

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, 2012²

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ⁵					
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces
State government ^{7,8}		66,930	530	3,410	2,520	1,470	2,450	11,430
Goods producing ⁷		1,270	–	–	20	50	80	190
Construction		1,250	–	–	–	50	80	190
Construction	23	1,250	–	–	–	50	80	190
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1,250	–	–	–	50	80	190
Service providing		65,660	520	3,400	2,500	1,420	2,360	11,240
Education and health services		29,270	230	1,640	1,320	680	600	5,070
Educational services	61	8,980	150	920	580	410	450	2,230
Educational services	611	8,980	150	920	580	410	450	2,230
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	7,390	130	740	450	370	410	1,790
Health care and social assistance	62	20,290	80	720	740	270	150	2,840
Hospitals	622	10,460	40	380	400	200	50	1,080
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	8,350	40	230	290	50	90	1,230

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, 2012² — Continued

Industry ³	Source of injury or illness ⁵						All other sources ⁶
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person--injured or ill worker		Person--other than injured or ill worker		
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	
State government ^{7,8}	1,340	5,260	11,400	10,510	16,920	9,150	9,960
Goods producing ⁷	50	140	370	370	—	—	310
Construction	50	140	360	360	—	—	300
Construction	50	140	360	360	—	—	300
Heavy and civil engineering construction	50	140	360	360	—	—	300
Service providing	1,290	5,120	11,030	10,150	16,920	9,150	9,650
Education and health services	450	1,300	3,640	3,520	10,880	8,710	3,330
Educational services	320	540	1,450	1,400	590	270	1,220
Educational services	320	540	1,450	1,400	590	270	1,220
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	240	490	1,210	1,180	480	270	990
Health care and social assistance	130	750	2,200	2,130	10,290	8,430	2,110
Hospitals	80	270	1,120	1,060	5,400	5,110	1,410
Nursing and residential care facilities	50	230	930	920	4,630	3,160	580

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, 2012² — Continued

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	Total cases	Source of injury or illness ⁵					Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	
Public administration		31,150	240	1,570	1,110	550	1,150	5,670
Public administration	92	31,150	240	1,570	1,110	550	1,150	5,670
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	20,400	140	1,100	770	180	470	3,470
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	20,400	140	1,100	770	180	470	3,470
Correctional institutions	92214	15,420	110	980	710	140	320	2,510

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, 2012² — Continued

Industry ³	Source of injury or illness ⁵						All other sources ⁶
	Handtools	Vehicles	Person--injured or ill worker		Person--other than injured or ill worker		
			Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Patient	
Public administration	620	2,470	6,520	5,940	5,680	440	5,510
Public administration	620	2,470	6,520	5,940	5,680	440	5,510
Justice, public order, and safety activities	200	1,470	4,370	4,000	5,200	190	2,980
Justice, public order, and safety activities	200	1,470	4,370	4,000	5,200	190	2,980
Correctional institutions	120	390	3,300	2,960	4,460	170	2,350

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 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.

³ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

⁴ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007.

⁵ 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.

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.

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.