TABLE S7. Incidence rates 1 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 2 per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011 3

			Source of injury or illness ⁶						
Industry ⁴	NAICS code ⁵	State government	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials		
State government [73,790 cases] ⁸		186.4	1.8	10.8	7.5	3.8	6.0		
Goods producing ⁸		154.5	-	9.8	-	5.3	16.1		
Construction		158.2	-	10.2	-	5.5	16.7		
Construction	23	158.2	_	10.2	_	5.5	16.7		
Service providing		187.0	1.8	10.8	7.6	3.8	5.8		
Education and health services		154.6	2.0	7.7	8.6	3.4	3.5		
Educational services	61	68.6	1.2	5.8	5.0	2.9	3.0		
Educational services	611 6113	68.6 65.5	1.2 1.0	5.8 5.8	5.0 4.7	2.9 2.6	3.0 3.2		
Health care and social assistance	62	365.7	4.1	12.4	17.4	4.7	4.8		
Hospitals	622	360.2	4.1	10.6	13.8	6.4	4.8		
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	592.3	7.1	22.7	35.0	3.7	7.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011³ — Continued

	Source of injury or illness ⁶									
Industry ⁴	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Personinjured or ill worker		Personother than injured or ill worker				
				Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	All other sources ⁷		
State government [73,790 cases] ⁸	32.9	3.2	16.7	27.9	25.9	53.1	24.5	21.8		
Goods producing ⁸	23.3	10.5	25.0	24.0	24.0	-	_	36.2		
Construction	24.2	10.9	24.6	24.9	24.9	-	_	36.7		
Construction	24.2	10.9	24.6	24.9	24.9	-	_	36.7		
Service providing	33.1	3.1	16.5	28.0	25.9	54.1	24.9	21.6		
Education and health services	27.2	3.3	8.4	19.5	18.3	55.0	46.4	15.2		
Educational services	17.4	2.9	4.3	13.0	12.7	2.8	1.1	9.3		
Educational services Colleges, universities, and professional schools	17.4 16.0	2.9 2.9	4.3 4.0	13.0 13.1	12.7 12.8	2.8 2.3	1.1 1.2	9.3 9.1		
Health care and social assistance	51.1	4.3	18.4	35.4	32.2	183.1	157.6	29.5		
Hospitals	39.7	3.2	9.8	35.5	30.3	201.2	189.9	30.9		
Nursing and residential care facilities	92.1	10.4	26.8	53.1	51.5	295.8	215.3	37.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S7. Incidence rates 1 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 2 per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011 3 — Continued

Industry ⁴	NAICS code ⁵	State government	Source of injury or illness ⁶						
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials		
Public administration		207.4	0.8	12.9	6.8	3.5	5.5		
Public administration	92	207.4	.8	12.9	6.8	3.5	5.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2011³ — Continued

Industry ⁴	Source of injury or illness ⁶									
	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Personinjured or ill worker		Personother than injured or ill worker		All		
				Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	other sources ⁷		
Public administration	38.6	2.2	17.9	34.7	31.6	56.8	3.6	27.0		
Public administration	38.6	2.2	17.9	34.7	31.6	56.8	3.6	27.0		

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)

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.

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 2011. 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 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.

⁷ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁸ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.