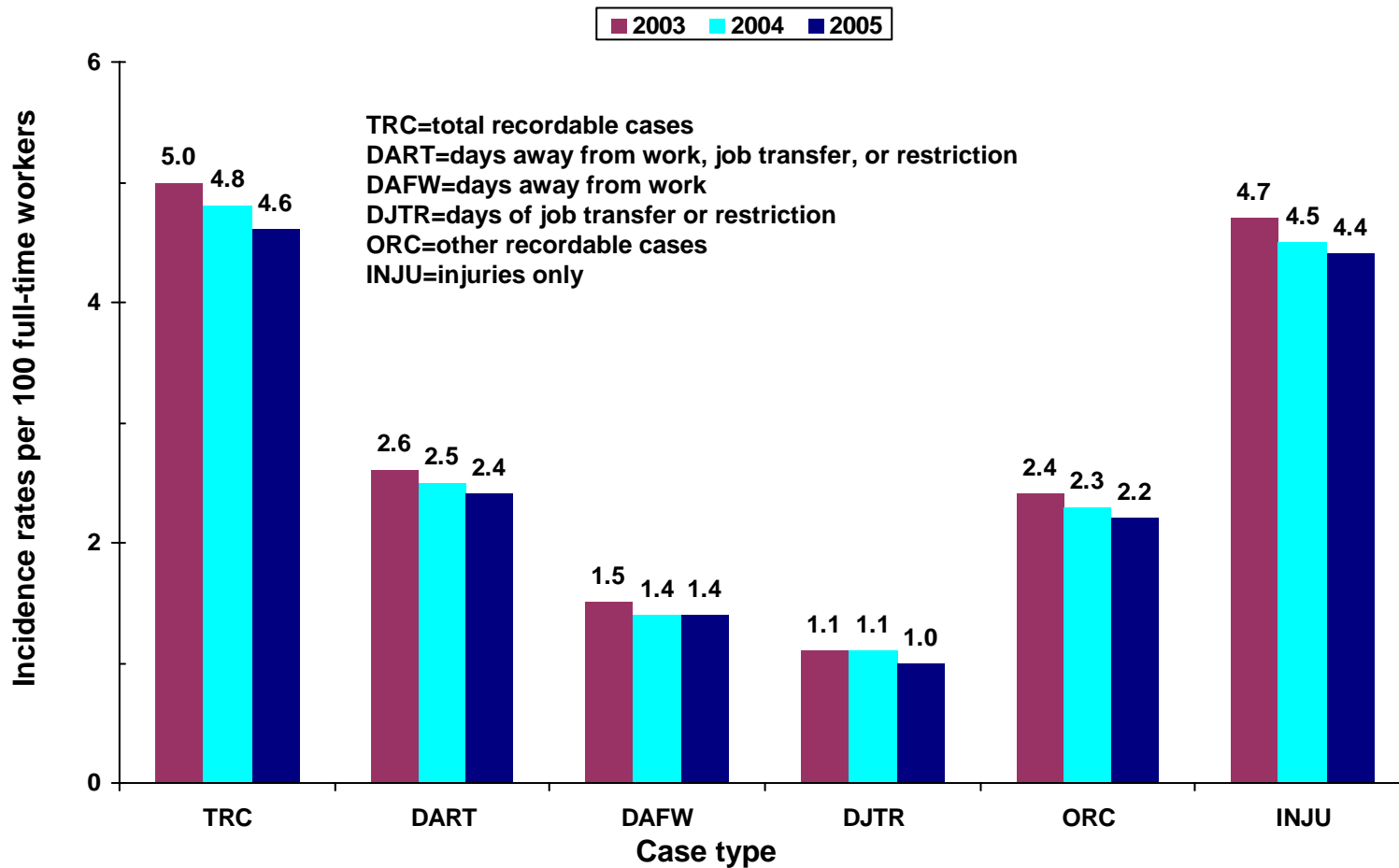


2005 SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES

SUMMARY ESTIMATES CHARTS PACKAGE

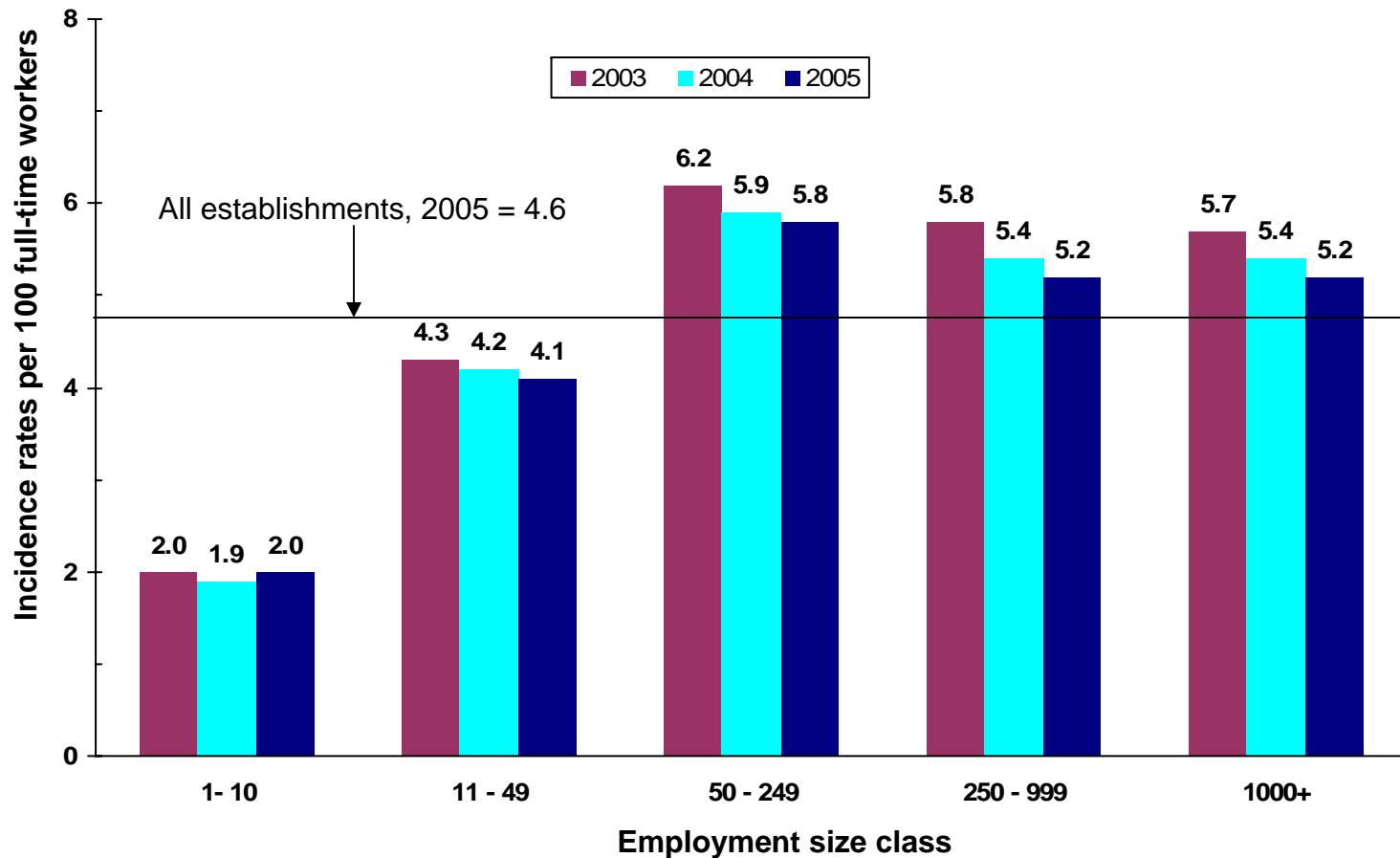
October 19, 2006

Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, private industry, 2003-2005



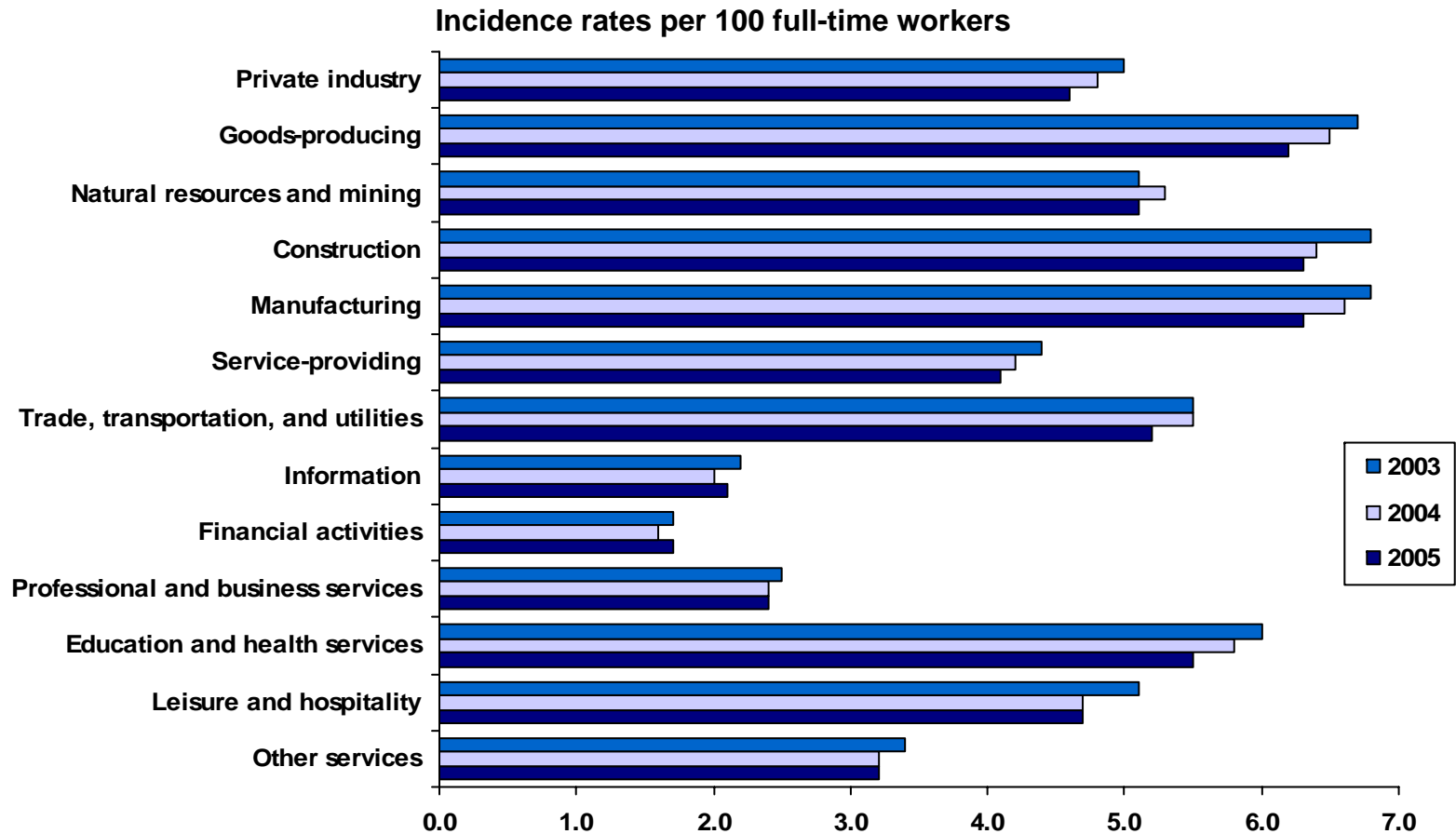
Incidence rates for private industry were lower in 2005 with the exception of days away from work (DAFW) cases where the incidence rate remained unchanged (1.4 cases per 100 full-time workers).

Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by employment size class, private industry, 2003-2005



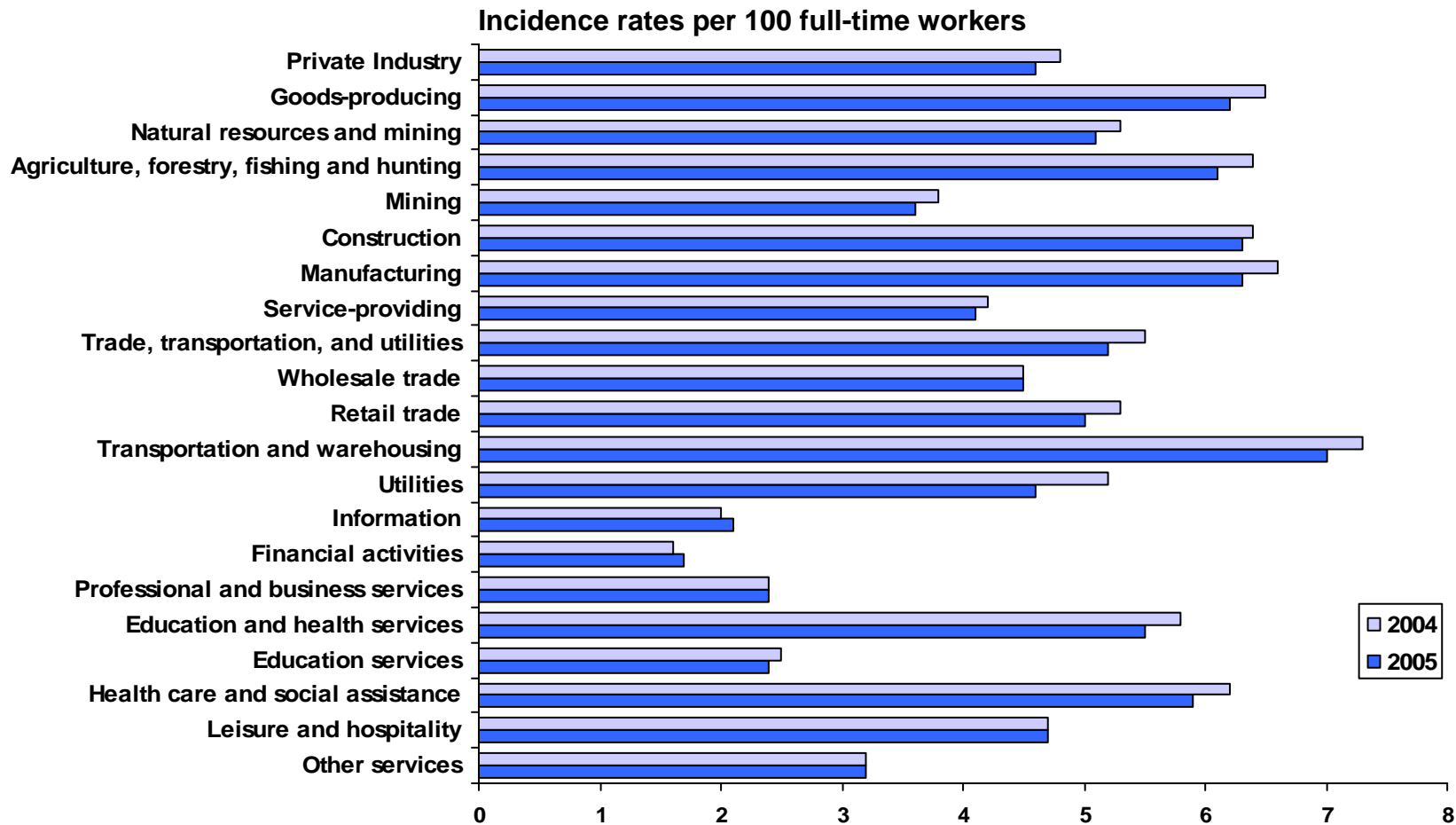
Nationwide, injury and illness rates in 2005 generally were higher for mid-size establishments employing 50 to 249 workers than for smaller or larger establishments, although this pattern did not hold for all industries. Establishments employing 10 or fewer workers had the lowest rates in 2005 compared to other size establishments.

Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by major industries, 2003-2005



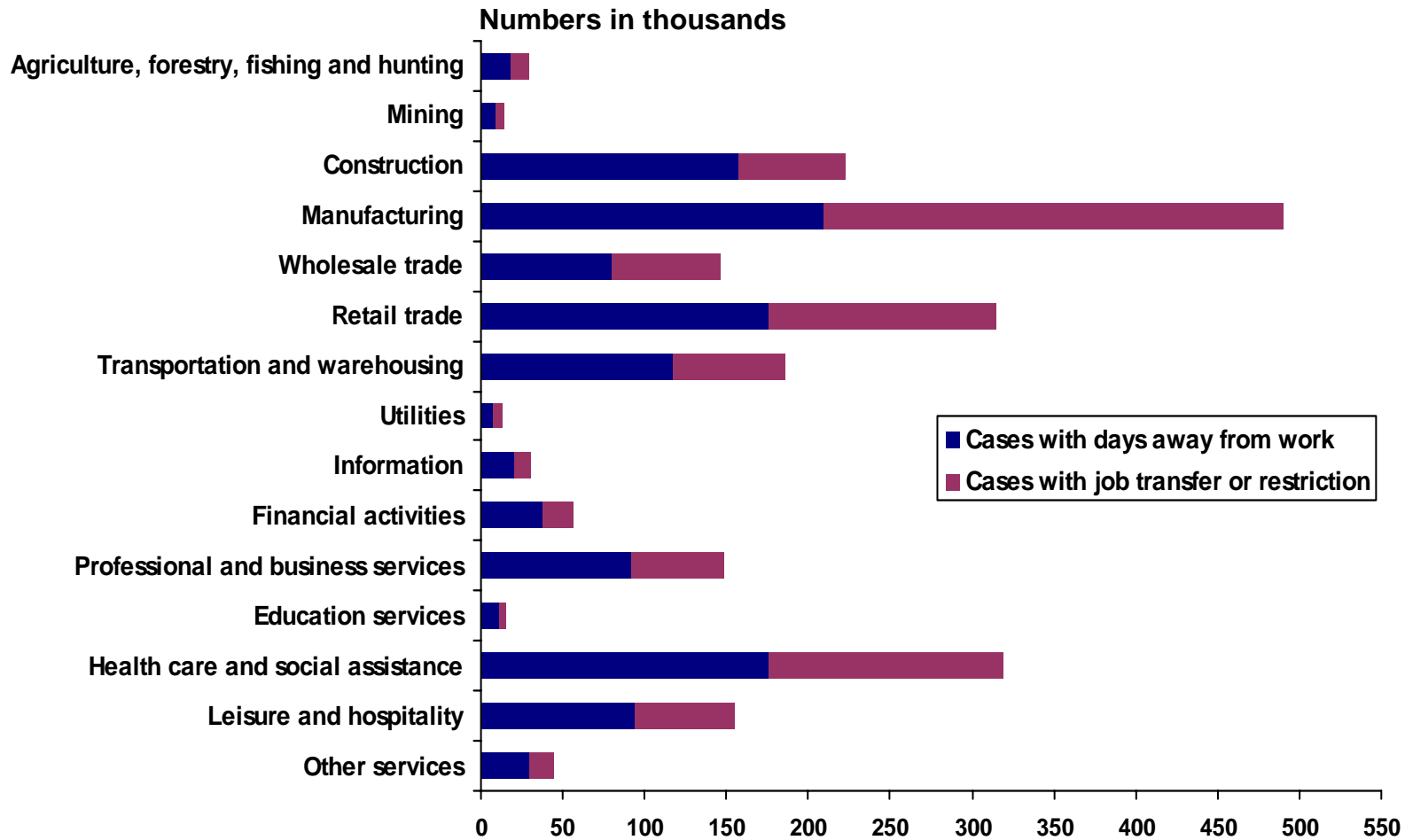
Injury and illness incidence rates declined significantly in 2005 for manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and education and health services major industry sectors. No major industry sector experienced a significant increase in the rate of total recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2005.

Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by selected industries, 2004-2005



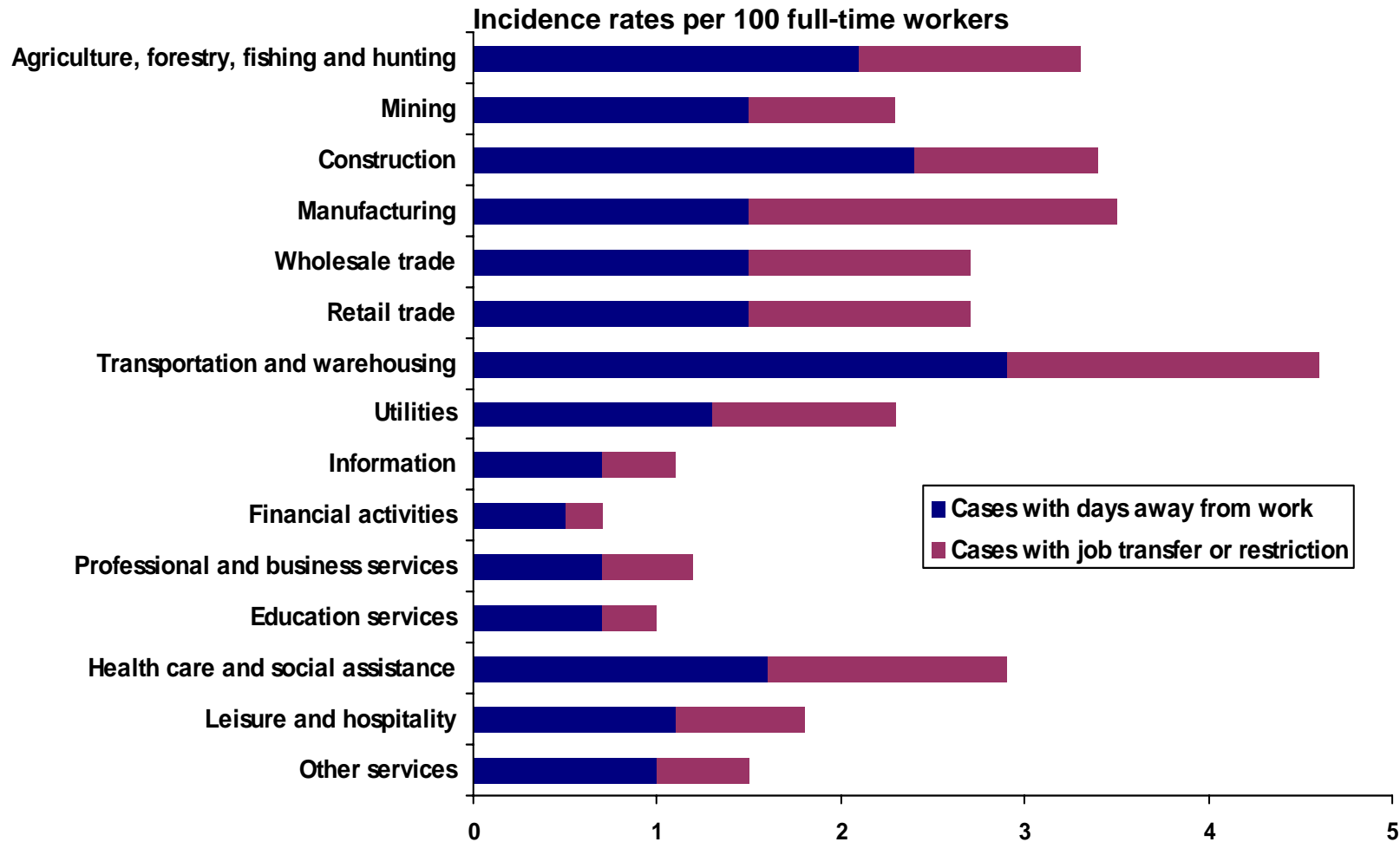
Incidence rates for injuries and illnesses ranged from 1.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in financial activities to 7.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing.

Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and selected industry sector, 2005



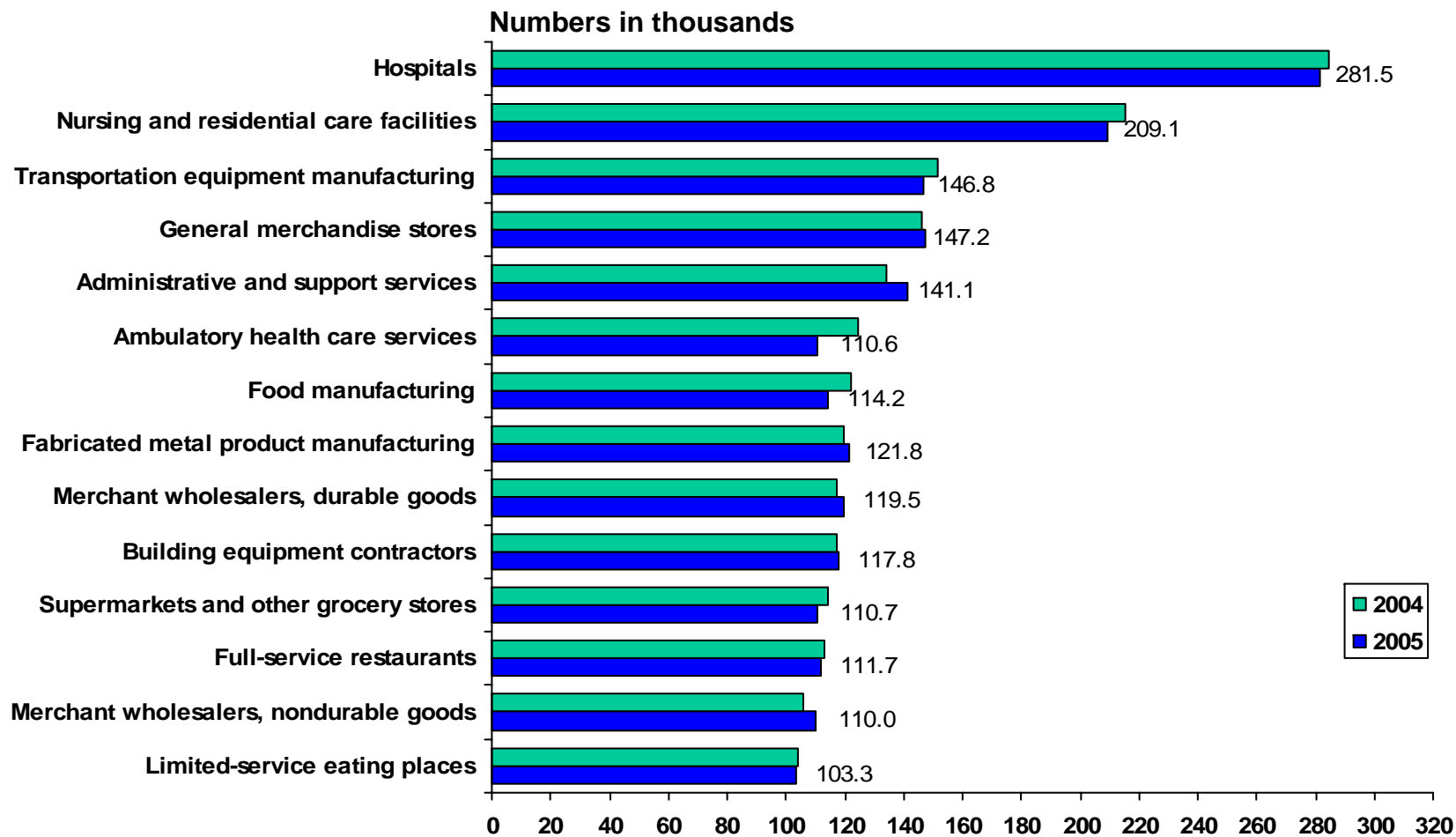
Among industry sectors, only manufacturing had more cases with job transfer or restriction than cases with days away from work in 2005. This was also the case for manufacturing in 2003 and 2004.

Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and selected industry sector, 2005



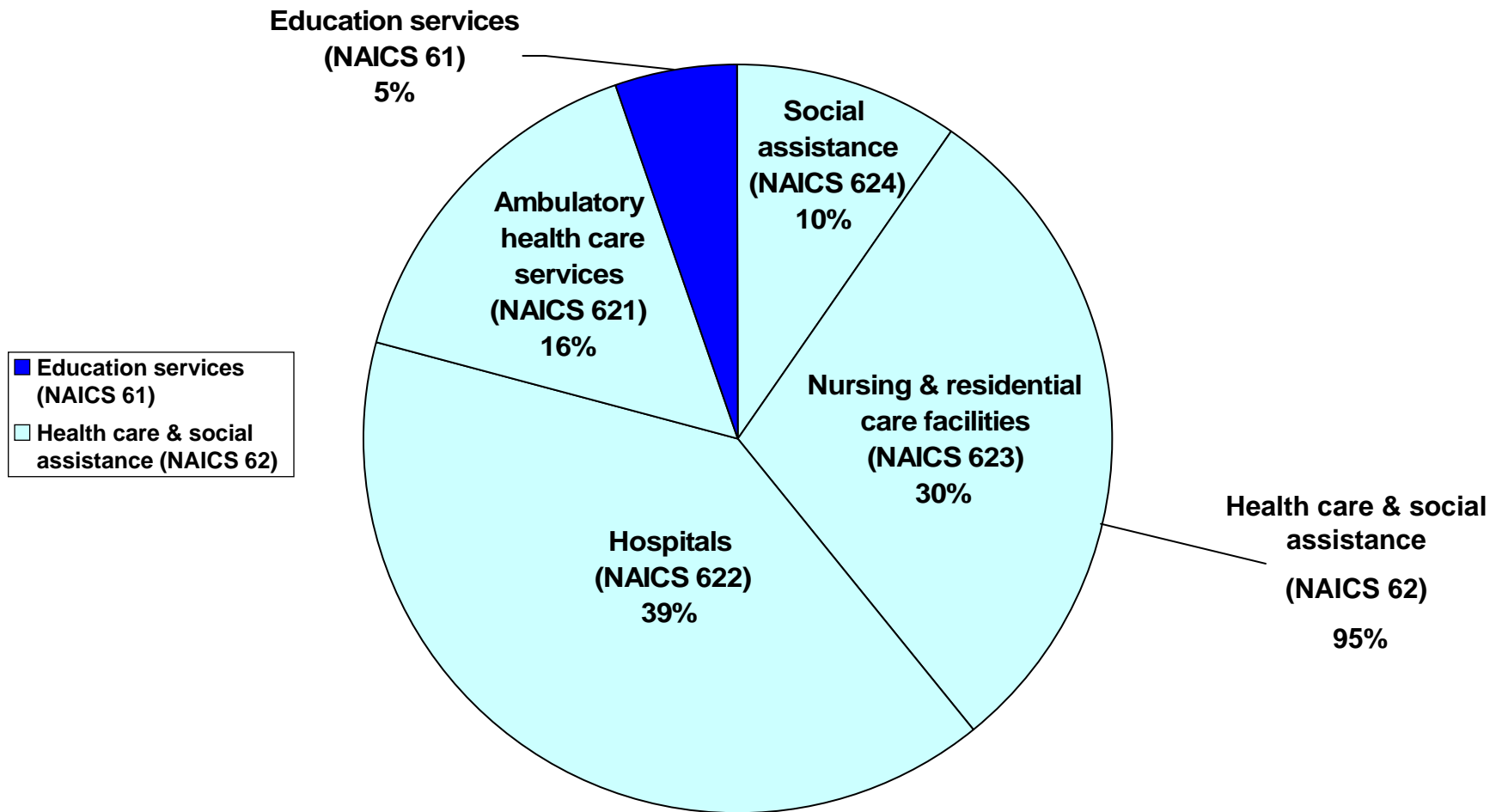
Although the rate for days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) in transportation and warehousing fell by 0.3 cases to 4.6 cases per full-time workers in 2005, this industry accounted for the highest DART rate among industry sectors. Financial activities had the lowest DART rate in 2005.

Industries with at least 100,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, 2004 and 2005



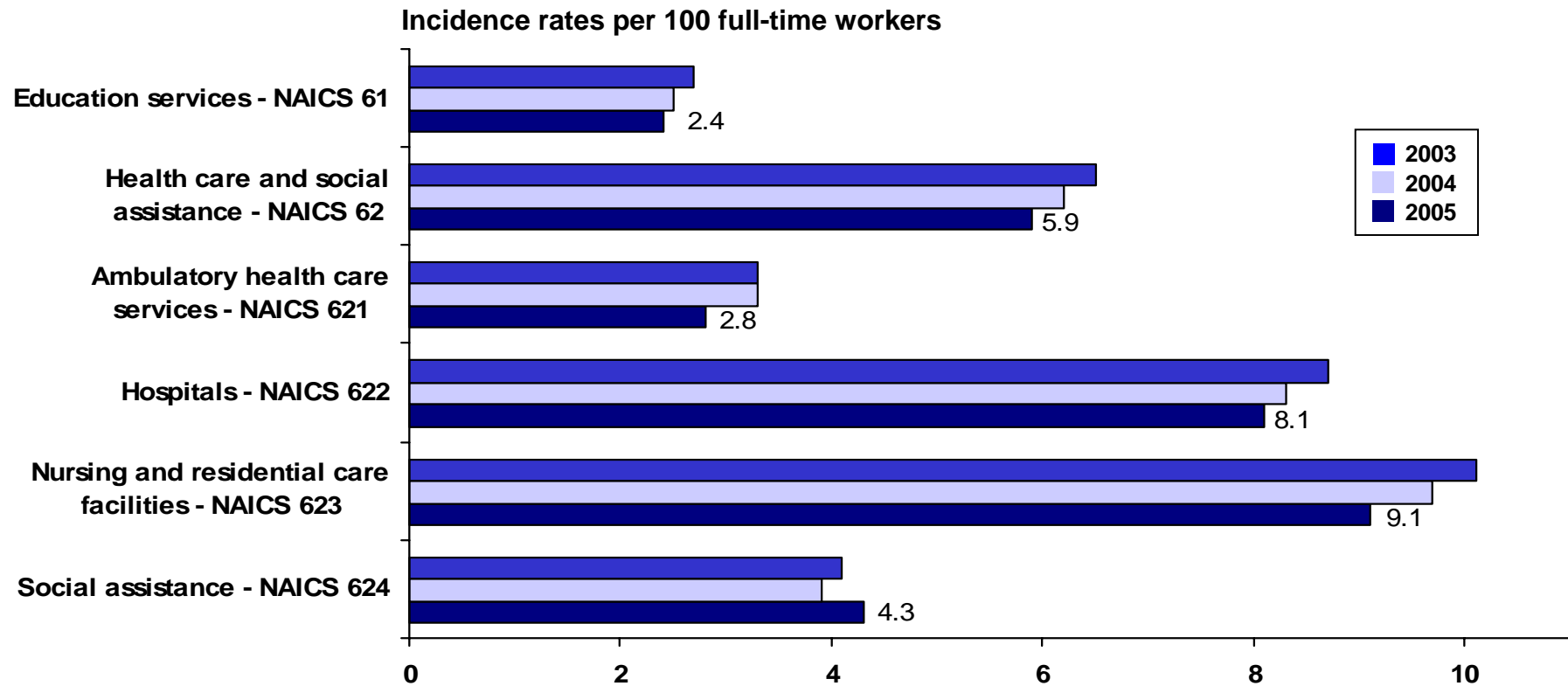
Fourteen industries, each having at least 100,000 injuries and illnesses, accounted for 1.9 million injuries and illnesses, or 46 percent of the 4.2 million total cases in 2005. These same fourteen industries each had greater than 100,000 injuries and illnesses in 2003 and 2004.

Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, education and health services industries, 2005



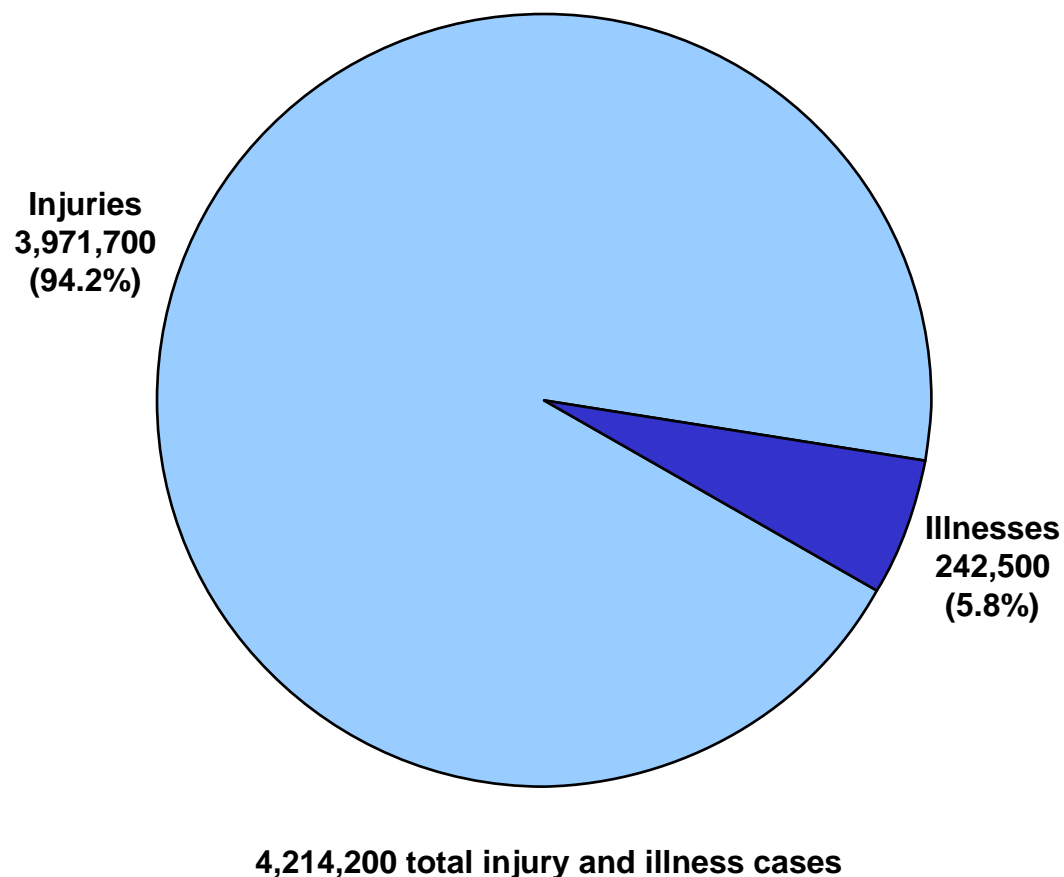
The health care and social assistance sector accounted for nearly 95 percent of all injury and illness cases within education and health services in 2005. Hospitals alone accounted for nearly 40 percent of all reported cases in this major industry sector in 2005, reporting more cases (281,500) than any other industry.

Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates, education and health services industries, 2003-2005



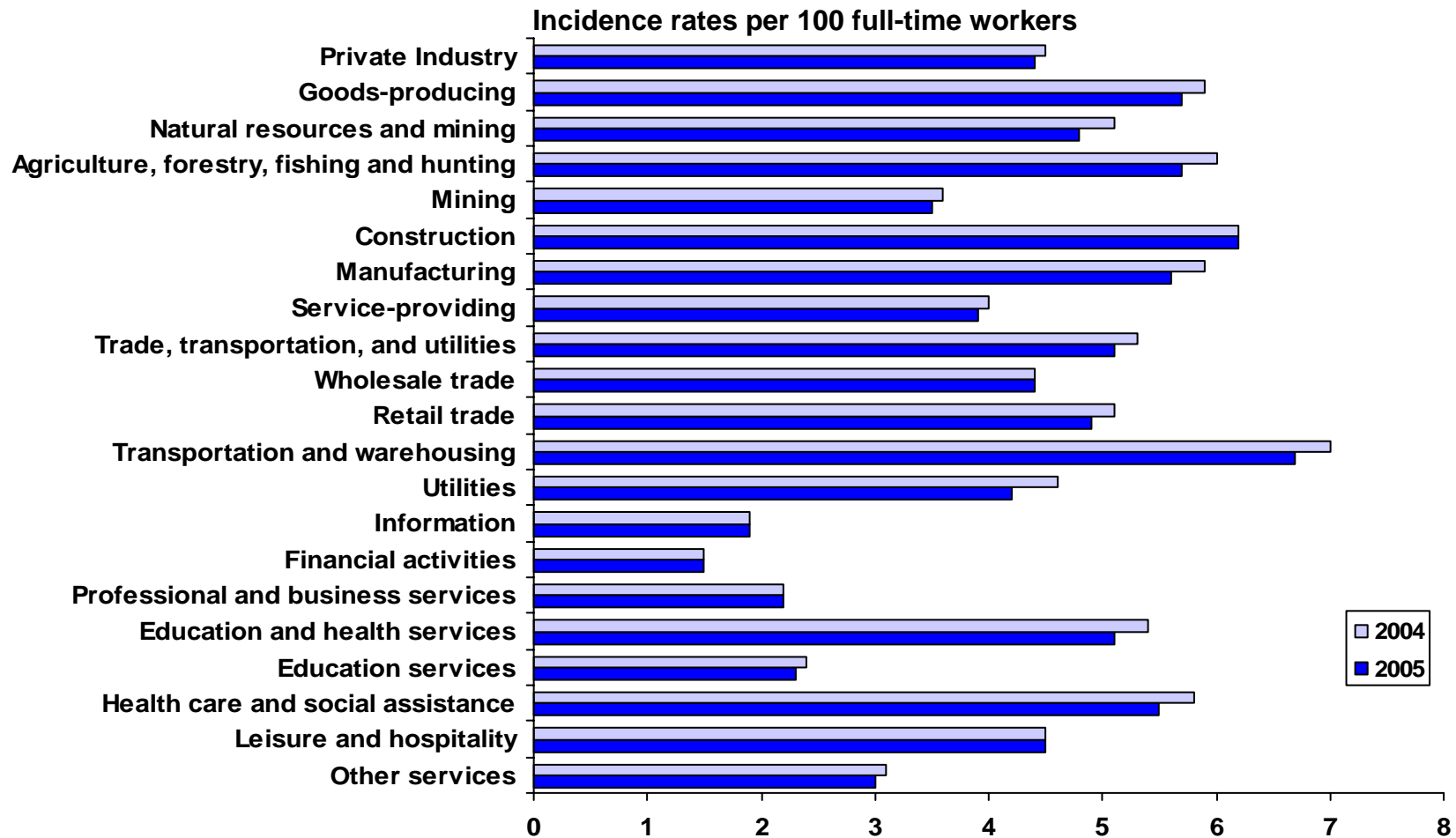
Within the education and health services major industry sector, the rate of injuries and illnesses for health care and social assistance was more than two times higher than the rate for education services in 2005. Of the four 3-digit NAICS industries within health care and social assistance three were among the fourteen industries reporting 100,000 or more cases for the past three years.

Total nonfatal cases in private industry, injuries versus illnesses, 2005



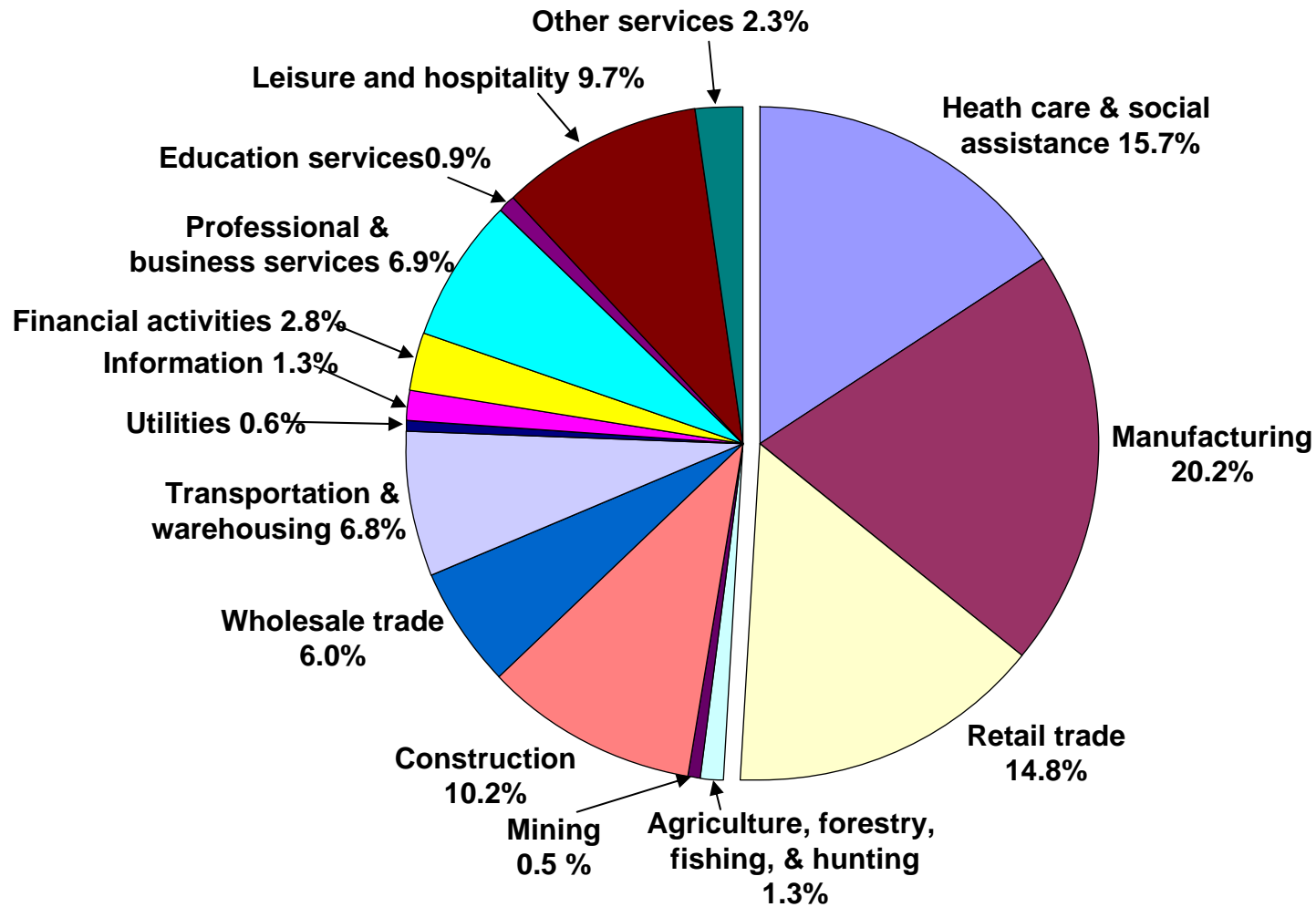
Of the more than 4.2 million nonfatal injuries and illnesses reported in 2005, nearly 4.0 million or 94.2 percent were injuries. The remainder of these private industry cases (242,500) were occupational illnesses. This distribution of injuries versus illnesses is unchanged from 2004.

Total recordable nonfatal occupational injury incidence rates by selected industries, 2004-2005



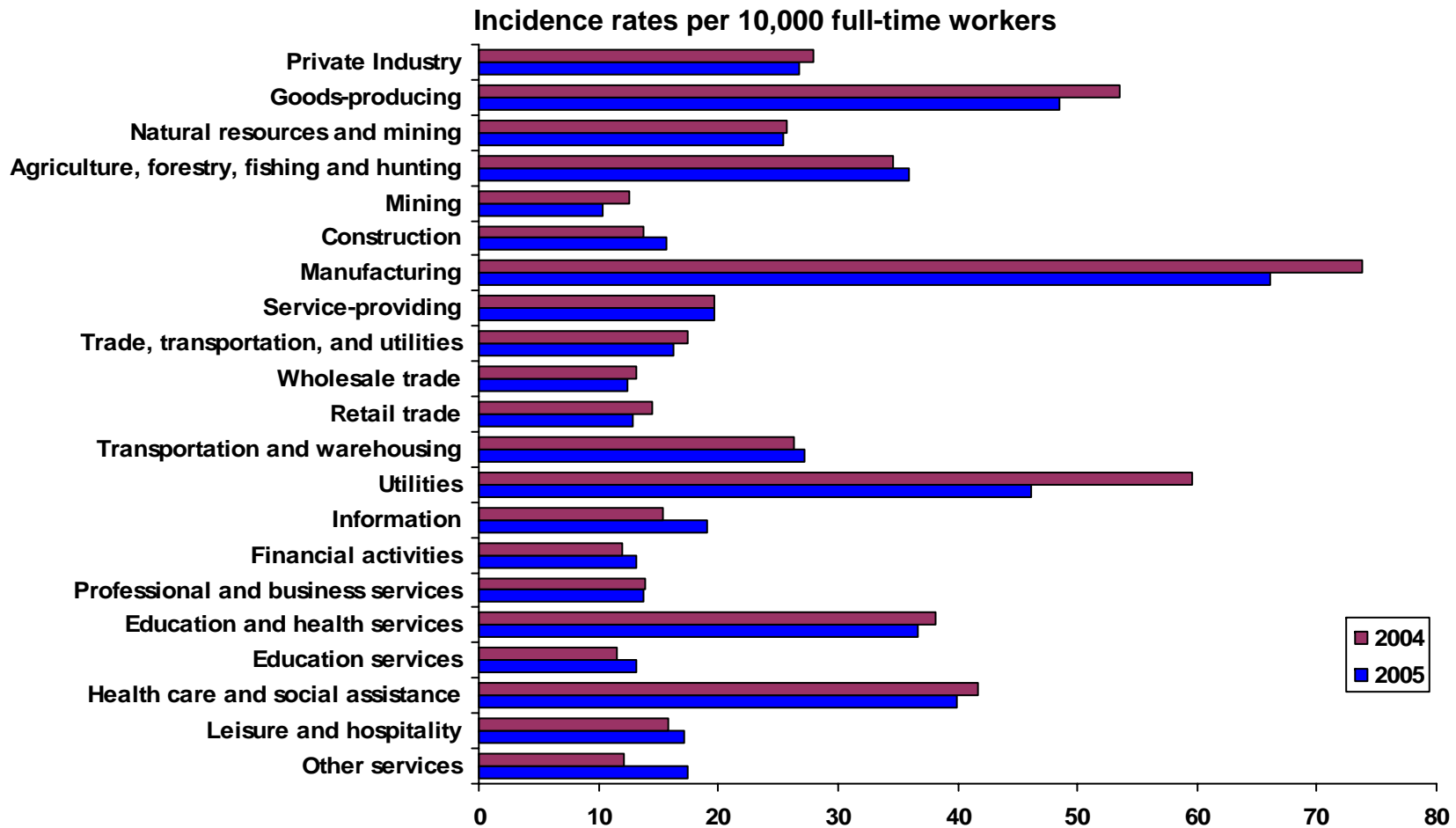
Nationwide, the incidence rate for injuries in 2005 declined by 0.1 case to 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. Among industry sectors, incidence rates for injuries ranged from 1.5 cases per 100 full-time workers in financial activities to 6.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing.

Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industry sector, 2005



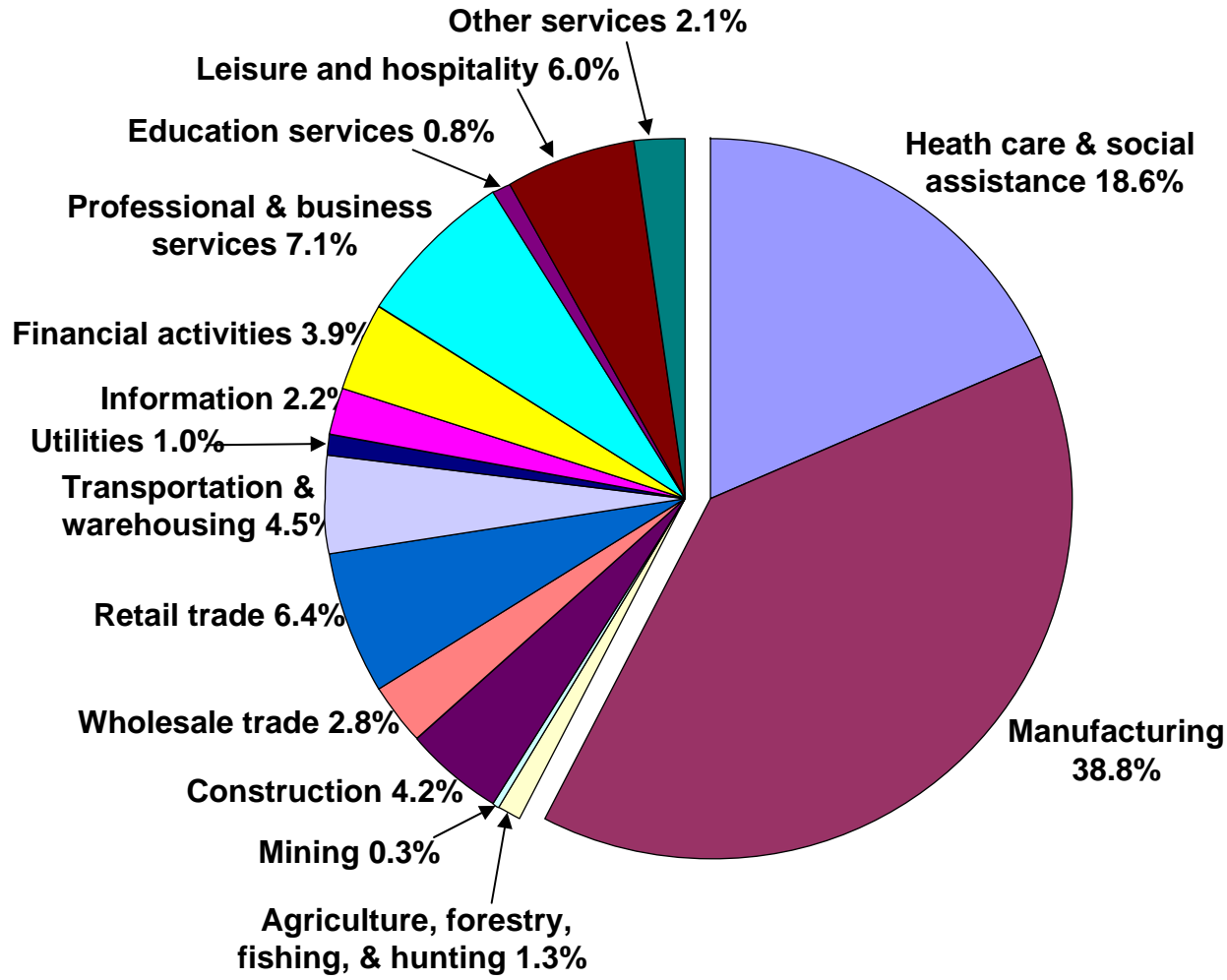
Manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade combined accounted for 51 percent of all reported occupational injuries for private industry in 2005.

Total recordable nonfatal occupational illness incidence rates by selected industries, 2004-2005



Manufacturing had the highest incidence rate for illnesses of 66.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2005.

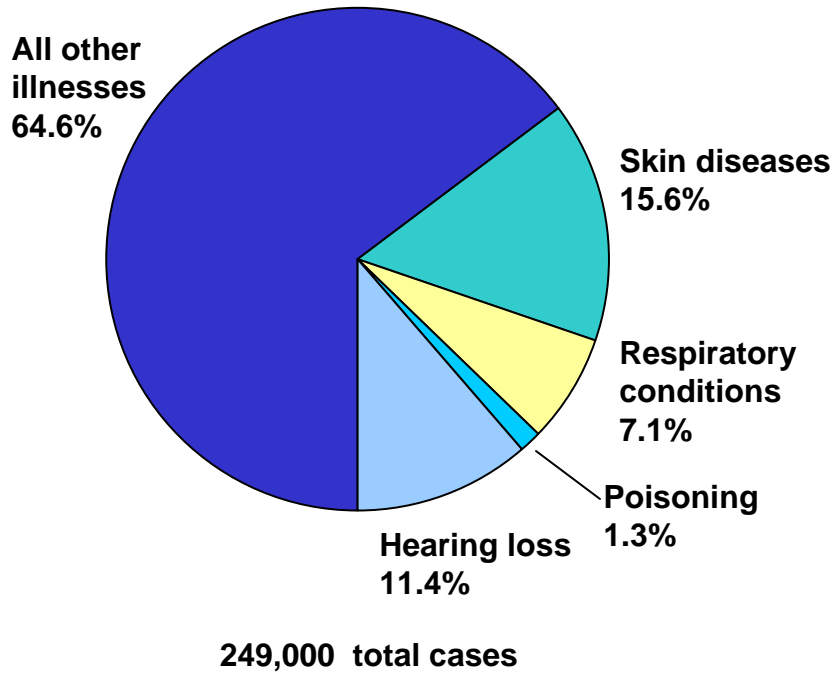
Percent of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industry sector, 2005



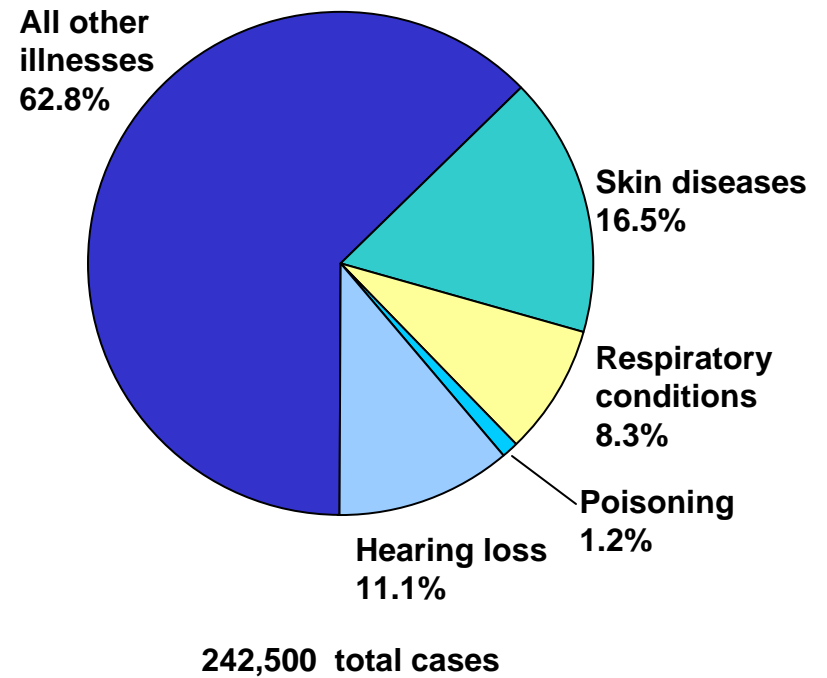
Manufacturing and health care and social assistance combined accounted for more than 57 percent of all reported occupational illnesses for private industry in 2005.

Percent of nonfatal occupational illnesses, 2004 and 2005

Nonfatal illness cases by category of illness, private industry, 2004



Nonfatal illness cases by category of illness, private industry, 2005



Among the categories of illness cases, only the number of 'All other illnesses' changed significantly in 2005—declining by 5 percent.