54.7	29.7	25.1	42.0
Health and personal care stores	446	15.1	5.0	4.3	.7	10.0
Gasoline stations	447	14.8	6.9	4.6	2.3	7.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	17.8	7.1	5.0	2.1	10.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	10.4	4.7	2.7	2.0	5.7
General merchandise stores	452	118.5	65.6	27.4	38.2	52.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	19.7	9.4	4.7	4.8	10.2
Nonstore retailers	454	10.2	6.4	3.8	2.6	3.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	195.8	134.8	89.3	45.5	61.1
Air transportation	481	27.4	20.4	15.9	4.5	6.9
Rail transportation ⁸	482	4.3	3.0	2.7	.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Water transportation	483	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Truck transportation	484	64.7	42.2	30.5	11.7	22.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	15.4	10.1	7.5	2.6	5.2
Pipeline transportation	486	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	.7	.4	.3	.1	.3
Support activities for transportation	488	20.1	13.5	8.5	5.0	6.6
Couriers and messengers	492	27.7	19.7	11.4	8.3	8.0
Warehousing and storage	493	33.3	23.9	11.2	12.7	9.4
Utilities	22	14.9	7.6	4.3	3.3	7.3
Utilities	221	14.9	7.6	4.3	3.3	7.3
Information		34.9	20.5	15.4	5.2	14.3
Information	51	34.9	20.5	15.4	5.2	14.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	3.4	2.5	1.0	3.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	4.5	1.4	.7	.7	3.0
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.9	2.3	1.6	.7	1.5
Telecommunications ⁶	517	17.2	12.0	9.5	2.5	5.2
Data processing, hosting, and related services ⁶	518	1.7	.7	.5	.2	1.0
Other information services ⁶	519	.9	.6	.6	—	.3
Financial activities		85.7	39.1	25.8	13.3	46.6
Finance and insurance	52	37.3	12.1	8.6	3.5	25.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	.2	.1	.1	(⁹)	.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	21.4	6.9	4.8	—	14.5
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	1.6	.4	.4	.1	1.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	13.4	4.4	3.1	1.3	9.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	.6	.3	.2	—	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	48.5	27.1	17.2	9.9	21.4
Real estate ⁶	531	30.8	15.9	11.0	4.9	14.9
Rental and leasing services	532	17.5	11.1	6.1	4.9	6.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	—	.1
Professional and business services		213.4	107.9	70.3	37.6	105.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	64.7	23.6	15.1	8.5	41.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services ⁶	541	64.7	23.6	15.1	8.5	41.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	20.0	9.9	5.5	4.4	10.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	128.6	74.5	49.8	24.7	54.2
Administrative and support services ⁶	561	108.8	62.0	42.2	19.8	46.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	19.8	12.5	7.6	4.9	7.3
Education and health services		655.4	305.7	178.3	127.3	349.8
Educational services	61	34.3	14.8	10.0	4.8	19.5
Educational services	611	34.3	14.8	10.0	4.8	19.5
Health care and social assistance	62	621.1	290.9	168.4	122.5	330.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	123.5	44.4	30.8	13.6	79.1
Hospitals	622	248.1	100.2	57.9	42.2	147.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	184.1	113.0	57.4	55.7	71.1
Social assistance	624	65.4	33.3	22.3	11.0	32.1
Leisure and hospitality		335.9	140.7	89.5	51.2	195.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	55.4	28.1	15.5	12.6	27.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	14.0	7.1	4.0	—	6.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.0	1.8	1.1	.7	2.2
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	37.4	19.2	10.4	8.8	18.3
Accommodation and food services	72	280.5	112.6	74.0	38.6	167.8
Accommodation	721	72.0	39.3	20.8	18.5	32.7
Food services and drinking places	722	208.4	73.4	53.2	20.1	135.1
Other services		72.7	38.8	26.8	11.9	33.9
Other services, except public administration	81	72.7	38.8	26.8	11.9	33.9
Repair and maintenance	811	32.5	17.6	14.0	3.6	14.9
Personal and laundry services	812	19.9	12.4	7.3	5.1	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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	
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	20.3	8.8	5.5	3.3	11.5
State and local government⁴		792.7	337.0	248.3	88.7	455.8
State government⁴		174.0	84.6	66.9	17.7	89.4
Goods producing⁴		3.3	1.5	1.3	.2	1.8
Construction		3.2	1.4	1.2	.2	1.7
Construction	23	3.2	1.4	1.2	.2	1.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	1.4	1.2	.2	1.7
Service providing		170.7	83.1	65.7	17.4	87.6
Education and health services		82.3	39.9	29.3	10.6	42.5
Educational services	61	33.9	13.5	9.0	4.5	20.4
Educational services	611	33.9	13.5	9.0	4.5	20.4
Health care and social assistance	62	48.5	26.4	20.3	6.1	22.1
Hospitals	622	27.4	13.7	10.5	3.2	13.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	16.9	10.5	8.4	2.2	6.4
Public administration		80.6	37.6	31.2	6.5	42.9
Public administration	92	80.6	37.6	31.2	6.5	42.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	46.7	23.8	20.4	3.3	22.9
Local government⁴		618.7	252.4	181.3	71.0	366.4
Goods producing⁴		9.2	4.4	3.1	1.2	4.8
Construction		9.2	4.4	3.1	1.2	4.8
Construction	23	9.2	4.4	3.1	1.2	4.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	9.0	4.3	3.1	1.2	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — 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		609.5	248.0	178.2	69.8	361.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		29.5	16.7	13.3	3.5	12.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	16.3	10.2	9.2	1.0	6.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	13.4	8.9	8.3	.6	4.5
Utilities	22	13.1	6.4	4.0	2.4	—
Utilities	221	13.1	6.4	4.0	2.4	—
Education and health services		304.2	102.7	69.1	33.5	201.6
Educational services	61	260.1	83.8	56.1	27.6	176.3
Educational services	611	260.1	83.8	56.1	27.6	176.3
Health care and social assistance	62	44.1	18.9	13.0	5.9	25.2
Hospitals	622	33.1	12.9	8.7	4.2	20.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.0
Public administration		251.7	115.1	86.4	28.7	136.6
Public administration	92	251.7	115.1	86.4	28.7	136.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	93.9	46.2	38.4	7.8	47.8

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007

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, 2007) 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 Industry scope changed in 2009.

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 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, employment size, and ownership, 2012

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	3.7	1.7	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.4
Private industry ²	3.4	1.6	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.7
Goods producing ²	4.1	2.8	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.2
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	3.8	–	4.1	4.3	3.6	2.8
Construction	3.7	3.0	4.3	4.1	2.4	.8
Manufacturing	4.3	2.4	4.7	5.0	3.9	3.4
Service providing	3.2	1.4	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	3.9	1.8	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.4
Information	1.4	–	–	1.9	1.3	.9
Financial activities	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	.7
Professional and business services	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	.9
Education and health services	4.5	1.1	2.8	5.4	5.3	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.9	1.4	3.1	4.9	5.7	5.3
Other services, except public administration	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.8	3.2	2.8
State and local government ²	5.6	3.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.7
State government ²	4.4	–	–	4.1	5.3	4.2
Local government ²	6.1	–	–	5.7	6.2	6.6

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

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007) 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, 2012

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
Elementary and secondary schools (Local government)	6111	251.1	5.2
General medical and surgical hospitals (Private industry)	6221	230.2	6.5
Food services and drinking places (Private industry)	722	208.4	3.4
Ambulatory health care services (Private industry)	621	123.5	2.6
Specialty trade contractors (Private industry)	238	119.2	3.9
General merchandise stores (Private industry)	452	118.5	5.3
Administrative and support services (Private industry)	561	108.8	2.6
Nursing care facilities (Private industry)	6231	⁴ 100.2	7.9
All industries including state and local government⁵		3,769.1	3.7

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, 2007

⁴ The point estimate for this industry exceeds 100,000 cases; however, the true number of cases may be less than 100,000 at the 95 percent confidence level.

⁵ 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, 2012

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.5	3,561.4
Private industry⁴		3.2	2,821.6
Goods producing⁴		3.8	700.0
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		3.6	63.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	11	5.2	46.6
Crop production ^{4,6}	111	5.0	18.9
Animal production ^{4,6}	112	6.0	11.6
Forestry and logging	113	3.9	2.0
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	5.0	13.8
Mining ⁵	21	2.0	17.1
Oil and gas extraction	211	1.4	2.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.7	6.6
Support activities for mining	213	1.9	8.1
Construction		3.6	179.1
Construction	23	3.6	179.1
Construction of buildings	236	3.3	37.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.1	25.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.8	116.9
Manufacturing		3.9	457.2
Manufacturing	31-33	3.9	457.2
Food manufacturing	311	4.6	66.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	6.2	10.8
Textile mills	313	3.1	3.7
Textile product mills ⁶	314	2.9	3.1
Apparel manufacturing ⁶	315	2.1	2.8
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.3	1.3
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.2	20.2
Paper manufacturing	322	2.7	10.7
Printing and related support activities	323	2.7	11.6
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.4	1.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.1	16.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing ⁶	326	4.7	30.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2012
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.8	17.6
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.7	24.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.4	74.9
Machinery manufacturing ⁶	333	4.0	44.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.2	12.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.9	10.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing ⁶	336	4.5	64.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing ⁶	337	4.6	15.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.6	14.4
Service providing		3.0	2,121.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.8	796.1
Wholesale trade	42	3.1	169.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	76.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4.3	79.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	1.5	12.9
Retail trade	44-45	3.8	425.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.8	59.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.7	12.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.0	8.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	52.2
Food and beverage stores	445	4.6	94.5
Health and personal care stores	446	2.0	14.7
Gasoline stations	447	2.3	14.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	2.3	17.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.8	10.3
General merchandise stores	452	5.0	112.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.5	19.3
Nonstore retailers	454	2.6	9.7
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	4.7	187.8
Air transportation	481	6.9	25.6
Rail transportation ⁸	482	1.7	4.1
Water transportation	483	2.2	1.4
Truck transportation	484	4.4	63.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5.0	14.9
Pipeline transportation	486	2.0	.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	3.5	.6
Support activities for transportation	488	3.6	19.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2012
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Couriers and messengers	492	6.4	25.0
Warehousing and storage	493	5.3	32.4
Utilities	22	2.4	13.0
Utilities	221	2.4	13.0
Information		1.3	32.7
Information	51	1.3	32.7
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	.9	6.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	1.5	4.3
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	1.4	3.6
Telecommunications ⁶	517	1.9	16.0
Data processing, hosting, and related services ⁶	518	.7	1.6
Other information services ⁶	519	.6	.9
Financial activities		1.2	79.4
Finance and insurance	52	.7	33.1
Monetary authorities - central bank	521	1.2	.2
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	.8	19.2
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	.2	1.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	.6	11.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	.8	.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2.8	46.2
Real estate ⁶	531	2.4	29.1
Rental and leasing services	532	3.7	17.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	.5	.1
Professional and business services		1.5	201.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	.9	60.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services ⁶	541	.9	60.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	1.0	18.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	2.7	122.0
Administrative and support services ⁶	561	2.4	102.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	5.3	19.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2012
 — Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		4.2	617.6
Educational services	61	1.8	32.6
Educational services	611	1.8	32.6
Health care and social assistance	62	4.6	585.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.4	115.3
Hospitals	622	6.1	230.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.3	176.6
Social assistance	624	3.4	62.6
Leisure and hospitality		3.7	324.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.3	52.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.3	13.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.1	3.8
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	4.0	35.0
Accommodation and food services	72	3.6	272.4
Accommodation	721	4.9	68.3
Food services and drinking places	722	3.4	204.1
Other services		2.4	69.6
Other services, except public administration	81	2.4	69.6
Repair and maintenance	811	2.9	31.0
Personal and laundry services	812	2.0	19.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	2.2	19.3
State and local government⁴		5.2	739.7
State government⁴		4.0	158.9
Goods producing⁴		3.9	2.9
Construction		3.9	2.7
Construction	23	3.9	2.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.9	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2012
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Service providing		4.0	156.1
Education and health services		3.8	76.7
Educational services	61	2.1	31.0
Educational services	611	2.1	31.0
Health care and social assistance	62	8.3	45.8
Hospitals	622	8.5	25.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	13.1	16.4
Public administration		4.1	72.1
Public administration	92	4.1	72.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.8	41.6
Local government⁴		5.7	580.8
Goods producing⁴		9.7	8.8
Construction		9.7	8.7
Construction	23	9.7	8.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	9.8	8.6
Service providing		5.7	572.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		5.8	26.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	6.2	14.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	6.4	12.0
Utilities	22	5.4	12.2
Utilities	221	5.4	12.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries and ownership, 2012
— Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate	Number of cases (thousands)
Education and health services		5.0	295.0
Educational services	61	4.9	254.2
Educational services	611	4.9	254.2
Health care and social assistance	62	5.5	40.8
Hospitals	622	5.7	30.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	9.4	5.9
Public administration		6.8	228.3
Public administration	92	6.8	228.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	9.3	84.0

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, 2007

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007) 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 Industry scope changed in 2009.

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 6a. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector, category of illness, and ownership, 2012

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	20.2	3.2	1.9	0.3	2.1	12.7
Private industry ²	17.5	2.6	1.5	.2	2.1	11.0
Goods producing ²	28.6	3.7	1.2	.3	7.5	16.0
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	20.0	3.6	1.7	.9	1.5	12.3
Construction	8.1	1.9	.5	.2	.2	5.3
Manufacturing	38.6	4.4	1.5	.2	11.5	21.0
Service providing	14.5	2.3	1.6	.2	.7	9.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	13.9	1.6	—	.1	1.8	8.7
Information	9.1	.9	.4	.2	.9	6.7
Financial activities	9.4	1.0	1.0	.1	—	7.3
Professional and business services	8.7	1.8	1.0	.3	.2	5.5
Education and health services	25.9	4.2	2.6	.3	.1	18.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.7	3.2	1.5	.2	.1	7.8
Other services, except public administration	10.8	2.5	1.5	—	.5	6.0
State and local government ²	37.3	7.1	4.5	.8	1.9	23.1
State government ²	37.8	6.2	4.8	.6	1.9	24.3
Local government ²	37.2	7.5	4.4	.9	1.8	22.6

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, 2007) 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. Numbers of cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector, category of illness, and ownership, 2012

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	207.8	33.3	19.9	3.0	21.2	130.4
Private industry ¹	154.8	23.2	13.5	1.9	18.5	97.7
Goods producing ¹	53.1	6.8	2.3	.5	14.0	29.6
Natural resources and mining ^{1,2}	3.5	.6	.3	.2	.3	2.2
Construction	4.1	.9	.3	.1	.1	2.6
Manufacturing	45.6	5.2	1.7	.2	13.6	24.8
Service providing	101.6	16.4	11.2	1.4	4.6	68.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ³	29.2	3.4	—	.3	3.8	18.2
Information	2.2	.2	.1	(⁴)	.2	1.6
Financial activities	6.3	.7	.7	.1	—	4.9
Professional and business services	11.8	2.5	1.3	.4	.2	7.4
Education and health services	37.9	6.1	3.9	.4	.1	27.3
Leisure and hospitality	11.0	2.8	1.3	.2	.1	6.8
Other services, except public administration	3.1	.7	.4	—	.1	1.7
State and local government ¹	53.0	10.1	6.4	1.1	2.6	32.7
State government ¹	15.1	2.5	1.9	.2	.8	9.7
Local government ¹	37.9	7.6	4.5	.9	1.9	23.0

¹ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

² Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007) 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, 2010-2012

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					
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Private industry ³	3.5	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Goods producing ³	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	3.7	4.0	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	.8	.9	.9	1.5	1.6	1.5
Construction	4.0	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	.6	.7	.6	1.9	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Service providing	3.4	3.3	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	.6	.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.6
Information	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.8	.6	.6	.3	.3	.2	.8	.7	.6
Financial activities	1.3	1.4	1.3	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.7	.7	.7
Professional and business services	1.7	1.7	1.6	.9	.8	.8	.6	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3	.8	.9	.8
Education and health services	4.8	4.7	4.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	.9	.9	.9	2.6	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	3.9	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.6	2.2	2.4	2.2
Other services, except public administration	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	.9	.9	.9	.4	.4	.4	1.4	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 Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without 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,

2007) 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.

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