

Table 43. Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by industry: United States, selected years 2003-2009

(Data are based on employer records from a sample of business establishments)

Industry	Injuries and illnesses with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction							
	2003	2007	2008	2009	2003	2007	2008	2009
Total private sector ³	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2,301.9	2,036.0	1,900.8	1,667.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁴	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	29.3	26.6	26.0	24.2
Mining ⁵	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	11.2	14.1	16.4	10.7
Utilities.....	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	12.2	11.4	10.6	10.0
Construction.....	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	218.0	197.5	171.6	136.5
Manufacturing.....	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.3	538.0	427.1	372.9	285.6
Wholesale trade.....	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	147.4	139.3	130.9	112.2
Retail trade.....	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	319.6	309.1	283.4	254.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁶	5.4	4.3	3.9	3.5	204.0	179.4	164.3	141.0
Information.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	30.8	29.1	28.0	25.1
Finance and insurance.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	21.3	20.7	18.7	12.3
Real estate and rental and leasing....	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	35.6	29.0	32.1	33.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	36.0	31.8	33.5	34.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	25.1	15.1	12.7	14.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services...	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	96.7	89.2	87.0	74.7
Educational services.....	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	17.9	15.8	16.0	14.5
Health care and social assistance.....	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	337.9	303.7	302.6	304.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation....	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	34.1	31.9	31.9	29.5
Accommodation and food services.....	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	135.2	119.6	116.0	108.5
Other services, except public administration.....	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	51.7	45.7	46.2	43.0

¹Incidence rate calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000, where N = total number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year.

²Because of rounding, components may not add to total number of cases in private sector.

³Totals include data for industries not shown separately. Excludes self-employed, private households, and employees in federal, state, and local government agencies.

⁴Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵Data for Mining 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. For more information, see <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.

⁶Data for railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTES: Starting with 2003 data, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify establishments by industry. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Because of substantial differences between these systems, the data measured by these surveys are not directly comparable. See Appendix II, Industry of employment. See Appendix I, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Data for additional years are available. See Appendix III.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Workplace injuries and illnesses, 2003-2009 editions. Summary News Release. 2004-2010. Available from: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>. See Appendix I, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII).

Health, United States 2010, web update