

TABLE S5. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected natures of injury or illness, state government, 2012³

Industry ⁴	NAICS code ⁵	State government	Nature of injury or illness ⁶							
			Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns
					Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures			
State government [66,930 cases] ⁸		167.6	67.0	7.7	7.0	5.3	1.7	17.3	0.7	0.2
Goods producing ⁸		173.2	70.5	5.6	10.3	8.5	–	17.4	–	–
Construction		175.9	71.3	5.5	10.7	8.8	–	18.0	–	–
Construction	23	175.9	71.3	5.5	10.7	8.8	–	18.0	–	–
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	176.7	71.6	5.5	10.8	8.8	–	18.1	–	–
Service providing		167.5	67.0	7.8	6.9	5.2	1.7	17.3	.7	.2
Education and health services		144.1	59.7	6.0	5.0	3.8	1.2	19.6	.8	.1
Educational services	61	60.8	25.3	4.7	3.6	3.0	.6	7.9	.4	.1
Educational services	611	60.8	25.3	4.7	3.6	3.0	.6	7.9	.4	.1
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	59.9	25.9	4.9	3.5	2.8	.7	8.6	.3	–
Health care and social assistance	62	366.5	151.7	9.5	8.8	6.0	2.8	51.1	1.9	–
Hospitals	622	352.7	135.9	10.1	6.0	4.4	1.6	49.8	.7	–
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	667.9	305.9	15.0	23.3	14.5	8.8	87.3	3.8	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S5. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected natures of injury or illness, state government, 2012³ — Continued

Industry ⁴	Nature of injury or illness ⁶							Soreness, pain	All other natures ⁷
	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders					
				Total	With fractures and other injuries	With sprains and other injuries			
State government [66,930 cases] ⁸	0.1	0.9	0.2	8.1	1.0	4.0	29.9	28.5	
Goods producing ⁸	—	—	—	7.4	6.2	—	35.3	25.2	
Construction	—	—	—	7.6	6.4	—	35.7	25.4	
Construction	—	—	—	7.6	6.4	—	35.7	25.4	
Heavy and civil engineering construction	—	—	—	7.7	6.5	—	35.8	25.6	
Service providing1	.9	.2	8.2	.9	4.1	29.8	28.6	
Education and health services	—	.5	.2	5.9	.5	2.7	25.2	20.9	
Educational services	—	.4	.1	2.2	.2	1.1	6.6	9.4	
Educational services	—	.4	.1	2.2	.2	1.1	6.6	9.4	
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	—	.4	—	2.1	.3	1.0	5.3	8.8	
Health care and social assistance	—	.7	.5	16.0	1.0	6.9	74.6	51.6	
Hospitals	—	.9	—	16.1	.5	7.5	72.7	60.3	
Nursing and residential care facilities	—	—	1.8	17.3	—	12.7	138.9	74.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S5. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected natures of injury or illness, state government, 2012³ — Continued

Industry ⁴	NAICS code ⁵	State government	Nature of injury or illness ⁶							
			Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns
					Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures			
Public administration		177.8	66.4	9.8	7.8	5.5	2.3	12.6	0.4	0.2
Public administration	92	177.8	66.4	9.8	7.8	5.5	2.3	12.6	.4	.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	285.9	110.7	14.2	12.6	9.7	2.9	21.8	.4	.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	285.9	110.7	14.2	12.6	9.7	2.9	21.8	.4	.3
Correctional institutions	92214	381.7	162.8	15.9	17.2	13.1	4.2	34.2	.7	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S5. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected natures of injury or illness, state government, 2012³ — Continued

Industry ⁴	Nature of injury or illness ⁶							All other natures ⁷
	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Soreness, pain	
				Total	With fractures and other injuries	With sprains and other injuries		
Public administration	0.1	1.3	0.2	9.5	1.2	4.6	33.7	35.9
Public administration1	1.3	.2	9.5	1.2	4.6	33.7	35.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	—	1.9	.3	16.0	1.9	8.7	55.8	51.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	—	1.9	.3	16.0	1.9	8.7	55.8	51.6
Correctional institutions	—	2.0	—	17.1	.9	10.5	62.2	68.9

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where
N = number of injuries and 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 Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

³ Incorrect national-level estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were published for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for reference year 2012. This table includes corrected estimates. For additional information see: https://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm.

⁴ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

⁵ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007.

⁶ Data shown in columns correspond to the following Nature codes: Sprains, strains, tears = 123; Fractures = 111; Cuts, lacerations, punctures, Total = 132-133; Cuts, lacerations = 132; Punctures = 133; Bruises, contusions = 143; Heat burns = 152; Chemical burns = 151; Amputations = 1311; Carpal tunnel syndrome = 2241; Tendonitis (other or unspecified) = 2735; Multiple traumatic injuries and illnesses, Total = 18; With fractures and other injuries = 183; With sprains and other injuries = 182; Soreness, pain = 1972; All other natures = 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.

⁷ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁸ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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.