

TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011<sup>2</sup>

Industry <sup>3</sup>	NAICS code <sup>4</sup>	Total cases	Source of injury or illness <sup>5</sup>					
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces
<b>State government</b> <sup>7,8</sup> .....		73,790	700	4,270	2,970	1,520	2,370	13,040
<b>Goods producing</b> <sup>7</sup> .....		1,110	–	70	–	40	120	170
<b>Construction</b> .....		1,090	–	70	–	40	120	170
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	1,090	–	70	–	40	120	170
<b>Service providing</b> .....		72,680	690	4,200	2,960	1,480	2,260	12,870
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		30,110	390	1,500	1,670	670	690	5,290
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	9,500	160	810	690	410	410	2,410
Educational services .....	611	9,500	160	810	690	410	410	2,410
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	6113	7,540	120	670	540	300	370	1,850
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	20,610	230	700	980	260	270	2,880
Hospitals .....	622	11,230	130	330	430	200	150	1,240
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	7,830	90	300	460	50	90	1,220

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011<sup>2</sup> — Continued

Industry <sup>3</sup>	Source of injury or illness <sup>5</sup>						All other sources <sup>6</sup>
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person--injured or ill worker		Person--other than injured or ill worker		
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	
<b>State government</b> <sup>7,8</sup> .....	1,280	6,610	11,050	10,250	21,030	9,690	8,640
<b>Goods producing</b> <sup>7</sup> .....	80	180	170	170	—	—	260
<b>Construction</b> .....	80	170	170	170	—	—	250
<b>Construction</b> .....	80	170	170	170	—	—	250
<b>Service providing</b> .....	1,200	6,430	10,880	10,080	21,020	9,680	8,380
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	650	1,630	3,800	3,570	10,720	9,040	2,950
<b>Educational services</b> .....	410	600	1,800	1,760	390	150	1,290
Educational services .....	410	600	1,800	1,760	390	150	1,290
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	340	460	1,510	1,480	260	140	1,050
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	240	1,040	2,000	1,810	10,320	8,880	1,660
Hospitals .....	100	300	1,110	940	6,270	5,920	960
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	140	350	700	680	3,910	2,850	490

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011<sup>2</sup> — Continued

Industry <sup>3</sup>	NAICS code <sup>4</sup>	Total cases	Source of injury or illness <sup>5</sup>					Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	
<b>Public administration</b> .....		37,270	150	2,330	1,220	620	980	6,940
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	37,270	150	2,330	1,220	620	980	6,940

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

Industry <sup>3</sup>	Source of injury or illness <sup>5</sup>						All other sources <sup>6</sup>
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person--injured or ill worker		Person--other than injured or ill worker		
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	
<b>Public administration .....</b>	400	3,220	6,230	5,680	10,200	650	4,860
<b>Public administration .....</b>	400	3,220	6,230	5,680	10,200	650	4,860

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Incorrect national-level estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were published for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for reference year 2011. This table includes corrected estimates. For additional information see: [https://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif\\_errata\\_1014.htm](https://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm).

<sup>3</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007.

<sup>5</sup> Data shown in columns correspond to the following Source codes: Chemicals and chemical products = 1; Containers = 21; Furniture and fixtures = 22; Machinery = 3; Parts and materials = 4; Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces = 66; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 8; Person--injured or ill worker = 56; Worker motion or position = 562; Person--other than injured or ill worker = 57; Health care patient = 574; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>6</sup> Includes nonclassifiable responses.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.