TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2014

			Source of injury or illness ⁴						
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	
State government ^{6,7}		67,400	660	2,830	2,360	1,320	1,750	12,390	
Service providing		65,520	650	2,740	2,350	1,230	1,560	12,120	
Education and health services		27,820	250	1,530	1,190	690	580	5,440	
Educational services	61	8,380	100	870	540	320	360	2,420	
Educational services Colleges, universities, and professional schools	611 6113	8,380 6,740	100 80	870 780	540 380	320 280	360 320	2,420 1,840	
Health care and social assistance	62	19,450	150	660	650	360	230	3,030	
Hospitals	622	10,590	140	380	370	270	70	1,280	
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7,400	-	220	250	70	140	1,170	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by industry and selected sources of	
injury or illness, state government, 2014 — Continued	

	Source of injury or illness ⁴							
			Personinjured or ill worker		Personother than injured or ill worker			
Industry ²	Handtools	Vehicles	Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	All other sources ⁵	
State government ^{6,7}	1,250	6,190	10,590	9,950	15,790	8,220	12,010	
Service providing	1,110	5,720	10,230	9,610	15,790	8,220	11,770	
Education and health services	490	1,290	3,280	3,090	10,430	8,020	2,520	
Educational services	380	440	1,490	1,450	370	100	970	
Educational services Colleges, universities, and professional schools	380 340	440 380	1,490 1,210	1,450 1,180	370 260	100 100	970 760	
Health care and social assistance	110	850	1,790	1,640	10,060	7,930	1,550	
Hospitals	50	340	1,000	930	5,730	5,250	940	
Nursing and residential care facilities	60	160	660	590	4,090	2,540	520	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2014 — Continued

			Source of injury or illness ⁴					
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces
Public administration		33,240	250	1,070	1,090	470	670	6,030
Public administration	92	33,240	250	1,070	1,090	470	670	6,030
Justice, public order, and safety activities Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection Correctional institutions	922 9221 92212 92214	19,300 19,300 3,040 14,950	160 160 70 70	700 700 80 580	710 710 60 580	100 100 - 90	220 220 50 160	3,810 3,810 310 3,150

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and selected sources of injury or illness, state government, 2014 — Continued

	Source of injury or illness ⁴							
Industry ²	Handtools	Vehicles	Personinjured or ill worker		Personother than injured or ill worker			
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	All other sources ⁵	
Public administration	410	2,810	6,280	5,870	5,300	200	8,780	
Public administration	410	2,810	6,280	5,870	5,300	200	8,780	
Justice, public order, and safety activities Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection Correctional institutions	200 200 20 180	1,680 1,680 810 670	4,440 4,440 720 3,490	4,120 4,120 690 3,220	4,760 4,760 380 4,170	70 70 - 70	2,450 2,450 500 1,800	

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

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2012.

4 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.

⁵ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

 ⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁷ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012) 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.