

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 691-6179
Media information: (202) 691-5902
Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>

USDL 03-913
For release: 10 A.M. EST
Thursday, December 18, 2003

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN 2002

A total of 4.7 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported in private industry workplaces during 2002, resulting in a rate of 5.3 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Among goods-producing industry divisions, incidence rates during 2002 ranged from 4.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in mining to 7.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in manufacturing. (See table 1.) Within the service-providing sector, incidence rates ranged from 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in finance, insurance, and real estate to 6.1 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and public utilities. Because of changes by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to its recordkeeping requirements, the data for 2002 are not comparable with data for prior years. (See the "Background of the Survey" section for a discussion of recordkeeping changes and of the factors that can influence rate changes from one survey to the next.)

This release is the second in a series of three releases covering 2002 from the BLS safety and health statistical series. The first release, in September 2003, covered work-related fatalities from the 2002 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In March 2004, a third release will provide details on the more seriously injured and ill workers (occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service) and on the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary source producing the disability). "More seriously" is defined in this survey as cases involving days away from work.

Revisions to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

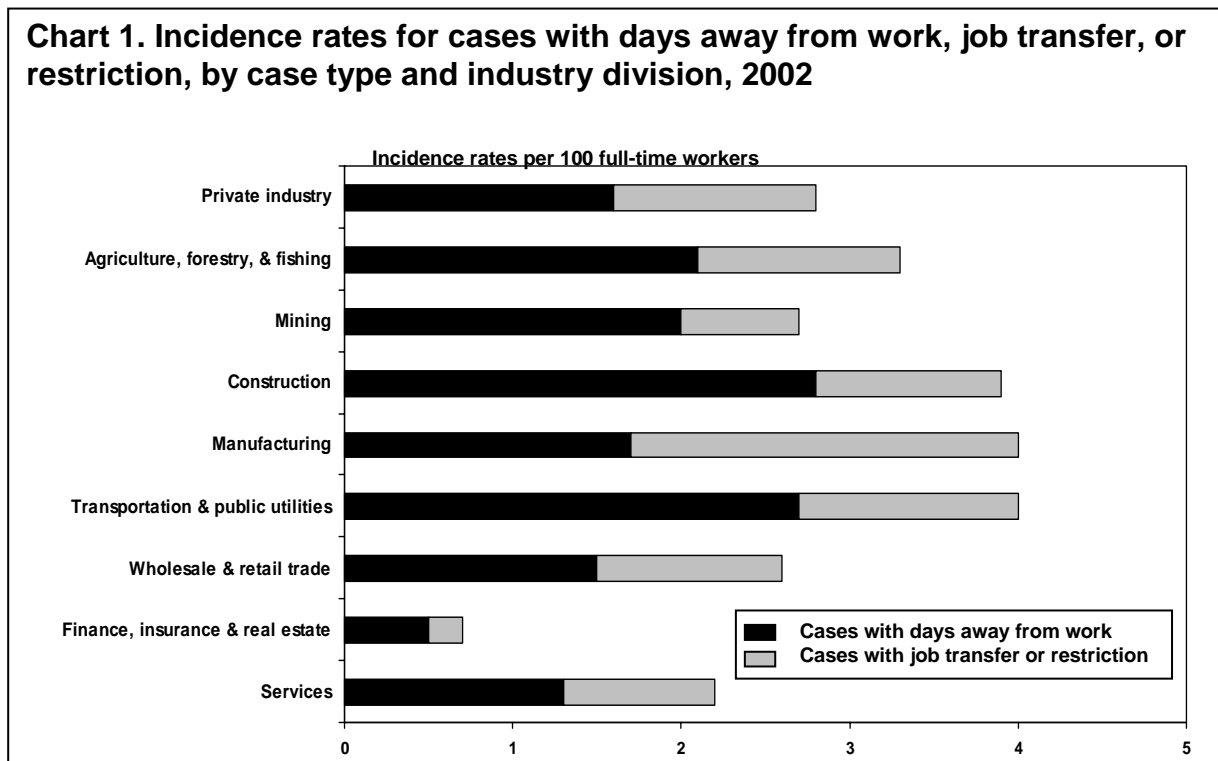
Effective January 1, 2002, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, the primary source for the estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses in this release, is based on employers' records of injuries and illnesses. Due to the revised recordkeeping rule, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from previous years. See the "Background of the Survey" for additional information.

For private industry in 2002, rates for injuries and illnesses combined generally were higher for mid-size establishments (those employing 50 to 249 workers) than for smaller or larger establishments, although this pattern did not hold for all industry divisions. (See table 3.) Seven industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses combined, accounted for about 1.3 million cases, or 27 percent of the 4.7 million total. (See table 4.)

Approximately 2.5 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 2.2 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 2.8 cases per 100 workers, and the rate for other recordable cases was 2.5.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are comprised of two case types, those requiring at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity, and those requiring job transfer or restriction. The latter type of case may involve shortened hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties (for example, no heavy lifting) of a worker’s regular job. Separately, the rate for cases with days away from work was 1.6 cases per 100 workers and the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 1.2. The rate in manufacturing for cases with job transfer or restriction (2.3) was higher than the rate for days-away-from-work cases (1.7). (See chart 1.) In all other divisions, the rate for days-away-from-work cases was higher than the rate for cases with job transfer or restriction.

Chart 1. Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and industry division, 2002



Injuries and Illnesses

Injuries. Of the 4.7 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2002, 4.4 million were injuries. The services and trade divisions had the largest shares of injury cases, about 27 percent each, followed by manufacturing with just over 23 percent. (See table 5 and chart 2.)

Illnesses. There were about 294,500 newly reported cases of occupational illnesses in private industry. Manufacturing accounted for nearly 45 percent of these cases. (See table 6 and chart 3.) The “All other illnesses” category accounted for nearly 76 percent of total illness cases in 2002. Since the revised recordkeeping guidelines no longer provide categories to record separately cases such as disorders associated with repeated trauma or disorders due to physical agents, these cases likely are being captured in the all other illnesses category. One-half of all other illness cases were in manufacturing industries.

The survey measures the number of new work-related illness cases that are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions (for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens) often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey’s illness measures. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those that are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis or carpal tunnel syndrome).

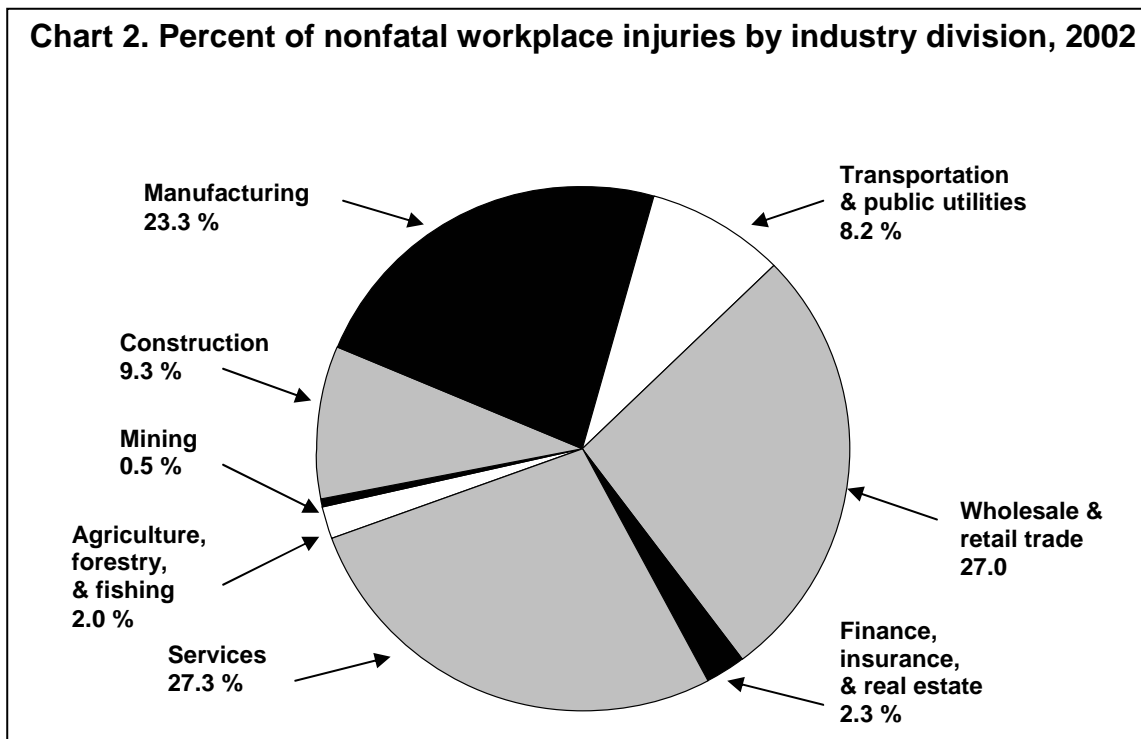
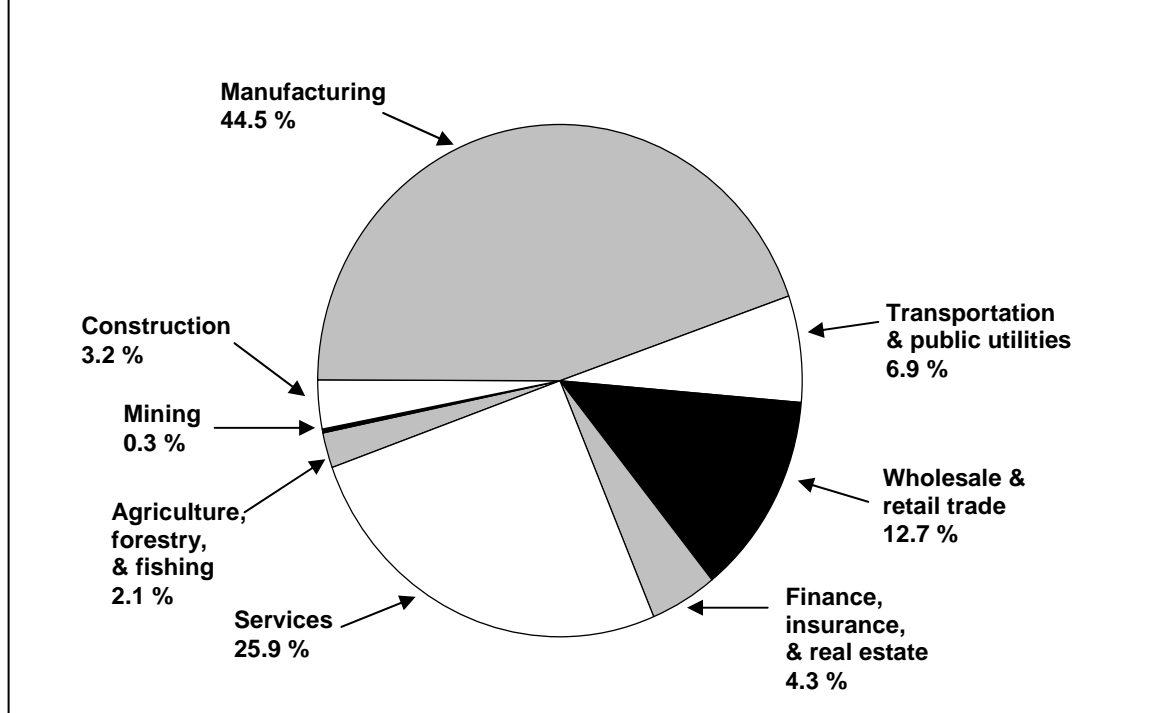


Chart 3. Percent of nonfatal workplace illnesses by industry division, 2002



Background of the Survey

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer reports were collected from about 182,800 private industry establishments in 2002 and processed by State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; Federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in State and local government agencies.

The annual survey provides estimates of the number and frequency (incidence rates) of workplace injuries and illnesses based on logs kept by private industry employers during the year. These records reflect not only the year's injury and illness experience, but also the employer's understanding of which cases are work related under recordkeeping rules promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor. On January 19, 2001, OSHA promulgated revisions to its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. These revisions became effective January 1, 2002, and are, therefore, reflected in the 2002 survey. Details about the revised requirements, including a summary of the revisions and a comparison between the old and the new requirements, are available from the OSHA Internet site at <http://www.osha-slc.gov/recordkeeping/index.html> or from OSHA's Office of Public Affairs at 202-693-1999. Due to the revised requirements, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years. The survey was not designed to be able to determine the impact of the revision on the estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

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. Neither of these agencies adopted the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements for 2002. Therefore, estimates for these industries for 2002 are not comparable with estimates for other industries, but are comparable with estimates for prior years.

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.

Establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The survey estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses are based on a scientifically selected probability sample, rather than a census of the entire population. Because the data are based on a sample survey, the injury and illness estimates probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from all units covered by the survey. To determine the precision of each estimate, a standard error was calculated. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95-percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. The standard error also can be expressed as a percent of the estimate, or the relative standard error. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval for an incidence rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent would be 6.5 plus or minus 2 percent (2 times 1.0 percent) or 6.37 to 6.63. One can be 95 percent confident that the "true" incidence rate falls within the confidence interval. The 2002 incidence rate for all occupational injuries and illnesses of 5.3 per 100 full-time workers in private industry has an estimated relative standard error of about 0.7 percent. A relative standard error was calculated for each estimate from the survey and will be available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>, as well as published in a BLS bulletin that is scheduled to be available at a later date.

The data also are subject to nonsampling error. The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and definition difficulties are examples of nonsampling error in the survey. Nonsampling errors are not measured. However, BLS has implemented quality assurance procedures to minimize nonsampling error in the survey.

The goods-producing sector consists of the following industry divisions: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service-producing sector includes the following industry divisions: transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses combined and of injuries alone for nearly all 2-, 3-, and, for manufacturing, 4-digit private sector industries as defined in the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*. Because of space limitations, a complete listing of these estimates is not possible in this release. The information is available from BLS staff on 202-691-6179 and from the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002

Industry ²	SIC 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	
Private industry⁵		5.3	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.5
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		6.4	3.3	2.1	1.2	3.1
Agricultural production ⁵	01-02	7.0	3.8	2.2	1.6	3.2
Agricultural production—crops ⁵	01	6.2	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.7
Agricultural production—livestock ⁵	02	9.0	4.7	2.8	1.9	4.4
Agricultural services	07	6.1	3.0	2.1	.9	3.1
Forestry	08	5.2	2.4	1.4	.9	2.8
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	4.5	1.2	1.1	.1	3.4
Mining⁶		4.0	2.6	2.0	.7	1.4
Metal mining ⁷	10	4.1	2.3	1.6	.7	1.7
Coal mining ⁷	12	6.8	4.9	4.6	.3	1.9
Oil and gas extraction	13	3.4	2.2	1.5	.7	1.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	3.8	2.6	1.7	.9	1.2
Construction		7.1	3.8	2.8	1.1	3.2
General building contractors	15	6.2	3.2	2.3	.9	2.9
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.4	3.7	2.4	1.3	2.7
Special trade contractors	17	7.5	4.1	3.0	1.1	3.5
Manufacturing		7.2	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.1
Durable goods		7.9	4.3	1.9	2.4	3.6
Lumber and wood products	24	10.1	5.7	2.9	2.8	4.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	9.9	6.0	2.2	3.8	3.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	9.4	5.4	2.6	2.8	4.0
Primary metal industries	33	10.3	5.5	2.5	3.0	4.8
Fabricated metal products	34	9.8	5.1	2.4	2.7	4.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	6.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	3.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	4.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	2.1
Transportation equipment	37	10.1	5.8	1.9	3.9	4.3
Instruments and related products	38	3.3	1.9	.8	1.1	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6.2	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.8
Nondurable goods		6.2	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.5
Food and kindred products	20	9.3	6.1	2.2	3.9	3.2
Tobacco products	21	4.0	2.1	1.3	.7	1.9
Textile mill products	22	5.2	3.0	.9	2.1	2.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	4.6	2.7	1.2	1.6	1.8
Paper and allied products	26	5.6	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.4
Printing and publishing	27	4.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.8
Chemicals and allied products	28	3.3	1.9	.8	1.1	1.4
Petroleum and coal products	29	3.6	2.2	1.3	.8	1.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	8.8	5.1	2.2	2.9	3.6
Leather and leather products	31	7.3	4.3	1.7	2.7	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002— Continued

Industry ²	SIC 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	
Transportation and public utilities⁸		6.1	4.0	2.7	1.3	2.1
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	3.0	2.3	2.1	.2	.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	7.9	4.6	3.3	1.3	3.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	7.0	4.6	3.3	1.3	2.4
Water transportation	44	6.8	4.4	3.2	—	—
Transportation by air	45	11.8	8.4	5.2	3.2	3.4
Transportation services	47	2.9	1.7	1.0	.7	1.2
Communications	48	3.0	2.0	1.4	.5	1.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade		5.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.6
Wholesale trade		5.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	2.1
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.0
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	6.1	3.9	2.2	1.7	2.2
Retail trade		5.3	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.7
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.2	4.3	2.5	1.8	2.9
General merchandise stores	53	7.7	4.7	2.2	2.5	2.9
Food stores	54	6.8	3.4	2.1	1.2	3.4
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	5.1	2.2	1.6	.6	2.8
Apparel and accessory stores	56	3.0	1.3	.8	.5	1.6
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.2	2.3	1.4	.9	1.9
Eating and drinking places	58	4.6	1.6	1.1	.5	3.0
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.6	1.9	1.1	.8	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.7	.8	.5	.2	.9
Depository institutions	60	1.5	.6	.4	.1	.9
Nondepository institutions	61	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.5
Security and commodity brokers	62	.5	.2	.1	(⁹)	.3
Insurance carriers	63	1.6	.6	.4	.2	1.0
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	.9	.3	.2	.1	.6
Real estate	65	3.5	1.9	1.3	.7	1.6
Holding and other investment offices	67	1.8	.6	.5	.1	—
Services		4.6	2.2	1.3	.9	2.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.6	3.4	1.8	1.5	3.2
Personal services	72	3.0	1.8	1.1	.7	1.2
Business services	73	2.7	1.3	.9	.4	1.4
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.5	2.2	1.6	.6	2.3
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.9	2.7	2.0	.8	2.2
Motion pictures	78	2.2	.9	.7	.2	1.3
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.3	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.1
Health services	80	7.4	3.4	2.0	1.5	4.0
Legal services	81	.8	.3	.2	.1	.4
Educational services	82	2.8	1.3	.8	.5	1.5
Social services	83	5.5	2.9	1.8	1.1	2.6
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	4.9	2.6	1.6	.9	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002— Continued

Industry ²	SIC 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	
Membership organizations	86	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.5
Engineering and management services	87	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.8

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 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those which 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 (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

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

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

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC 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	
Private industry⁴		4,700.6	2,494.3	1,436.2	1,058.2	2,206.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		96.3	49.3	31.5	17.7	47.0
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	38.4	20.9	12.0	8.9	17.5
Agricultural production—crops ⁴	01	24.5	13.7	7.7	6.0	10.8
Agricultural production—livestock ⁴	02	13.9	7.1	4.2	2.9	6.7
Agricultural services	07	56.3	27.7	19.1	8.6	28.6
Forestry	08	1.3	.6	.3	.2	.7
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	.4	.1	.1	(⁵)	.3
Mining⁶		23.0	15.1	11.4	3.7	7.9
Metal mining ⁷	10	1.1	.6	.4	.2	.5
Coal mining ⁷	12	5.5	4.0	3.8	.3	1.5
Oil and gas extraction	13	11.7	7.3	5.1	2.2	4.4
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	4.7	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.5
Construction		417.7	226.8	163.7	63.1	190.9
General building contractors	15	79.5	41.9	30.2	11.7	37.6
Heavy construction, except building	16	53.7	31.0	19.9	11.1	22.6
Special trade contractors	17	284.5	153.8	113.5	40.3	130.7
Manufacturing		1,159.5	656.4	280.0	376.4	503.1
Durable goods		757.8	413.4	179.3	234.0	344.4
Lumber and wood products	24	74.2	41.8	21.5	20.4	32.4
Furniture and fixtures	25	45.0	27.4	9.9	17.4	17.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	51.0	29.4	14.4	15.1	21.5
Primary metal industries	33	60.3	32.2	14.8	17.3	28.1
Fabricated metal products	34	130.8	68.2	31.8	36.4	62.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	119.1	58.8	28.9	29.9	60.4
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	60.9	32.2	14.1	18.1	28.7
Transportation equipment	37	169.7	97.4	32.3	65.1	72.3
Instruments and related products	38	26.3	14.8	6.0	8.9	11.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	20.5	11.1	5.7	5.5	9.3
Nondurable goods		401.7	243.0	100.7	142.4	158.7
Food and kindred products	20	155.5	101.6	36.7	64.8	53.9
Tobacco products	21	1.4	.7	.5	.3	.7
Textile mill products	22	21.1	12.3	3.7	8.6	8.8
Apparel and other textile products	23	20.5	12.2	5.2	7.1	8.3
Paper and allied products	26	34.0	19.1	10.1	9.0	14.9
Printing and publishing	27	50.1	27.8	14.7	13.1	22.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	33.0	18.8	7.8	10.9	14.3
Petroleum and coal products	29	4.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.8
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	78.0	45.6	19.4	26.2	32.4
Leather and leather products	31	3.6	2.2	.8	1.3	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. **Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002**— Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC 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	
Transportation and public utilities⁸		382.7	251.8	168.6	83.2	130.9
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	6.8	5.2	4.6	.5	1.6
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	29.3	16.9	12.0	4.9	12.4
Trucking and warehousing	42	124.6	82.2	58.4	23.8	42.3
Water transportation	44	11.9	7.7	5.6	—	—
Transportation by air	45	112.4	80.0	49.7	30.3	32.4
Transportation services	47	11.1	6.6	4.0	2.6	4.4
Communications	48	44.9	29.7	21.5	8.2	15.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	41.6	23.4	12.7	10.6	18.2
Wholesale and retail trade		1,227.7	625.6	372.2	253.4	602.1
Wholesale trade		322.0	190.5	108.8	81.7	131.5
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	166.5	91.4	54.0	37.5	75.0
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	155.5	99.0	54.8	44.2	56.5
Retail trade		905.8	435.1	263.4	171.7	470.6
Building materials and garden supplies	52	67.9	40.5	23.7	16.8	27.4
General merchandise stores	53	160.9	99.0	47.0	52.0	62.0
Food stores	54	169.2	83.6	52.8	30.8	85.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	111.6	49.0	35.0	14.1	62.6
Apparel and accessory stores	56	23.8	10.8	6.8	4.0	13.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	38.8	21.5	13.3	8.2	17.3
Eating and drinking places	58	252.3	88.3	60.8	27.4	164.0
Miscellaneous retail	59	81.2	42.4	23.9	18.5	38.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate		115.4	52.3	36.7	15.6	63.1
Depository institutions	60	27.6	10.5	8.0	2.5	17.1
Nondepository institutions	61	6.9	3.1	2.2	.9	3.9
Security and commodity brokers	62	3.3	1.3	1.0	.3	2.0
Insurance carriers	63	21.1	8.2	5.6	2.5	12.9
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	6.4	2.3	1.7	.6	4.1
Real estate	65	46.1	25.6	17.1	8.6	20.5
Holding and other investment offices	67	3.8	1.3	1.0	.3	—
Services		1,278.4	617.1	372.2	244.9	661.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	87.6	45.0	24.4	20.5	42.7
Personal services	72	29.4	17.6	10.5	7.1	11.9
Business services	73	149.4	73.4	49.9	23.6	76.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	49.6	24.2	17.9	6.3	25.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	16.0	9.0	6.5	2.5	7.1
Motion pictures	78	8.2	3.3	2.5	.9	4.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	68.5	34.5	18.1	16.4	34.0
Health services	80	623.6	288.5	164.7	123.8	335.1
Legal services	81	7.1	2.9	2.2	.8	4.1
Educational services	82	37.6	17.7	10.8	6.9	19.8
Social services	83	130.7	68.8	42.5	26.3	61.9
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	4.0	2.1	1.4	.8	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002— Continued

(thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC 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	
Membership organizations	86	18.2	7.7	5.4	2.3	10.5
Engineering and management services	87	48.2	22.2	15.3	6.9	26.0

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.
³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.
⁶ Data for mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.
⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

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

TABLE 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry division and employment size, 2002

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	5.3	2.0	4.6	6.7	6.2	6.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	6.4	3.5	6.4	8.6	6.0	4.3
Mining ³	4.0	2.1	4.0	5.3	3.9	1.3
Construction	7.1	4.0	8.0	8.6	6.2	5.5
Manufacturing	7.2	3.1	7.3	8.2	7.1	6.7
Durable goods	7.9	4.2	8.4	9.0	7.8	7.0
Nondurable goods	6.2	1.4	5.3	7.1	6.2	6.1
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	6.1	2.6	5.2	7.2	6.4	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	5.3	2.0	4.6	7.0	7.3	4.3
Wholesale trade	5.2	2.0	4.9	6.8	6.8	3.1
Retail trade	5.3	2.1	4.5	7.0	7.5	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.3
Services	4.6	1.3	3.0	5.9	5.8	6.8

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 (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

TABLE 4. Numbers of cases and incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for industries with 100,000 or more cases, 2002

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total cases (thousands)	Incidence rate
Hospitals	806	321.4	9.7
Eating and drinking places	581	252.3	4.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	187.0	12.6
Grocery stores	541	161.2	7.3
Department stores	531	144.0	7.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	110.9	12.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	106.8	6.8
Private industry⁴		4,700.6	5.3

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

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

TABLE 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002

Industry	SIC code ²	Incidence rate	Number (000)
Private industry³		5.0	4,406.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing³		6.0	90.1
Agricultural production ³	01-02	6.5	35.7
Agricultural production—crops ³	01	5.7	22.5
Agricultural production—livestock ³	02	8.6	13.2
Agricultural services	07	5.7	52.9
Forestry	08	4.7	1.1
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	09	4.5	.4
Mining⁴		3.8	22.0
Metal mining ⁵	10	3.7	1.0
Coal mining ⁵	12	6.3	5.1
Oil and gas extraction	13	3.3	11.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁵	14	3.7	4.5
Construction		6.9	408.3
General building contractors	15	6.0	77.6
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.2	52.0
Special trade contractors	17	7.4	278.8
Manufacturing		6.4	1,028.5
Durable goods		7.0	673.6
Lumber and wood products	24	9.6	70.5
Furniture and fixtures	25	9.0	40.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	8.9	48.7
Primary metal industries	33	9.6	56.2
Fabricated metal products	34	9.0	121.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	6.2	110.0
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	3.9	52.0
Transportation equipment	37	8.0	134.5
Instruments and related products	38	2.7	21.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	5.7	18.8
Nondurable goods		5.5	354.9
Food and kindred products	20	7.9	132.4
Tobacco products	21	3.7	1.2
Textile mill products	22	4.6	19.0
Apparel and other textile products	23	3.7	16.6
Paper and allied products	26	5.2	32.0
Printing and publishing	27	3.7	46.2
Chemicals and allied products	28	2.9	28.8
Petroleum and coal products	29	3.5	4.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	8.1	71.7
Leather and leather products	31	5.1	2.6
Transportation and public utilities⁶		5.8	362.2
Railroad transportation ⁶	40	3.0	6.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	7.5	27.8
Trucking and warehousing	42	6.8	121.4
Water transportation	44	6.6	11.5
Transportation by air	45	11.1	105.9
Transportation services	47	2.8	10.6
Communications	48	2.6	39.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.7	39.1
Wholesale and retail trade		5.1	1,190.3
Wholesale trade		5.0	312.1
Wholesale trade—durable goods	50	4.4	161.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2002—
Continued

Industry	SIC code ²	Incidence rate	Number (000)
Wholesale trade—nondurable goods	51	5.9	150.8
Retail trade		5.1	878.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	7.0	66.4
General merchandise stores	53	7.4	155.6
Food stores	54	6.5	162.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	4.9	108.3
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.9	23.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.1	38.0
Eating and drinking places	58	4.5	247.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	3.5	77.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.5	102.6
Depository institutions	60	1.3	23.9
Nondepository institutions	61	.8	5.9
Security and commodity brokers	62	.4	2.9
Insurance carriers	63	1.3	17.1
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	.8	5.7
Real estate	65	3.3	43.7
Services		4.3	1,202.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	6.3	83.3
Personal services	72	2.9	28.0
Business services	73	2.6	141.6
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	4.4	48.2
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.7	15.5
Motion pictures	78	2.2	7.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.0	65.1
Health services	80	6.9	580.6
Legal services	81	.7	6.4
Educational services	82	2.6	35.8
Social services	83	5.2	125.1
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens	84	4.6	3.8
Membership organizations	86	2.4	16.8
Engineering and management services	87	1.4	43.6

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 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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

TABLE 6. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry division and category of illness, 2002

Industry division	Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					
Private industry ²	33.3	5.1	2.5	0.5	25.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	40.7	18.8	3.9	1.6	16.5
Mining ³	17.7	1.5	2.4	.5	13.4
Construction	15.8	3.9	1.5	.9	9.5
Manufacturing	81.7	8.4	2.7	.7	69.8
Durable goods	88.0	9.7	2.9	.8	74.6
Nondurable goods	72.4	6.6	2.4	.6	62.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	32.8	3.8	2.2	.5	26.4
Wholesale and retail trade	16.0	2.5	1.8	.5	11.2
Wholesale trade	15.9	3.3	1.2	.4	10.9
Retail trade	16.1	2.3	—	.5	11.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.6	1.8	1.1	.2	15.5
Services	27.5	6.0	3.5	.4	17.5
Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
Private industry ²	294.5	44.9	22.0	4.7	222.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	6.2	2.8	.6	.2	2.5
Mining ³	1.0	.1	.1	(⁵)	.8
Construction	9.3	2.3	.9	.5	5.6
Manufacturing	131.0	13.5	4.4	1.1	112.1
Durable goods	84.2	9.2	2.8	.8	71.4
Nondurable goods	46.9	4.3	1.6	.4	40.7
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	20.4	2.3	1.4	.3	16.4
Wholesale and retail trade	37.4	6.0	4.2	1.1	26.1
Wholesale trade	9.9	2.1	.8	.3	6.8
Retail trade	27.5	3.9	—	.9	19.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12.8	1.3	.7	.1	10.6
Services	76.4	16.6	9.8	1.2	48.8

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$, 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 (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Fewer than 50 cases.

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

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