

TABLE S113. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected natures of injury or illness², state government, 2012³

Industry ⁴	NAICS code ⁵	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ²								
			Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
					Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
State government ^{7,8}		66,930	40.0	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.0	10.3	0.4	0.1	(⁹)
Goods producing ⁷		1,270	40.9	3.1	6.3	4.7	–	10.2	–	–	–
Construction		1,250	40.0	3.2	6.4	4.8	–	10.4	–	–	–
Construction	23	1,250	40.0	3.2	6.4	4.8	–	10.4	–	–	–
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1,250	40.0	3.2	6.4	4.8	–	10.4	–	–	–
Service providing		65,660	40.0	4.6	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.3	.4	.1	(⁹)
Education and health services		29,270	41.5	4.2	3.5	2.6	.9	13.6	.5	.1	–
Educational services	61	8,980	41.6	7.7	6.0	4.9	1.0	12.9	.6	.2	–
Educational services	611	8,980	41.6	7.7	6.0	4.9	1.0	12.9	.6	.2	–
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	7,390	43.2	8.1	5.8	4.6	1.2	14.3	.5	–	–
Health care and social assistance	62	20,290	41.4	2.6	2.4	1.6	.8	13.9	.5	–	–
Hospitals	622	10,460	38.5	2.9	1.7	1.2	.5	14.1	.2	–	–
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	8,350	45.7	2.3	3.5	2.2	1.3	13.1	.6	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S113. **Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected natures of injury or illness², state government, 2012³ — Continued**

Industry ⁴	Nature of injury or illness ²						All other natures ⁶
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Soreness, pain	
			Total	With fractures and other injuries	With sprains and other injuries		
State government^{7,8}	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.6	2.4	17.8	17.0
Goods producing⁷	—	—	3.9	3.9	—	20.5	14.2
Construction	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	20.0	14.4
Construction	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	20.0	14.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	20.0	14.4
Service providing .....	.5	.1	4.9	.5	2.4	17.8	17.1
Education and health services .....	.3	.2	4.1	.3	1.8	17.5	14.5
Educational services .....	.6	.2	3.6	.4	1.8	10.9	15.5
Educational services .....	.6	.2	3.6	.4	1.8	10.9	15.5
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	.7	—	3.4	.4	1.6	8.8	14.6
Health care and social assistance .....	.2	.1	4.3	.3	1.9	20.4	14.1
Hospitals .....	.3	—	4.6	.2	2.1	20.7	17.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	—	.2	2.6	—	1.9	20.8	11.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S113. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected natures of injury or illness², state government, 2012³ — Continued

Industry ⁴	NAICS code ⁵	Total cases	Nature of injury or illness ²								
			Sprains, strains, tears	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises, contusions	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
					Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Public administration		31,150	37.3	5.5	4.4	3.1	1.3	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Public administration	92	31,150	37.3	5.5	4.4	3.1	1.3	7.1	.2	.1	.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	20,400	38.7	5.0	4.4	3.4	1.0	7.6	.1	.1	—
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	20,400	38.7	5.0	4.4	3.4	1.0	7.6	.1	.1	—
Correctional institutions	92214	15,420	42.7	4.2	4.5	3.4	1.1	8.9	.2	.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S113. **Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected natures of injury or illness², state government, 2012³ — Continued**

Industry ⁴	Nature of injury or illness ²						All other natures ⁶
	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders			Soreness, pain	
			Total	With fractures and other injuries	With sprains and other injuries		
Public administration	0.7	0.1	5.3	0.7	2.6	19.0	20.2
Public administration .....	.7	.1	5.3	.7	2.6	19.0	20.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	.7	.1	5.6	.6	3.0	19.5	18.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	.7	.1	5.6	.6	3.0	19.5	18.1
Correctional institutions .....	.5	—	4.5	.3	2.8	16.3	18.0

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

² 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.

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 Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

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.