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, 2013

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	State government	Source of injury or illness ⁵						
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials		
State government [64,990 cases] ⁷		160.1	1.5	8.2	6.6	2.6	5.4		
Service providing		159.1	1.5	8.2	6.7	2.4	4.9		
Education and health services		138.1	1.0	7.6	7.3	2.7	2.3		
Educational services	61	58.0	.7	6.2	5.1	2.3	2.3		
Educational services Colleges, universities, and professional schools	611 6113	58.0 55.3	.7 .8	6.2 6.1	5.1 4.5	2.3 2.3	2.3 2.5		
Health care and social assistance	62	351.3	1.6	11.2	13.3	3.8	2.5		
Hospitals	622	323.2	1.5	9.8	13.5	2.1	2.6		
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	694.5	-	21.5	19.7	11.3	4.7		

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, 2013 — Continued

	Source of injury or illness ⁵									
Industry ³	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 ⁶		
State government [64,990 cases] ⁷	28.2	3.7	15.1	26.2	23.5	42.8	26.6	19.2		
Service providing	27.7	3.6	14.8	26.0	23.3	43.6	27.1	19.1		
Education and health services	24.0	2.8	6.8	16.4	15.3	53.3	48.3	13.1		
Educational services	14.7	2.5	4.5	9.2	8.7	2.6	.7	7.1		
Educational services Colleges, universities, and professional schools	14.7 13.5	2.5 2.4	4.5 4.7	9.2 8.4	8.7 8.2	2.6 2.2	.7 .8	7.1 6.9		
Health care and social assistance	49.0	3.7	12.9	35.4	33.0	188.4	174.8	29.2		
Hospitals	40.7	1.8	6.8	33.3	31.0	184.8	179.7	26.2		
Nursing and residential care facilities	93.9	12.0	21.1	69.2	64.2	377.8	333.9	60.9		

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, 2013 — Continued

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	State government	Source of injury or illness ⁵						
			Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials		
Public administration		167.1	1.3	8.5	5.6	1.7	5.5		
Public administration	92	167.1	1.3	8.5	5.6	1.7	5.5		
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922 9221 92214	264.1 264.1 362.1	1.9 1.9 2.2	11.7 11.7 19.4	8.9 8.9 14.0	1.5 1.5 2.4	4.7 4.7 6.5		

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, 2013 — Continued

Industry ³	Source of injury or illness ⁵									
	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Personinjured or ill worker		Personother than injured or ill worker				
				Total	Worker	injured of	ili worker	All other sources ⁶		
					motion or position	Total	Patient			
Public administration	30.4	2.9	17.4	34.4	30.3	34.5	4.1	24.5		
Public administration	30.4	2.9	17.4	34.4	30.3	34.5	4.1	24.5		
Justice, public order, and safety activities	44.4 44.4 62.9	1.4 1.4 2.3	21.5 21.5 15.1	58.6 58.6 76.3	51.0 51.0 68.1	70.2 70.2 103.5	1.1 1.1 1.4	39.0 39.0 57.2		

¹ 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

= number of injuries and illnesses EΗ = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base 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 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.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.