

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, 2010

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 [69,490 cases] ⁷		175.1	2.0	8.2	6.1	4.3	4.2
Service providing		174.5	2.0	8.3	6.2	4.1	3.8
Education and health services		164.1	1.5	8.3	7.6	3.9	2.2
Educational services	61	66.5	1.0	6.5	4.5	2.7	2.2
Educational services	611	66.5	1.0	6.5	4.5	2.7	2.2
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	64.6	1.0	6.6	4.2	2.6	2.2
Health care and social assistance	62	409.4	2.7	12.7	15.6	6.9	2.4
Hospitals	622	357.1	3.8	12.4	13.6	6.8	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	755.3	2.3	22.4	22.9	9.5	6.8
Public administration		175.7	2.6	7.8	4.5	3.6	4.0
Public administration	92	175.7	2.6	7.8	4.5	3.6	4.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	275.1	3.9	10.9	6.9	2.6	2.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	275.1	3.9	10.9	6.9	2.6	2.9
Police protection	92212	376.5	11.3	3.2	2.0	–	2.7
Correctional institutions	92214	353.3	3.9	16.1	10.2	4.0	3.9

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, 2010 — Continued

Industry ³	Source of injury or illness ⁵							All other sources ⁶
	Floors, walkways or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	Person, injured or ill worker		Person, other than injured or ill worker		
				Total	Worker motion or position	Total	Health care patient	
State government [69,490 cases] ⁷	40.8	3.5	14.8	28.9	26.3	40.5	25.3	21.9
Service providing	40.8	3.4	14.2	28.6	26.0	41.3	25.8	21.8
Education and health services	35.9	2.5	7.8	18.8	18.0	58.2	46.7	17.4
Educational services	21.6	2.6	3.9	10.0	9.6	2.7	.9	8.9
Educational services	21.6	2.6	3.9	10.0	9.6	2.7	.9	8.9
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	21.0	2.5	3.6	10.1	9.8	2.3	.9	8.6
Health care and social assistance	71.8	2.4	17.8	40.8	39.1	197.7	161.9	38.7
Hospitals	59.6	1.4	7.6	34.2	32.7	177.1	167.6	39.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	142.7	6.5	20.2	75.4	72.1	384.7	264.9	61.9
Public administration	46.2	2.7	17.0	37.2	32.5	24.6	3.8	25.4
Public administration	46.2	2.7	17.0	37.2	32.5	24.6	3.8	25.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	72.3	2.5	19.3	58.5	50.6	50.3	2.7	44.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	72.3	2.5	19.3	58.5	50.6	50.3	2.7	44.9
Police protection	73.7	—	70.4	109.9	98.1	30.9	—	70.8
Correctional institutions	97.4	3.8	13.2	69.0	58.7	75.2	4.2	56.8

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

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)

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 = 00-09; Containers = 10-19; Furniture and fixtures = 20-29; Machinery = 30-39; Parts and materials = 40-49; Person, injured or ill worker = 56; Worker motion or position = 562; Person, other than injured or ill worker = 57; Health care patient = 573; Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces = 62; Handtools = 71-73; Vehicles = 80-89; All other sources = all remaining codes, including 9999 (Nonclassifiable). These codes are based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁶ Includes nonclassifiable responses.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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