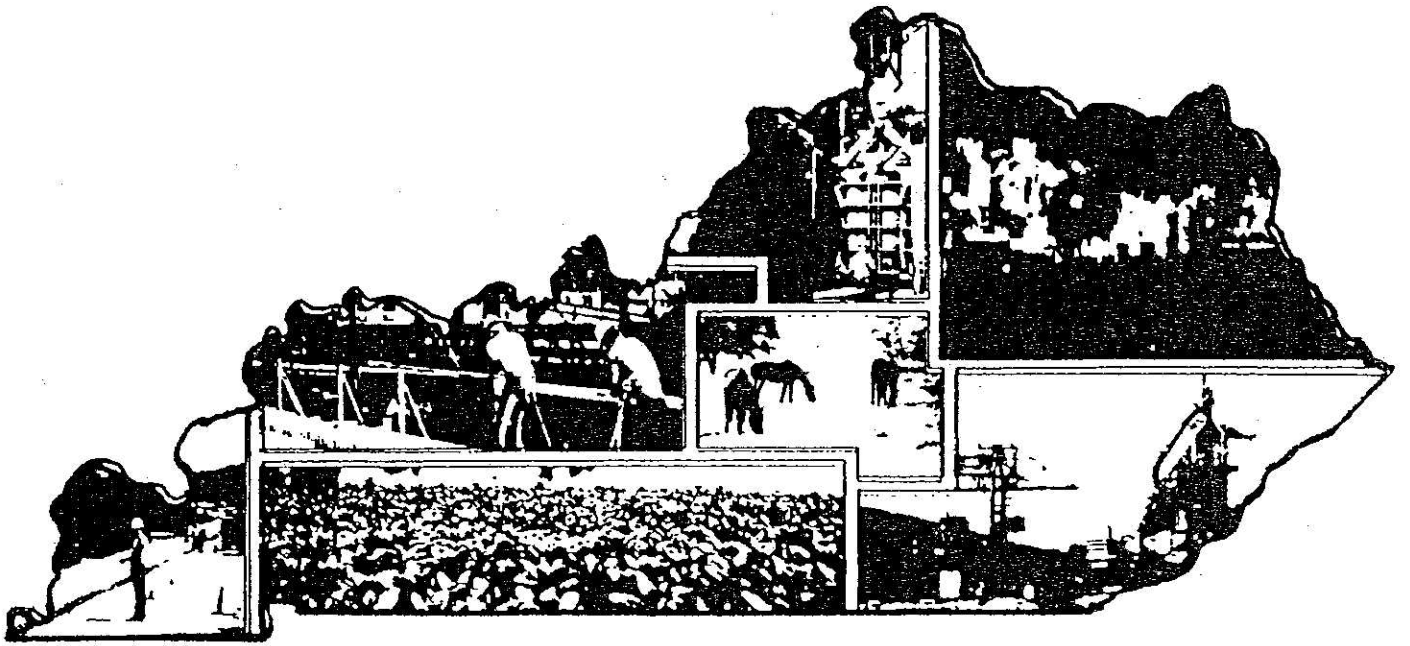


Kentucky Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2002 Survey



Kentucky Department of Labor

2002 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
Department of Labor

Ernie Fletcher, Governor
LaJuana S. Wilcher, Secretary
Philip J. Anderson, Commissioner

Report prepared by:
The Kentucky Department of Labor
in cooperation with
The U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

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ERNIE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

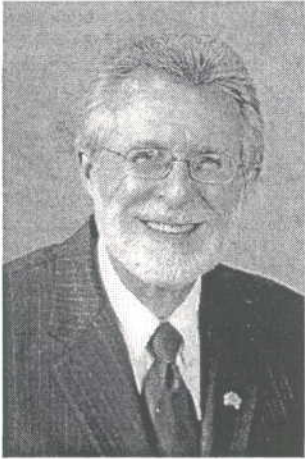
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Dear Fellow Kentuckian:

One of the principal tasks of the Kentucky Department of Labor is to assist employers to reduce injury and illness in the workplace. While they may never be fully eradicated, we can do a better job of preventing them if we know where they occur and their incidence rate.

This survey is a useful tool in that it catalogues injury and illness incidence rates by industry so we are all able to focus our efforts to improve safety and health in the workplace. It, also, provides a helpful check on our past efforts.

We owe our thanks to the over 3,000 Kentucky employers who provided the information for this 2002 Annual Survey. It will enable you to rate your organization against statistics for your industry to determine the effectiveness of your safety and health program.

The Kentucky Department of Labor's Office of Occupational Safety and Health can be a willing and helpful partner in assisting you to create a safer and healthier workplace. Please call on us.

Sincerely

Philip J. Anderson
Commissioner of Labor

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of Kentucky's Occupational Safety and Health law (Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 338), the Kentucky Department of Labor collects, compiles, and analyzes injury and illness statistics. This is accomplished through a Federal/State survey program conducted jointly by the Kentucky Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The data was collected using a mandatory survey form that was mailed to 4,063 Kentucky employers in private industries and state and local government agencies. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farm employers with fewer than eleven employees, and federal government agencies. The data for mining operations in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining as well as data for railroad transportation are provided for this publication by other federal agencies.

Throughout this publication, reference will be made to the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for five categories listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the incidence rate represents the number of injuries and /or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers.

The five categories are:

- **TOTAL RECORDABLE CASES**-the sum of rates for nonfatal cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and other recordable cases.
- **TOTAL CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK, JOB TRANSFER, OR RESTRICTION**-the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction. This is the DART rate
- **CASES WITH DAYS AWAY FROM WORK**-the rate of cases with days away from work
- **CASES WITH JOB TRANSFER OR RESTRICTION**-the rate of cases with job transfer or restriction
- **OTHER RECORDABLE CASES**-the rate of cases listed as other recordable cases. This category includes cases where the employee received medical treatment beyond first aid and any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.

2002 SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

New regulations on the reporting of injury and illnesses took effect on January 1, 2002. Due to these revisions the estimates for this year are not comparable to previous data on job related injuries and illnesses.

- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 7.2 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky.
- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the public sector occurred at a rate of 6.5 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky.
- Injuries and illnesses that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction totaled 47,300 for the private sector and 5,100 for the public sector for a combined industry total of 52,400 cases. The incidence rates for these cases in the private sector is 4.0, public sector 2.7, and total all industries 3.8.
- Cases with days away from work occurred more frequently than cases involving only restricted duty. The number of cases with days away from work is estimated at 30,300. This represents 58 percent of the total number reported in both categories.
- The number of job-related injuries and illnesses involving employees in the private sector was approximately 85,500. There were 12,200 cases reported for the public sector which includes state and local government.
- The incidence rate for cases occurring to local government employees was 7.1. Local government represents City government, county government, police department employees, fire department employees and board of education employees.
- The incidence rate for cases occurring to state government employees was 5.5. State government includes state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks and other state government operations.
- Of the 97,700 cases reported to the survey only 6.6 percent were illnesses representing 6,500 cases. Illnesses are cases involving skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, or other illnesses such as heat stroke, welding flash, bloodborne pathogenic diseases, and other abnormal conditions resulting from an event in the work environment.
- Data on worker characteristics indicate that 55 percent of the injuries occurred to individuals between the ages of 25-44.
- A total of 65 percent of the injuries occurred to men.
- The most often reported length of service on the job is 1 to 5 years.
- Truck drivers experienced the most injuries. The majority of these drivers were working in the wholesale trade division.
- Assemblers in the manufacturing division and nursing aides in the services division were the second and third most hazardous occupations.

**KENTUCKY INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS
INCIDENCE RATE**

The following text table is a list of the most hazardous industries based on the total case rate. The industries are based on the industry classification system contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

TEXT TABLE 1

**RANKING OF THE SIC INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST
INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES
FOR TOTAL CASES
(3-DIGIT CLASSIFICATION)**

INDUSTRY	SIC	RATE
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.9
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	17.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	15.3
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	14.1
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	12.8
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	11.7
Heavy construction, except highway	162	11.1
Hospitals	806	11.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	11.0
Fabricated structural metal products	344	11.0
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	11.0

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Agricultural production which excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees posted the highest rate in this division at 12.6. This rate has elevated this division to one of the highest industries based on total cases reported on the survey.

MINING

The data for mine operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The data for oil and gas extraction are collected through the survey and are included in the mining division total.

CONSTRUCTION

Three industries within this category are rated among the most hazardous industries in the state. The plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors group had the highest in this division with a rate of 12.8. Two other industries with high rates are the roofing, siding, and sheet metal work contractors with a rate of 11.7 and heavy construction, except highway contractors which have a rate of 11.1.

MANUFACTURING

Workers in manufacturing sustained 28 percent of all injuries and illnesses. The durable goods group recorded a rate of 11.3 while the nondurable goods group recorded a rate of only 7.4. The most hazardous industry within manufacturing according to the results of the survey is the manufacture of transportation equipment. Within this group the manufacture of motor vehicles and car bodies has the highest rate of 26.4. Of the most hazardous industries in the state, six are in the manufacturing division. The 3-digit manufacturing industry that is the safest would be the manufacture of household appliances with a rate of 4.9. See chart 1 for a ranking of industries within manufacturing.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation by air recorded the highest rate for total cases of 12.0. They also had the highest rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction. Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements, therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

WHOLESALE TRADE

The wholesale trade division durable goods component recorded a total case rate of 4.9. The wholesale trade division nondurable goods component had a rate of 10.2. The manufacture of goods described as durable vs. nondurable show the opposite rate difference. The higher of the two classifications for manufacturing is the durable goods group. This classification includes businesses primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to other wholesalers or those acting as agents or brokers buying merchandise or selling merchandise to such companies.

RETAIL TRADE

Two industries are tied for the most hazardous in this division. Both building materials and garden supplies and food stores have a total case rate of 8.2. Building materials and garden supplies reported the highest rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction. Food stores reported the highest rate for other recordable cases. The least hazardous industry in the retail trade division with a rate of 1.2 would be the apparel and accessory stores industry.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

The real estate group within this division had the highest rate in all categories. The total case rate was 4.9, the cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction rate was 3.3 and the other recordable case rate was 1.6. The insurance carriers reported the lowest rate of all industries in the survey posting a rate of 0.5.

SERVICES

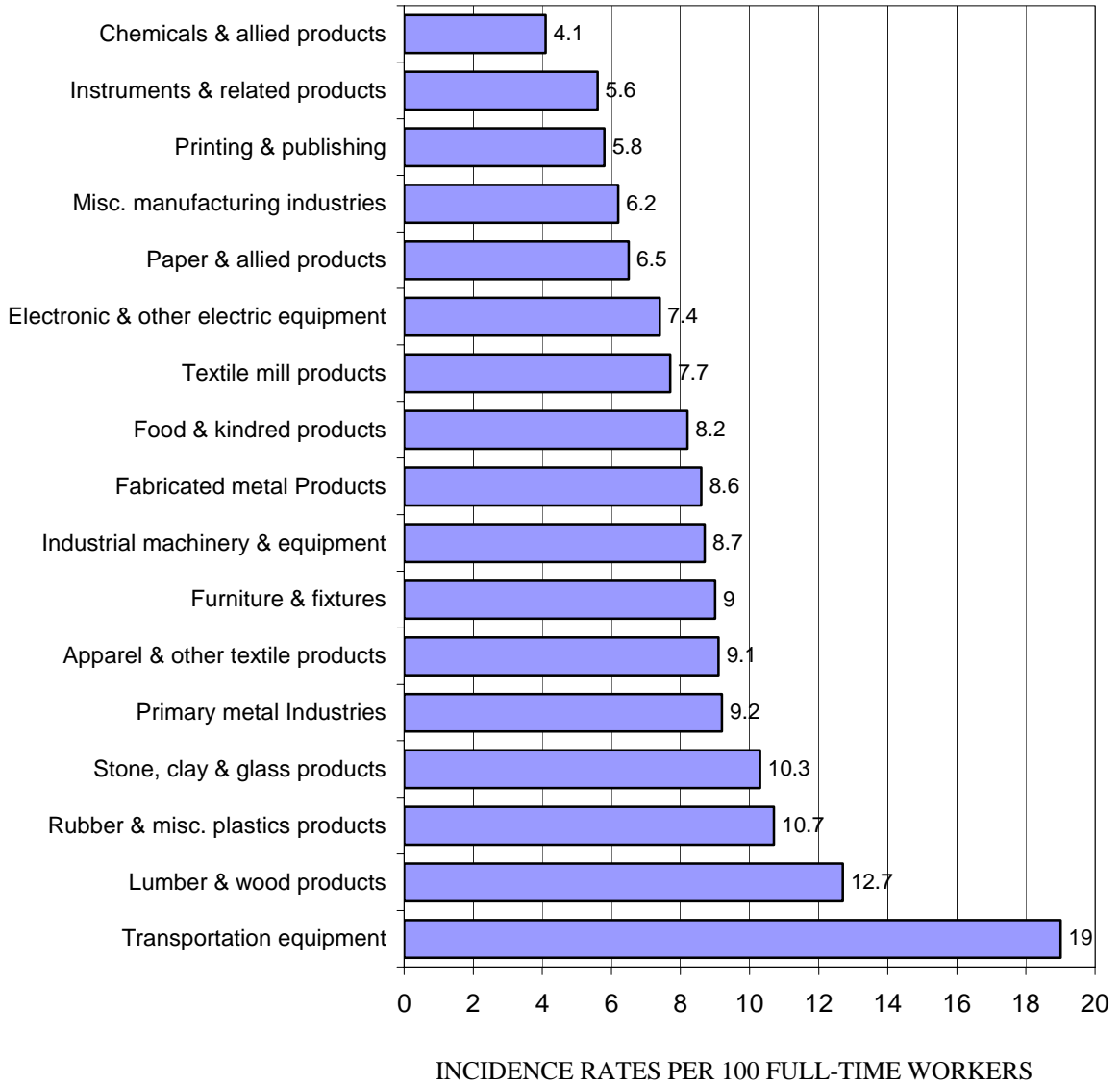
The health services major industry group recorded 9.6 which is the highest of the 2-digit classifications. Within this group, nursing and personal care facilities reported the highest at 17.1. For Kentucky, this is the second highest rate recorded. The other industry in this major group, hospitals, recorded a high rate of 11.1. The lowest rate of 1.8 belongs to membership organizations which includes business and professional associations, labor unions, civic, social, and fraternal associations, political and religious organizations.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The combined total case rate for this classification is 6.5. The local government rate which includes government offices, police, fire and board of education is the highest of the two at 7.1. The majority of the cases are a result of the other recordable case type. The state government portion has a rate of 5.5 for total cases with the majority also in the other recordable case type. National data is not available for this Industry classification because only 25 states and 3 territories collect data on the government sector.

CHART 1

INCIDENCE RATES OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES FOR TOTAL CASES BY TYPE OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY



KENTUCKY COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES

The 2002 survey results for Kentucky's private sector and the United States are compared in Text Table 2. Kentucky is higher than the United States in all industry divisions except finance, insurance, and real estate. In this industry the rate is the same.

TEXT TABLE 2

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES BY CASE TYPE, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES

INDUSTRY	TOTAL CASES <u>1/</u>		DART CASES <u>2/</u>		OTHER RECORDABLE CASES	
	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
Private Sector <u>3/</u>	7.2	5.3	4.0	2.8	3.2	2.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing <u>3/</u>	8.7	6.4	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.1
Mining	7.1	4.0	5.2	2.6	1.9	1.4
Construction	8.7	7.1	5.2	3.8	3.5	3.2
Manufacturing	9.8	7.2	5.6	4.1	4.1	3.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	7.9	6.1	5.4	4.0	2.5	2.1
Wholesale Trade	7.4	5.2	4.7	3.1	2.6	2.1
Retail Trade	5.8	5.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Services	6.5	4.6	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.4

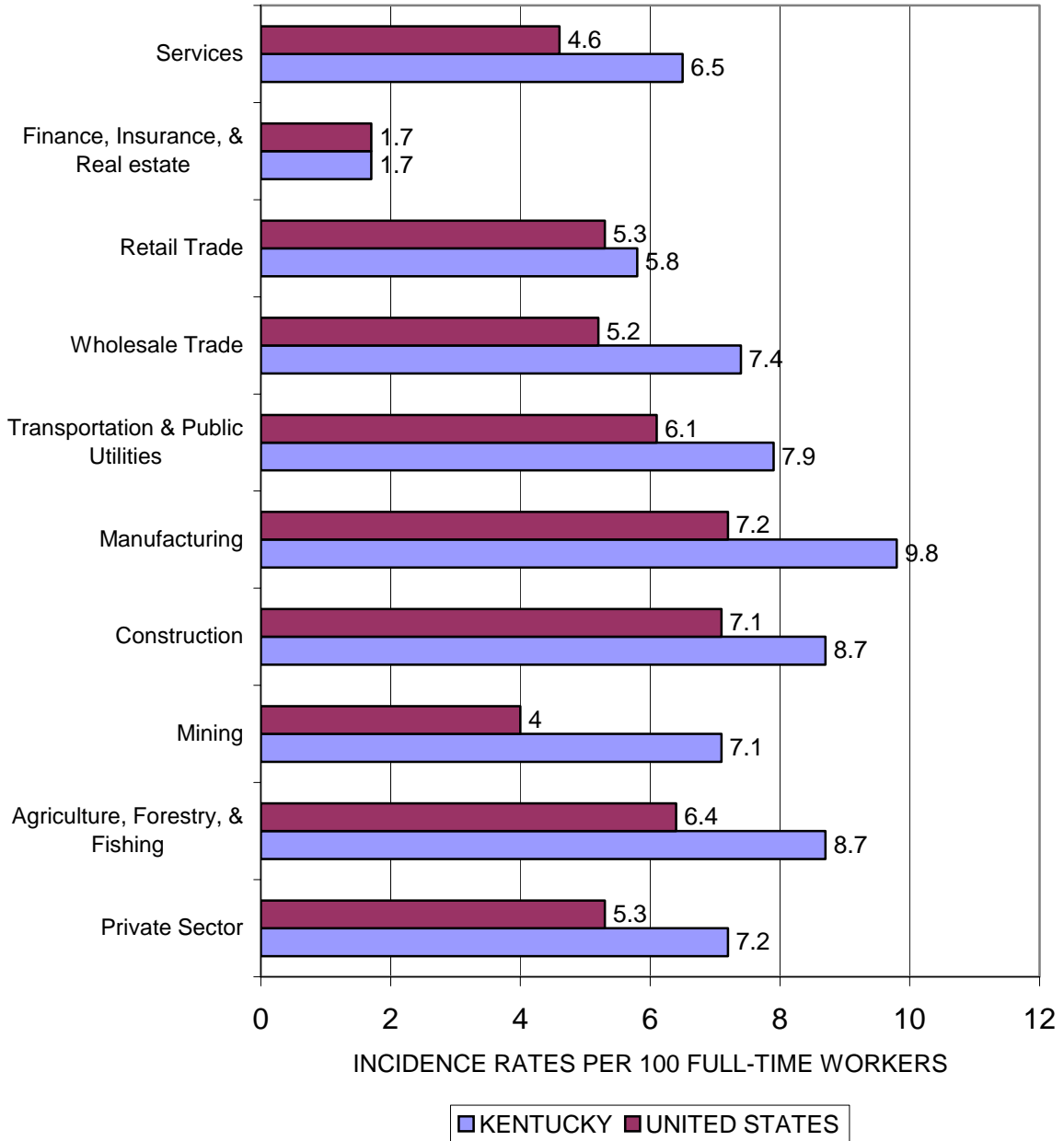
1/ Because of rounding the dart rate and other recordable rate may not sum to total cases.

2/ DART- cases involving days away from work, restricted work activity, or job transfer

3/ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

CHART 2

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES FOR TOTAL CASES, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, PRIVATE SECTOR, KENTUCKY AND THE UNITED STATES



OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

The recording and reporting of occupational illnesses continues to present measurement problems. Unlike an injury that occurs at a specific time and can be readily detected, an occupational illness may develop over a period of years. An employee may leave the establishment where the illness was contracted or may work for other establishments and be exposed to different conditions. Many illnesses of occupational origin may not be recognized. Illnesses are recorded only in the year in which they are recognized, diagnosed, and reported. Therefore, some long-term latent illnesses may be understated in the survey's illness measures.

TEXT TABLE 3

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES, BY CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, ALL INDUSTRIES, KENTUCKY

CATEGORY OF ILLNESS	NUMBER OF ILLNESSES	PERCENT
Occupational Skin Diseases or Disorders	1,200	18%
Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	300	5%
Poisoning	300	5%
All other occupational illnesses*	4,700	72%

*all other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

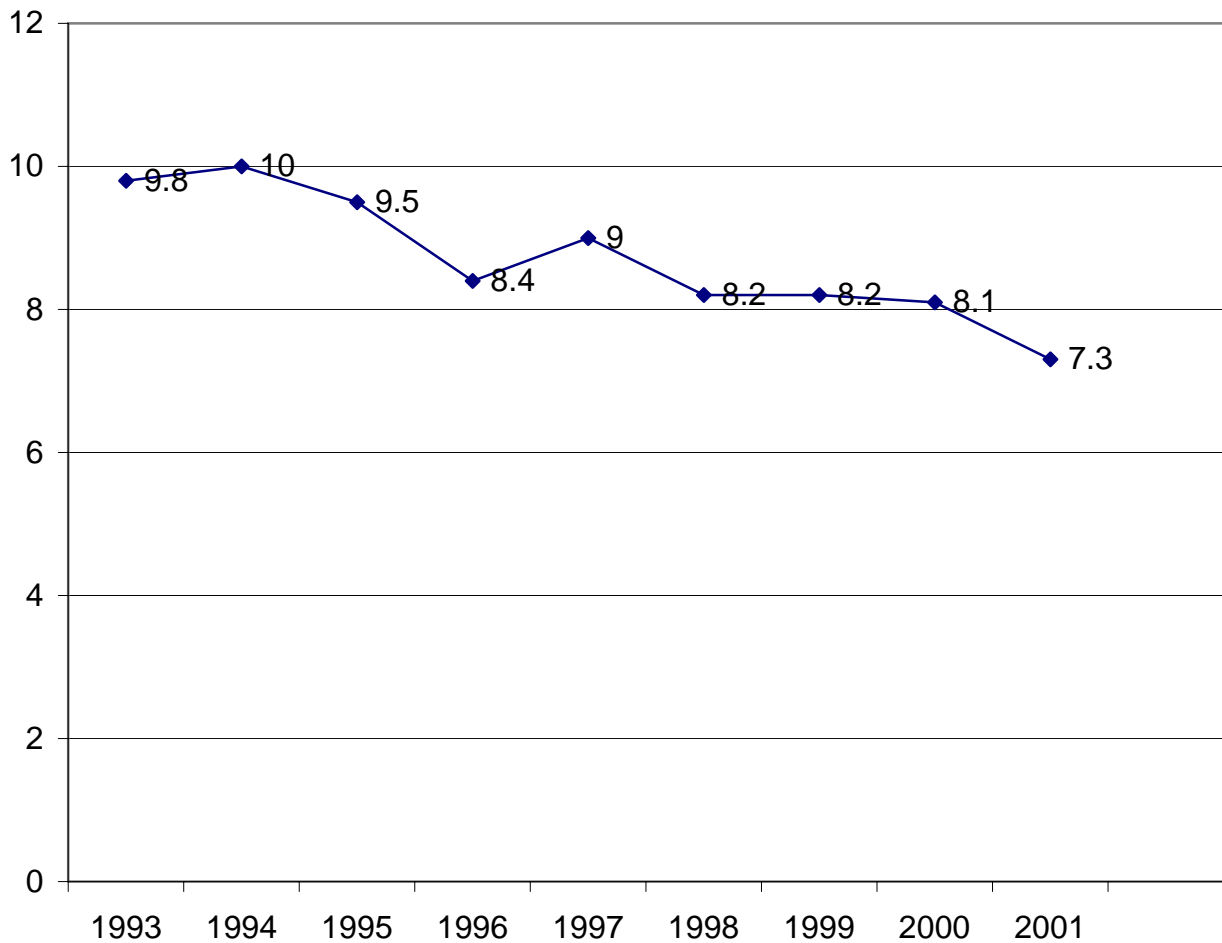
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS RATE TRENDS

Effective January 1, 2002, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) revised its requirements for recording occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, the primary source for the estimates of occupational injuries and illnesses in this publication, is based on employers' records of injuries and illnesses. Due to the revised recordkeeping rules, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years.

The chart shows the rates leading to the current year. Kentucky's rate for total cases based on the revised recordkeeping rules reported in 2002 is 7.1.

TEXT TABLE 4

**OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES FOR
TOTAL CASES, KENTUCKY, 1993 - 2001**



REFERENCE TABLES ON SUMMARY STATISTICS

INCIDENCE RATES

NUMBER OF CASES

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Kentucky

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All Industries including State and local government⁵		7.1	3.8	2.2	1.6	3.3
Private Industry⁵		7.2	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵		8.7	4.8	3.6	1.2	3.9
Agricultural production ⁵	01-02	12.6	7.2	4.3	2.9	5.4
Agricultural services	07	7.8	4.2	3.5	0.8	3.5
Animal services, except veterinary	075	8.8	4.4	2.8	1.5	4.4
Landscape and horticultural services	078	8.2	4.4	3.7	0.7	3.8
Mining⁶		7.1	5.2	4.9	0.4	1.9
Coal mining ⁷	12	8.2	6.0	5.8	0.2	2.2
Bituminous coal and lignite mining ⁷	122	8.2	6.0	5.8	0.2	2.2
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁷	14	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	0.8
Construction		8.7	5.2	3.5	1.7	3.5
General building contractors	15	8.9	5.7	3.8	1.8	3.3
Residential building construction	152	9.8	6.6	4.6	1.9	3.2
Nonresidential building construction	154	8.7	5.3	3.4	1.9	3.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	8.7	6.2	4.0	2.2	2.5
Highway and street construction	161	3.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	1.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	11.1	7.9	4.9	3.0	3.1
Special trade contractors	17	8.7	4.8	3.3	1.6	3.9
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	12.8	6.0	4.1	1.9	6.8
Electrical work	173	5.7	3.1	2.3	0.8	2.6
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	8.8	6.7	2.1	4.6	2.1
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	11.7	6.4	4.4	2.1	5.3
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	7.4	4.3	3.6	0.7	3.1
Manufacturing		9.8	5.6	2.3	3.4	4.1
Durable goods		11.3	6.4	2.7	3.7	4.9
Lumber and wood products	24	12.7	8.5	5.5	3.0	4.2
Sawmills and planing mills	242	9.5	7.1	5.0	2.1	2.5
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	11.3	9.1	7.0	2.1	2.2
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	14.1	8.0	4.4	3.5	6.2
Furniture and fixtures	25	9.0	5.4	2.4	3.1	3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	10.3	6.1	3.3	2.8	4.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	15.3	9.2	5.7	3.5	6.1
Primary metal industries	33	9.2	4.4	2.0	2.4	4.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	7.9	3.0	1.5	1.4	4.9
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	6.4	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.9
Fabricated metal products	34	8.6	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.6
Fabricated structural metal products	344	11.0	5.7	2.1	3.5	5.4
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	11.0	5.1	2.3	2.8	5.9
Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	3499	6.2	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.5
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	8.7	4.2	2.0	2.2	4.4
Construction and related machinery	353	7.5	3.6	1.6	1.9	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Metalworking machinery	354	10.3	3.9	2.2	1.7	6.4
General industrial machinery	356	8.5	3.7	1.7	2.1	4.8
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	10.5	6.4	1.1	5.3	4.1
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	10.5	5.7	3.3	2.4	4.8
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	7.4	3.7	1.8	1.8	3.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	8.2	6.1	4.2	1.9	2.1
Household appliances	363	4.9	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.8
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	6.4	3.6	1.1	2.4	2.8
Transportation equipment	37	19.0	11.3	3.6	7.7	7.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	19.9	11.8	3.7	8.1	8.1
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	26.4	14.2	3.8	10.4	12.1
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	13.2	9.3	3.8	5.5	4.0
Instruments and related products	38	5.6	2.5	1.0	1.5	3.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	6.2	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.6
Nondurable goods		7.4	4.5	1.7	2.8	2.9
Food and kindred products	20	8.2	5.4	2.0	3.5	2.8
Meat products	201	9.8	6.5	1.2	5.3	3.3
Bakery products	205	10.9	9.2	3.1	6.2	1.6
Beverages	208	9.9	6.9	3.2	3.7	3.0
Distilled and blended liquors	2085	11.1	7.6	3.1	4.5	3.4
Textile mill products	22	7.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	5.1
Apparel and other textile products	23	9.1	6.2	2.5	3.8	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	8.3	5.0	2.5	2.5	3.3
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	13.4	8.1	3.7	4.4	5.3
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	11.0	8.7	2.2	6.6	2.3
Paper and allied products	26	6.5	4.3	2.0	2.3	2.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	6.4	5.0	2.5	2.5	1.4
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	8.8	5.7	2.5	3.2	3.1
Printing and publishing	27	5.8	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.8
Commercial printing	275	6.6	3.0	1.0	2.0	3.6
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	7.9	3.6	1.1	2.5	4.4
Chemicals and allied products	28	4.1	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	3.6	1.9	--	1.2	1.8
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	10.7	6.2	1.9	4.3	4.5
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	10.5	5.6	2.0	3.6	4.9
Plastics products, n.e.c.	3089	10.1	4.9	1.8	3.1	5.2
Transportation and public utilities⁸		7.9	5.4	2.6	2.8	2.5
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	2.2	1.6	1.6	(⁹)	0.6
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	9.5	5.6	4.6	0.9	3.9
Trucking and warehousing	42	8.5	6.4	2.6	3.8	2.1
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	6.3	4.3	3.0	1.4	2.0
Transportation by air	45	12.0	8.3	4.0	4.3	3.7
Transportation services	47	6.0	4.2	2.1	2.1	1.8
Communications	48	3.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.3	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale and retail trade		6.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	3.0
Wholesale trade		7.4	4.7	3.5	1.2	2.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	4.9	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.4
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	10.2	7.3	5.5	1.9	2.9
Retail trade		5.8	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	8.2	5.1	3.1	2.1	3.0
General merchandise stores	53	5.8	4.6	2.3	2.3	1.2
Department stores	531	5.7	4.8	2.5	2.3	1.0
Food stores	54	8.2	3.5	2.3	1.2	4.7
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	5.5	2.5	1.7	0.8	3.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1.2	0.3	(⁹)	0.2	0.9
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	4.7	2.6	1.7	0.8	2.2
Eating and drinking places	58	6.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	4.2
Miscellaneous retail	59	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Depository institutions	60	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8
Nondepository institutions	61	0.8	0.2	0.1	--	0.6
Insurance carriers	63	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate	65	4.9	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services		6.5	3.2	2.1	1.1	3.4
Hotels and other lodging places	70	5.9	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.7
Personal services	72	4.5	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.1
Business services	73	2.6	1.6	1.2	--	1.0
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.2	2.8
Miscellaneous repair services	76	5.8	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.3
Amusement and recreation services	79	5.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.9
Health services	80	9.6	4.6	2.9	1.7	5.0
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	17.1	9.3	5.9	3.4	7.9
Hospitals	806	11.1	5.2	2.9	2.3	5.9
Educational services	82	3.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	2.0
Social services	83	8.7	3.5	2.7	0.9	5.1
Membership organizations	86	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1
Engineering and management services	87	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.2
State and local government		6.5	2.7	2.1	0.6	3.8
State government		5.5	2.5	1.8	0.6	3.1
Services		6.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		4.7	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.7
Justice, public order, and safety	92	4.8	1.4	1.4	0.1	3.4
Finance, taxation, and monetary policy	93	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Local government		7.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	4.2
Services		7.3	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.8
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general	91	7.7	4.0	3.7	0.3	3.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁹ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All Industries including State and local government⁴		97.7	52.4	30.3	22.1	45.3
Private Industry⁴		85.5	47.3	26.4	20.9	38.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁴		1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Agricultural production ⁴	01-02	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural services	07	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Animal services, except veterinary	075	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Landscape and horticultural services	078	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.2
Mining⁵		1.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.4
Coal mining ⁶	12	1.5	1.1	1.0	(⁸)	0.4
Bituminous coal and lignite mining ⁶	122	1.5	1.1	1.0	(⁸)	0.4
Nonmetallic minerals mining ⁶	14	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		6.3	3.8	2.5	1.2	2.5
General building contractors	15	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
Residential building construction	152	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	154	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Heavy construction, except building	16	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Highway and street construction	161	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Heavy construction, except highway	162	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Special trade contractors	17	3.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.7
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.9
Electrical work	173	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing		27.5	15.9	6.4	9.5	11.6
Durable goods		19.2	10.8	4.5	6.3	8.3
Lumber and wood products	24	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6
Sawmills and planing mills	242	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Millwork, plywood and structural members	243	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Furniture and fixtures	25	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Primary metal industries	33	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	331	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal products	34	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
Fabricated structural metal products	344	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	349	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	3499	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3
Construction and related machinery	353	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Metalworking machinery	354	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
General industrial machinery	356	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.2	0.1
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	359	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household appliances	363	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies	369	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment	37	7.6	4.5	1.4	3.1	3.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	7.4	4.4	1.4	3.0	3.0
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	4.7	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.1
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.7
Instruments and related products	38	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods		8.3	5.0	1.9	3.2	3.3
Food and kindred products	20	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.7
Meat products	201	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Bakery products	205	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Beverages	208	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Distilled and blended liquors	2085	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Textile mill products	22	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Apparel and other textile products	23	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Men's and boys' work clothing	2326	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Paper and allied products	26	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous converted paper products	267	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Printing and publishing	27	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Commercial printing	275	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Chemicals and allied products	28	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.1
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c.	308	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7
Plastics products, n.e.c.	3089	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Transportation and public utilities⁷		7.8	5.3	2.6	2.8	2.5
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Trucking and warehousing	42	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.7
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.5
Transportation by air	45	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Transportation services	47	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Communications	48	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wholesale and retail trade		20.1	10.4	6.7	3.6	9.7
Wholesale trade		5.6	3.6	2.7	1.0	2.0
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	3.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.0
Retail trade		14.4	6.7	4.0	2.7	7.7
Building materials and garden supplies	52	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5
General merchandise stores	53	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
Department stores	531	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.3
Food stores	54	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0
Apparel and accessory stores	56	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Eating and drinking places	58	5.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Depository institutions	60	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Nondepository institutions	61	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Insurance carriers	63	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Real estate	65	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services		20.0	9.7	6.3	3.4	10.3
Hotels and other lodging places	70	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Personal services	72	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Business services	73	1.2	0.8	0.6	--	0.5
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Amusement and recreation services	79	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Health services	80	12.6	6.0	3.8	2.3	6.6
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	4.4	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.0
Hospitals	806	6.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	3.2
Educational services	82	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Social services	83	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.4
Membership organizations	86	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Engineering and management services	87	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
State and local government		12.2	5.1	3.9	1.2	7.2
State government		3.8	1.7	1.3	0.4	2.1
Services		2.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7
Justice, public order, and safety	92	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.3
Finance, taxation, and monetary policy	93	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Local government		8.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	5.1
Services		5.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.4
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Executive, legislative, and general	91	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

REFERENCE TABLES ON CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

PRIVATE SECTOR

STATE GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Work injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics

Virtually no one is without risk of being seriously injured on the job, though this risk varies by worker and work activity. With this in mind, the State of Kentucky asked employers participating in its 2002 survey of occupational injuries and illnesses for some descriptive information on each case involving absence from work due to injury or illness on the job. These descriptions were transformed by State staff into categories of four basic characteristics: (1) physical condition, or nature of injury or illness; (2) part of the body affected by the condition; (3) source of injury or illness--the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the condition; and (4) the type of event or exposure associated with the injury or illness--that is how the condition was inflicted or produced. Certain conditions, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, had to be specified by employers to be counted as such. Characteristic categories used by State staff are listed in Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992). The number of such cases with days away from work had an estimated total of 26,377 in Kentucky's private establishments, about 1,254 in state government, and approximately 2,624 in local government in 2002. Each case involved at least 1 day's absence from work beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.

The attached tables contain both numeric and percent distributions of those serious, nonfatal cases by occupation, selected worker traits (sex, age, length of service with employer, race, and ethnic origin), the disabling condition and part of the body affected, and the event and source producing that condition. These distributions are presented for major industry divisions, such as services, in addition to being shown overall for private industry, state government, and local government.

The length of absence from work can vary depending on the severity of injury or illness, age of worker, and so forth. To identify this variation, the balance of this set of tables shows the median number of days away from work associated with specific characteristic categories, for example, 12 days per case for private workers, 55 to 64 year olds and 3 days for 16-19 year olds. Besides the median, various groupings of case duration are shown, which are helpful in pinpointing situations with relatively lengthy recuperation periods, for example, carpal tunnel syndrome cases lasted 32 days or more.

Findings for the private industry portion of this survey exclude the self employed, farms with fewer than 11 workers, private households, and employees in Federal, State, and local government agencies. Data in the survey for coal, metal and nonmetal mining, and railroad activities were reported, respectively, by the Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and by the Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from OSHA's recordkeeping regulations contained in 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1904. The revised rule took effect in January 1, 2002. Injuries and illnesses in this datasheet were first reported in employer recordkeeping logs involving at least 1 day away from work, beyond the day of injury or onset of illness. The duration of these cases, sometimes called absence from work or recuperation period, is expressed as the median number of days away from work, that is, half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than the median. The median, for example, was 26 days for the 1,967 fractures reported in Kentucky's private sector in 2002. Also shown is a distribution of cases by their duration. e.g., 31 days or more.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,377	484	1,096	2,522	6,402	2,567	2,673	4,050	269	6,316
Sex:										
Men	17,164	411	1,089	2,446	4,581	1,909	2,361	2,297	168	1,903
Women	9,148	72	7	76	1,822	593	311	1,752	101	4,413
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	641	--	6	--	129	38	--	293	--	143
20 to 24	3,288	70	103	429	688	165	236	862	--	711
25 to 34	7,096	158	299	768	1,808	785	1,025	859	54	1,340
35 to 44	7,513	168	333	792	1,874	815	1,033	894	86	1,519
45 to 54	5,283	63	248	392	1,316	517	239	588	97	1,824
55 to 64	2,302	--	65	122	566	238	--	444	--	715
65 and over	213	--	--	--	22	--	--	109	--	63
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	1,092	--	16	--	30	--	--	240	--	755
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,908	80	--	--	176	632	231	1,532	60	1,169
Service	4,735	19	--	--	99	177	--	944	103	3,277
Farming, forestry, and fishing	589	362	--	--	9	17	--	--	33	88
Precision production, craft, and repair	3,570	--	571	1,139	623	234	415	298	19	268
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,479	20	504	1,269	5,466	1,501	1,902	1,029	--	759
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	4,119	35	123	543	880	147	351	811	--	1,208
3 to 11 months	5,474	141	251	588	972	418	771	864	47	1,423
1 to 5 years	9,334	219	445	920	2,151	994	1,117	1,485	132	1,872
More than 5 years	7,346	89	238	471	2,400	944	433	891	68	1,813
Not reported	104	--	39	--	--	65	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	17,877	382	21	2,178	4,443	1,016	2,205	2,488	175	4,969
Black, non-Hispanic	1,295	11	--	--	366	140	--	103	36	563
Hispanic	329	51	--	91	112	--	--	--	--	69
Asian or Pacific Islander	130	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	45
American Indian or Alaskan Native	141	--	--	--	--	--	--	133	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	6,597	39	1,075	178	1,428	1,404	431	1,321	56	665

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,377 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	65.1	85.1	99.4	97.0	71.5	74.4	88.4	56.7	62.6	30.1
Women	34.7	14.9	0.6	3.0	28.5	23.1	11.6	43.3	37.4	69.9
Age:										
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.4	--	0.5	--	2.0	1.5	--	7.2	--	2.3
20 to 24	12.5	14.5	9.4	17.0	10.7	6.4	8.8	21.3	--	11.3
25 to 34	26.9	32.6	27.3	30.5	28.2	30.6	38.4	21.2	20.2	21.2
35 to 44	28.5	34.7	30.4	31.4	29.3	31.8	38.6	22.1	31.9	24.1
45 to 54	20.0	13.0	22.6	15.5	20.6	20.2	8.9	14.5	36.0	28.9
55 to 64	8.7	--	5.9	4.8	8.8	9.3	--	11.0	--	11.3
65 and over	0.8	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	2.7	--	1.0
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	4.1	--	1.5	--	0.5	--	--	5.9	--	12.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	14.8	16.6	--	--	2.8	24.6	8.6	37.8	22.4	18.5
Service	17.9	4.0	--	--	1.5	6.9	--	23.3	38.2	51.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.2	74.9	--	--	0.1	0.7	--	--	12.1	1.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.5	--	52.1	45.2	9.7	9.1	15.5	7.4	7.1	4.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	47.3	4.0	46.0	50.3	85.4	58.5	71.2	25.4	--	12.0
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	15.6	7.2	11.2	21.5	13.7	5.7	13.1	20.0	--	19.1
3 to 11 months	20.8	29.1	22.9	23.3	15.2	16.3	28.9	21.3	17.4	22.5
1 to 5 years	35.4	45.3	40.6	36.5	33.6	38.7	41.8	36.7	49.0	29.6
More than 5 years	27.8	18.4	21.7	18.7	37.5	36.8	16.2	22.0	25.4	28.7
Not reported	0.4	--	3.6	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	67.8	79.1	1.9	86.4	69.4	39.6	82.5	61.4	65.0	78.7
Black, non-Hispanic	4.9	2.2	--	--	5.7	5.4	--	2.6	13.3	8.9
Hispanic	1.2	10.6	--	3.6	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	25.0	8.1	98.1	7.0	22.3	54.7	16.1	32.6	21.0	10.5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,377	484	1,096	2,522	6,402	2,567	2,673	4,050	269	6,316
Truck drivers	2,683	--	31	71	210	837	1,317	165	--	51
Assemblers	1,653	--	--	57	1,503	--	--	--	--	44
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,337	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,331
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,215	--	126	--	498	72	--	160	--	140
Janitors and cleaners	863	19	--	--	88	--	--	151	80	382
Construction laborers	853	--	--	851	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health aides, exc. nursing	560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	559
Stock handlers and baggers	549	--	12	--	65	--	--	426	--	--
Cashiers	504	--	--	--	--	--	--	484	13	--
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	296	--	117
Cooks	423	--	--	--	--	--	--	221	--	193
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	412	--	--	--	14	--	--	385	--	--
Registered nurses	409	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	409
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	387	--	--	--	44	325	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	337	142	--	--	9	17	--	--	33	69
Carpenters	310	--	--	235	9	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical nurses	304	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	304
Welders and cutters	288	--	11	--	231	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	260	--	152	--	104	--	--	--	--	--
Sales workers, other commodities	258	--	--	--	--	--	--	257	--	--
Industrial machinery repairers	243	--	127	--	112	--	--	--	--	--
Pest control occupations	241	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	241
Automobile mechanics	223	--	--	--	--	--	--	174	--	49
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	214	--	--	--	--	68	--	--	--	53
Sawing machine operators	197	--	--	--	142	--	--	--	--	--
Separating, filtering, clarifying machine operators	194	--	--	--	194	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	191	--	--	191	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand packers and packagers	185	--	--	--	105	--	--	--	--	71
Textile sewing machine operators	176	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers	173	--	--	--	--	35	--	--	--	139
Kitchen workers, food preparation	169	--	--	--	--	--	--	134	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	26,377	484	1,096	2,522	6,402	2,567	2,673	4,050	269	6,316
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	12,622	141	486	862	2,940	1,419	1,016	2,094	123	3,543
Bruises, contusions	2,335	48	129	250	588	269	--	350	43	478
Cuts, lacerations	1,814	--	82	240	453	202	--	440	57	165
Fractures	1,967	64	123	350	426	182	--	228	--	414
Heat burns	445	--	15	--	72	--	--	154	--	107
Carpal tunnel syndrome	275	--	--	--	166	50	--	--	--	54
Tendonitis	134	--	--	--	105	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	203	--	8	--	51	--	--	95	--	--
Amputations	139	--	6	48	41	15	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	468	--	47	--	92	36	--	--	--	225
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,811	16	81	292	525	137	--	304	--	310
Eye	764	--	29	225	313	45	--	--	--	73
Neck	465	--	36	--	83	83	--	--	--	104
Trunk	11,081	169	471	751	2,332	1,103	1,172	1,816	56	3,213
Shoulder	1,659	70	41	99	508	260	--	144	15	389
Back	7,468	66	327	554	1,357	722	608	1,369	--	2,434
Upper extremities	5,535	156	171	486	1,963	484	392	879	84	920
Wrist	856	14	10	49	369	193	--	--	--	147
Hand, except finger	983	20	36	84	356	--	--	163	--	169
Finger	2,114	13	90	215	737	151	--	473	36	214
Lower extremities	5,084	125	219	765	1,188	564	531	682	104	905
Knee	1,829	33	101	225	497	167	--	368	36	269
Foot, except toe	841	--	37	93	196	147	--	131	41	134
Toe	355	--	--	--	43	--	--	89	--	120
Body systems	134	--	--	--	51	--	--	--	--	57
Multiple parts	2,263	11	113	208	260	186	353	313	13	807

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	543	--	214	--	80	--	--	105	--	66
Containers	4,210	--	44	78	875	626	772	1,287	51	455
Furniture and fixtures	709	--	9	68	113	57	--	211	--	212
Machinery	1,988	25	158	109	739	107	--	413	13	245
Parts and materials	3,009	19	187	669	1,224	209	298	160	--	231
Worker motion or position	3,739	71	--	195	1,507	422	--	389	37	948
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3,991	78	124	388	597	343	711	650	41	1,059
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,287	47	54	285	300	131	--	199	--	195
Vehicles	2,184	12	80	188	285	368	295	327	--	626
Health care patient	1,694	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	1,621
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	7,488	136	529	1,178	2,142	615	537	1,055	143	1,152
Struck by object	4,086	82	317	761	1,143	343	240	458	62	683
Struck against object	2,195	39	131	343	430	194	--	447	77	349
Caught in equipment or object	967	11	74	44	467	48	--	129	--	91
Fall to lower level	1,217	42	54	319	187	122	--	81	13	214
Fall to same level	1,832	--	75	58	411	141	--	355	19	590
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	197	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	19	--
Overexertion	7,866	64	382	461	1,595	827	953	1,471	35	2,077
Overexertion in lifting	4,861	19	163	240	855	453	754	1,121	--	1,230
Repetitive motion	787	28	--	--	540	77	--	--	--	115
Exposure to harmful substances	1,144	90	33	62	234	66	--	267	--	330
Transportation accidents	938	--	--	--	39	172	--	139	--	445
Fires and explosions	115	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	187	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,377 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	47.9	29.1	44.4	34.2	45.9	55.3	38.0	51.7	45.8	56.1
Bruises, contusions	8.9	9.9	11.8	9.9	9.2	10.5	--	8.7	16.2	7.6
Cuts, lacerations	6.9	--	7.5	9.5	7.1	7.9	--	10.9	21.1	2.6
Fractures	7.5	13.2	11.2	13.9	6.7	7.1	--	5.6	--	6.6
Heat burns	1.7	--	1.4	--	1.1	--	--	3.8	--	1.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	--	--	--	2.6	2.0	--	--	--	0.9
Tendonitis	0.5	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.8	--	0.7	--	0.8	--	--	2.3	--	--
Amputations	0.5	--	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.6	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	1.8	--	4.3	--	1.4	1.4	--	--	--	3.6
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.9	3.4	7.4	11.6	8.2	5.3	--	7.5	--	4.9
Eye	2.9	--	2.6	8.9	4.9	1.7	--	--	--	1.2
Neck	1.8	--	3.3	--	1.3	3.2	--	--	--	1.7
Trunk	42.0	34.9	43.0	29.8	36.4	43.0	43.8	44.8	20.7	50.9
Shoulder	6.3	14.4	3.7	3.9	7.9	10.1	--	3.5	5.6	6.2
Back	28.3	13.6	29.8	22.0	21.2	28.1	22.8	33.8	--	38.5
Upper extremities	21.0	32.2	15.6	19.3	30.7	18.9	14.7	21.7	31.2	14.6
Wrist	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.9	5.8	7.5	--	--	--	2.3
Hand, except finger	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.3	5.6	--	--	4.0	--	2.7
Finger	8.0	2.8	8.2	8.5	11.5	5.9	--	11.7	13.4	3.4
Lower extremities	19.3	25.8	20.0	30.3	18.6	22.0	19.9	16.8	38.9	14.3
Knee	6.9	6.9	9.2	8.9	7.8	6.5	--	9.1	13.5	4.3
Foot, except toe	3.2	--	3.4	3.7	3.1	5.7	--	3.2	15.1	2.1
Toe	1.3	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	2.2	--	1.9
Body systems	0.5	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.9
Multiple parts	8.6	2.2	10.3	8.3	4.1	7.2	13.2	7.7	4.8	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	2.1	--	19.5	--	1.3	--	--	2.6	--	1.0
Containers	16.0	--	4.0	3.1	13.7	24.4	28.9	31.8	19.1	7.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.7	--	0.8	2.7	1.8	2.2	--	5.2	--	3.4
Machinery	7.5	5.2	14.4	4.3	11.5	4.2	--	10.2	5.0	3.9
Parts and materials	11.4	4.0	17.1	26.5	19.1	8.1	11.2	3.9	--	3.7
Worker motion or position	14.2	14.6	--	7.7	23.5	16.4	--	9.6	13.7	15.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15.1	16.2	11.3	15.4	9.3	13.4	26.6	16.0	15.1	16.8
Tools, instruments, and equipment	4.9	9.6	4.9	11.3	4.7	5.1	--	4.9	--	3.1
Vehicles	8.3	2.4	7.3	7.4	4.4	14.3	11.0	8.1	--	9.9
Health care patient	6.4	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	25.7
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	28.4	28.1	48.3	46.7	33.5	24.0	20.1	26.1	53.1	18.2
Struck by object	15.5	16.9	28.9	30.2	17.9	13.4	9.0	11.3	22.9	10.8
Struck against object	8.3	8.0	12.0	13.6	6.7	7.6	--	11.0	28.7	5.5
Caught in equipment or object	3.7	2.3	6.8	1.8	7.3	1.9	--	3.2	--	1.4
Fall to lower level	4.6	8.6	4.9	12.7	2.9	4.8	--	2.0	4.8	3.4
Fall to same level	6.9	--	6.8	2.3	6.4	5.5	--	8.8	7.1	9.3
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	0.7	--	--	--	0.7	--	--	--	7.1	--
Overexertion	29.8	13.3	34.9	18.3	24.9	32.2	35.7	36.3	13.1	32.9
Overexertion in lifting	18.4	3.9	14.9	9.5	13.3	17.6	28.2	27.7	--	19.5
Repetitive motion	3.0	5.8	--	--	8.4	3.0	--	--	--	1.8
Exposure to harmful substances	4.3	18.7	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.6	--	6.6	--	5.2
Transportation accidents	3.6	--	--	--	0.6	6.7	--	3.4	--	7.0
Fires and explosions	0.4	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	0.7	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [26,377 cases]	222.2	360.9	488.7	351.7	227.5	259.4	349.0	163.1	39.5	206.1
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	106.3	104.9	216.7	120.2	104.5	143.4	132.6	84.3	18.1	115.6
Bruises, contusions	19.7	35.7	57.5	34.9	20.9	27.2	--	14.1	6.4	15.6
Cuts, lacerations	15.3	--	36.6	33.4	16.1	20.4	--	17.7	8.3	5.4
Fractures	16.6	47.6	54.9	48.8	15.1	18.4	--	9.2	--	13.5
Heat burns	3.8	--	6.7	--	2.6	--	--	6.2	--	3.5
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.3	--	--	--	5.9	5.1	--	--	--	1.8
Tendonitis	1.1	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	1.7	--	3.6	--	1.8	--	--	3.8	--	--
Amputations	1.2	--	2.7	6.7	1.4	1.5	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	3.9	--	21.0	--	3.3	3.7	--	--	--	7.4
Part of body affected:										
Head	15.3	12.3	36.0	40.7	18.7	13.9	--	12.2	--	10.1
Eye	6.4	--	12.9	31.4	11.1	4.5	--	--	--	2.4
Neck	3.9	--	16.1	--	3.0	8.3	--	--	--	3.4
Trunk	93.3	125.8	210.0	104.8	82.8	111.4	153.0	73.1	8.2	104.8
Shoulder	14.0	51.9	18.3	13.7	18.0	26.2	--	5.8	2.2	12.7
Back	62.9	49.3	145.8	77.2	48.2	73.0	79.4	55.1	--	79.4
Upper extremities	46.6	116.1	76.3	67.8	69.7	48.9	51.3	35.4	12.3	30.0
Wrist	7.2	10.1	4.5	6.8	13.1	19.5	--	--	--	4.8
Hand, except finger	8.3	14.8	16.1	11.6	12.7	--	--	6.6	--	5.5
Finger	17.8	10.0	40.1	30.0	26.2	15.3	--	19.1	5.3	7.0
Lower extremities	42.8	93.0	97.7	106.7	42.2	57.0	69.3	27.5	15.3	29.5
Knee	15.4	24.9	45.0	31.4	17.6	16.9	--	14.8	5.3	8.8
Foot, except toe	7.1	--	16.5	13.0	7.0	14.8	--	5.3	6.0	4.4
Toe	3.0	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	3.6	--	3.9
Body systems	1.1	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.9
Multiple parts	19.1	7.9	50.4	29.0	9.2	18.8	46.1	12.6	1.9	26.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry										
Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing				Service producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	4.6	--	95.4	--	2.9	--	--	4.2	--	2.2
Containers	35.5	--	19.6	10.9	31.1	63.3	100.8	51.8	7.6	14.8
Furniture and fixtures	6.0	--	4.0	9.5	4.0	5.8	--	8.5	--	6.9
Machinery	16.7	18.6	70.5	15.2	26.3	10.8	--	16.6	2.0	8.0
Parts and materials	25.3	14.3	83.4	93.3	43.5	21.1	39.0	6.4	--	7.5
Worker motion or position	31.5	52.8	--	27.1	53.5	42.6	--	15.7	5.4	31.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	33.6	58.4	55.3	54.1	21.2	34.6	92.9	26.2	6.0	34.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment	10.8	34.8	24.1	39.8	10.6	13.2	--	8.0	--	6.4
Vehicles	18.4	8.6	35.7	26.2	10.1	37.1	38.6	13.2	--	20.4
Health care patient	14.3	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	52.9
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	63.1	101.3	235.8	164.3	76.1	62.1	70.2	42.5	21.0	37.6
Struck by object	34.4	61.0	141.3	106.1	40.6	34.6	31.3	18.4	9.0	22.3
Struck against object	18.5	29.0	58.4	47.9	15.3	19.6	--	18.0	11.3	11.4
Caught in equipment or object	8.2	8.2	33.0	6.2	16.6	4.8	--	5.2	--	3.0
Fall to lower level	10.3	31.0	24.1	44.6	6.6	12.4	--	3.3	1.9	7.0
Fall to same level	15.4	--	33.5	8.1	14.6	14.3	--	14.3	2.8	19.2
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	1.7	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	2.8	--
Overexertion	66.2	48.0	170.4	64.3	56.7	83.6	124.5	59.2	5.2	67.8
Overexertion in lifting	40.9	14.0	72.7	33.4	30.4	45.8	98.5	45.1	--	40.1
Repetitive motion	6.6	21.0	--	--	19.2	7.7	--	--	--	3.7
Exposure to harmful substances	9.6	67.4	14.7	8.7	8.3	6.7	--	10.8	--	10.8
Transportation accidents	7.9	--	--	--	1.4	17.4	--	5.6	--	14.5
Fires and explosions	1.0	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.6	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3

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 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 result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,377 cases]	100.0	14.3	12.4	19.4	11.5	11.8	6.5	24.2	7
Sex:									
Men	100.0	12.3	12.1	19.3	11.7	12.6	6.5	25.5	8
Women	100.0	18.0	12.9	19.7	11.3	10.3	6.4	21.4	5
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100.0	23.0	20.6	33.1	3.8	13.7	1.2	4.5	3
20 to 24	100.0	20.6	14.7	18.0	15.7	10.1	5.6	15.2	5
25 to 34	100.0	15.5	14.5	21.1	12.9	11.5	6.1	18.4	5
35 to 44	100.0	13.6	10.4	18.4	10.8	14.9	6.8	25.1	9
45 to 54	100.0	11.8	8.1	20.2	9.9	10.2	7.0	32.8	11
55 to 64	100.0	7.8	16.7	14.1	9.2	8.1	8.5	35.6	12
65 and over	100.0	8.9	7.8	19.4	12.5	12.1	--	39.2	12
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	22.3	9.3	25.1	4.0	16.8	11.3	11.3	4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	17.1	13.7	17.8	12.0	8.8	5.8	24.9	6
Service	100.0	14.2	16.9	21.3	10.7	8.8	3.7	24.5	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	7.2	9.6	26.8	6.4	20.8	5.5	23.8	11
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	12.6	11.4	19.5	8.6	12.0	6.9	29.1	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	13.5	10.9	18.4	13.4	12.9	7.2	23.6	7
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	19.7	12.7	18.0	9.3	10.5	7.5	22.4	5
3 to 11 months	100.0	12.5	14.3	20.8	15.4	12.0	4.9	20.2	6
1 to 5 years	100.0	14.0	12.3	20.5	11.1	12.3	6.2	23.5	7
More than 5 years	100.0	13.1	10.8	18.0	10.4	11.7	7.4	28.6	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	13.9	11.3	19.5	12.1	12.2	7.3	23.7	7
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	13.6	17.0	23.0	14.7	9.7	3.8	18.2	5
Hispanic	100.0	8.9	27.6	13.7	9.6	11.5	10.4	18.3	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	13.9	6.3	39.6	--	17.3	--	23.0	3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	51.8	0.9	47.2	--	--	--	--	1
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,377 cases]	100.0	14.3	12.4	19.4	11.5	11.8	6.5	24.2	7
Truck drivers	100.0	8.6	7.1	18.5	18.3	16.0	8.3	23.1	8
Assemblers	100.0	18.0	6.3	16.7	11.1	11.0	7.8	29.1	9
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0	17.6	11.3	25.5	15.5	4.2	4.6	21.3	5
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	18.2	17.7	19.9	8.6	8.2	7.2	20.3	5
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	6.8	24.6	18.7	10.3	14.5	2.3	22.8	5
Construction laborers	100.0	18.3	10.4	16.1	15.5	8.9	7.2	23.6	10
Health aides, exc. nursing	100.0	12.0	21.9	16.5	10.6	13.7	10.0	15.4	5
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	6.8	7.7	35.2	9.2	19.8	4.3	17.0	6
Cashiers	100.0	37.3	--	18.9	13.2	7.0	2.5	21.1	5
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	100.0	20.9	33.3	9.4	5.4	1.4	4.2	25.4	2
Cooks	100.0	18.5	4.4	41.5	7.8	2.6	--	25.2	4
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	100.0	12.6	31.2	3.6	5.3	0.4	6.7	40.2	7
Registered nurses	100.0	28.8	6.0	7.6	3.2	18.9	20.4	15.1	16
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	100.0	21.8	0.3	21.9	20.1	4.3	--	31.5	8
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	100.0	4.8	7.4	33.7	5.0	21.1	6.4	21.6	8
Carpenters	100.0	7.9	5.0	16.8	4.6	15.1	1.6	49.0	25
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	2.0	20.7	23.7	2.3	4.6	14.0	32.8	13
Welders and cutters	100.0	18.2	15.6	10.5	17.1	6.8	3.3	28.4	8
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	100.0	10.3	17.8	6.9	6.6	5.4	7.8	45.2	24
Sales workers, other commodities	100.0	21.8	16.8	14.6	15.1	10.1	0.8	20.8	5
Industrial machinery repairers	100.0	9.3	6.5	8.4	7.4	18.8	8.2	41.3	19
Pest control occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	180
Automobile mechanics	100.0	19.6	25.3	9.8	21.0	4.7	9.8	9.8	4
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	100.0	6.6	1.2	15.8	5.4	18.9	26.5	25.7	24
Sawing machine operators	100.0	16.5	9.8	7.8	41.2	13.8	7.9	3.1	10
Separating, filtering, clarifying machine operators	100.0	12.8	28.4	--	7.5	12.8	7.2	31.2	14
Heating, air conditioning, refrigeration mechanics	100.0	9.9	3.8	61.0	9.9	--	--	15.3	4
Hand packers and packagers	100.0	4.3	7.8	28.2	25.8	11.7	2.2	20.0	6
Textile sewing machine operators	100.0	9.5	10.5	26.0	12.8	18.6	6.0	16.5	6
Bus drivers	100.0	6.2	11.3	6.9	--	8.0	7.5	60.0	47
Kitchen workers, food preparation	100.0	13.3	6.7	36.2	10.4	13.3	--	20.0	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [26,377 cases]	100.0	14.3	12.4	19.4	11.5	11.8	6.5	24.2	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	11.7	12.7	19.3	11.4	13.5	6.2	25.2	7
Bruises, contusions	100.0	25.8	15.0	29.2	9.2	9.1	2.6	9.2	3
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	22.0	12.9	18.2	10.9	14.6	7.3	14.1	5
Fractures	100.0	6.0	4.0	12.7	17.3	8.4	8.2	43.5	26
Heat burns	100.0	19.0	14.1	32.0	7.7	8.0	3.8	15.4	4
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	5.1	3.3	4.6	7.3	22.1	7.3	50.3	32
Tendonitis	100.0	10.8	0.7	9.5	31.4	24.5	2.1	21.1	10
Chemical burns	100.0	49.9	10.3	14.4	20.5	1.7	3.2	--	2
Amputations	100.0	3.2	--	15.6	4.1	30.8	2.3	44.0	18
Multiple injuries	100.0	18.2	9.0	25.5	5.0	9.6	6.4	26.3	5
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	38.9	20.8	22.0	9.5	3.3	1.9	3.6	2
Eye	100.0	37.3	24.5	21.6	14.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	2
Neck	100.0	18.3	22.7	7.1	3.0	18.2	4.6	26.1	8
Trunk	100.0	11.7	12.0	20.5	10.6	11.6	7.4	26.3	7
Shoulder	100.0	17.4	8.4	10.5	11.8	12.0	10.0	29.9	12
Back	100.0	11.0	13.4	20.0	11.2	12.0	7.0	25.4	7
Upper extremities	100.0	15.7	11.8	19.4	9.9	15.0	7.3	20.8	7
Wrist	100.0	7.4	9.0	9.6	10.6	15.7	9.1	38.6	15
Hand, except finger	100.0	17.0	8.4	21.4	8.8	18.8	6.1	19.5	7
Finger	100.0	21.4	13.1	18.4	11.2	15.3	5.6	15.0	5
Lower extremities	100.0	11.0	9.8	19.8	13.4	13.3	7.3	25.5	9
Knee	100.0	15.3	5.5	15.5	12.0	12.0	6.6	33.2	12
Foot, except toe	100.0	9.6	20.2	21.5	8.2	15.6	7.9	17.0	5
Toe	100.0	11.6	15.5	9.2	24.2	1.3	2.8	35.3	6
Body systems	100.0	24.0	20.4	21.2	8.4	1.5	--	24.5	3
Multiple parts	100.0	9.6	11.8	13.4	19.6	7.5	2.5	35.5	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	22.9	8.3	21.1	12.6	4.7	7.6	22.8	5
Containers	100.0	13.2	11.6	24.6	8.1	17.2	4.1	21.1	6
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	26.4	13.1	12.8	9.3	15.6	3.4	19.3	4
Machinery	100.0	15.8	15.5	17.1	13.9	9.0	3.9	24.8	6
Parts and materials	100.0	14.3	12.1	18.3	9.5	13.5	12.8	19.6	8
Worker motion or position	100.0	10.5	12.0	15.6	10.3	14.0	6.6	31.0	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	10.5	10.2	18.5	16.9	9.8	6.0	28.2	7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	17.7	9.9	19.5	11.8	6.9	11.6	22.7	6
Vehicles	100.0	12.3	13.9	19.8	7.1	11.9	2.9	32.1	7
Health care patient	100.0	16.3	9.6	20.5	16.0	10.0	11.4	16.2	6
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	21.9	12.8	19.6	11.9	10.4	6.6	16.8	5
Struck by object	100.0	24.9	13.5	20.2	10.7	10.4	5.0	15.3	4
Struck against object	100.0	18.6	8.3	24.1	14.1	9.9	6.1	18.9	5
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	13.8	13.5	11.5	10.2	13.9	16.0	21.2	11
Fall to lower level	100.0	5.9	7.8	24.7	11.2	9.2	7.0	34.3	12
Fall to same level	100.0	10.4	11.0	19.6	9.3	10.0	6.4	33.3	10
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	11.8	9.7	26.1	11.9	13.1	--	27.4	7
Overexertion	100.0	9.8	12.2	21.7	10.4	13.5	6.6	25.8	7
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	11.4	10.2	21.1	9.7	15.8	6.8	25.0	9
Repetitive motion	100.0	5.9	3.7	12.2	8.2	19.5	8.2	42.3	22
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	23.5	18.7	29.6	10.3	4.5	4.6	9.0	3
Transportation accidents	100.0	8.6	15.5	14.6	4.0	12.2	1.0	44.1	16
Fires and explosions	100.0	21.4	3.3	--	1.0	72.4	--	1.9	13
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	23.4	6.3	16.5	28.1	7.4	10.5	7.7	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 2002
Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [26,377 cases]	100.0	14.3	12.4	19.4	11.5	11.8	6.5	24.2	7
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	7.9	24.3	25.0	7.0	12.1	2.7	21.0	5
Mining ³	100.0	6.5	6.6	10.6	8.5	10.8	5.5	51.6	33
Construction	100.0	12.3	12.7	20.7	10.4	10.7	10.1	23.1	9
Manufacturing	100.0	16.7	11.0	15.2	12.8	13.7	6.7	24.0	8
Durable goods	100.0	17.8	11.4	14.9	13.1	12.3	6.5	23.9	7
Nondurable goods	100.0	13.9	9.9	16.0	12.0	17.0	7.1	24.1	9
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	100.0	10.2	8.4	19.6	13.2	12.8	7.2	28.5	10
Wholesale trade	100.0	10.9	10.8	24.0	17.2	17.9	5.2	14.0	7
Retail trade	100.0	17.4	16.9	20.6	8.2	10.8	4.4	21.6	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	11.6	22.5	20.0	24.3	2.1	--	19.5	5
Services	100.0	15.7	12.6	21.4	10.1	8.4	7.0	24.8	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected c+A69haracteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	State government ³	Goods producing				Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Administration
Total [1,254 cases]	183.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198.1	162.5
Nature of injury, illness:											
Sprains, strains	85.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.6	76.3
Bruises, contusions	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
Cuts, lacerations	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7
Fractures	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.7	10.3
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	7.7
Part of body affected:											
Head	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	18.0
Eye	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	11.4
Neck	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	--
Trunk	73.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86.3	54.9
Shoulder	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	3.3
Back	60.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.3	38.5
Upper extremities	25.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.9	22.5
Wrist	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.4	--
Hand, except finger	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Finger	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	4.2
Lower extremities	34.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.6	31.9
Knee	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	13.3
Foot, except toe	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.8
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Multiple parts	26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.9	20.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Kentucky--state government											
Characteristic	State government ³	Goods producing				Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Administration
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7
Containers	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	13.1
Furniture and fixtures	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.5	3.2
Machinery	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	8.0
Parts and materials	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	11.6
Worker motion or position	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.3	21.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	34.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	22.5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8
Vehicles	21.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.6	24.0
Health care patient	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.7	--
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.3	39.7
Struck by object	20.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	33.2
Struck against object	9.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	5.4
Caught in equipment or object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	20.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.1	5.3
Fall to same level	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	11.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	45.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.0	34.9
Overexertion in lifting	26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	16.0
Repetitive motion	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	--
Exposure to harmful substances	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.8	15.5
Transportation accidents	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	18.3
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6

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 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 result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 2. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,254 cases]	1,254	19.4	15.9	13.8	14.3	8.3	6.8	21.5	6
Sex:									
Men	549	25.5	12.8	16.7	11.0	8.9	7.4	17.8	5
Women	705	14.6	18.3	11.5	16.8	7.9	6.4	24.4	8
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	11	--	--	--	25.7	--	63.7	10.6	22
20 to 24	52	11.9	11.3	52.9	5.4	10.2	2.9	5.4	5
25 to 34	287	36.4	10.2	5.7	9.4	5.7	9.4	23.1	4
35 to 44	399	15.1	28.6	12.1	13.1	9.2	4.9	17.0	3
45 to 54	374	12.3	6.1	15.9	23.7	8.9	5.7	27.4	10
55 to 64	114	22.7	23.6	17.2	4.8	4.2	8.1	19.5	3
65 and over	17	--	--	12.7	--	47.3	--	40.0	20
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	292	3.1	35.7	6.3	23.9	3.6	4.4	22.9	8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	140	34.8	7.9	19.3	5.6	10.9	15.7	5.7	3
Service	481	17.3	11.7	15.3	16.6	11.3	3.9	23.9	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	48	26.5	2.6	2.6	6.0	2.6	8.6	51.0	40
Precision production, craft, and repair	89	40.0	12.2	8.4	6.1	5.9	12.7	14.7	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	205	26.2	7.5	22.2	6.5	8.6	8.2	20.7	5
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	59	19.7	6.8	30.1	13.6	11.4	2.5	15.9	4
3 to 11 months	198	37.5	10.6	13.0	4.8	11.8	4.0	18.1	3
1 to 5 years	442	15.5	10.6	15.4	11.7	11.0	11.4	24.3	9
More than 5 years	554	15.9	22.9	11.0	19.8	4.6	4.7	21.1	6
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	568	18.9	9.1	17.4	20.1	11.8	4.6	18.2	8
Black, non-Hispanic	91	18.8	15.9	17.5	8.5	3.8	7.8	27.7	5
Hispanic	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	13	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Not reported	575	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 3. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--state government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,254 cases]	1,254	19.4	15.9	13.8	14.3	8.3	6.8	21.5	6
Social workers	176	--	51.7	--	24.1	--	--	24.1	2
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	143	14.0	2.8	17.5	8.2	13.8	1.0	42.7	13
Operating engineers	134	31.0	9.5	22.1	4.9	10.4	10.0	12.1	3
Janitors and cleaners	126	13.7	21.8	21.9	12.6	10.4	5.2	14.5	5
Correctional institution officers	68	17.3	21.4	9.3	22.1	15.0	--	14.8	6
Health aides, exc. nursing	45	24.8	16.5	--	38.1	--	--	20.6	6
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	42	30.0	3.0	3.0	6.8	--	6.8	50.5	40
Laborers, nonconstruction	36	23.0	7.7	22.3	15.3	10.3	3.4	18.0	5
Licensed practical nurses	35	35.9	22.7	11.3	--	20.4	3.2	6.5	2
Cooks	29	--	10.0	14.0	52.0	10.0	--	14.0	7
Registered nurses	28	--	--	7.0	12.1	--	41.0	39.9	30
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	19	85.7	--	14.3	--	--	--	--	1
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	16	92.4	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	1
Physical therapists	16	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	1
Truck drivers	15	--	--	8.2	8.2	--	--	83.5	37
General office clerks	15	--	--	--	8.3	--	91.7	--	22
Guards and police, exc. public service	15	38.5	--	7.7	23.1	15.4	--	15.4	6
Cashiers	11	--	--	50.7	--	49.3	--	--	3
Police and detectives, public service	10	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	84.8	75
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	10	--	--	--	--	42.9	57.1	--	22
Administrators, education and related fields	9	--	--	70.5	29.5	--	--	--	5
Stock and inventory clerks	8	--	--	15.4	69.2	15.4	--	--	6
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	--	--	--	15.9	12.7	71.4	--	21
Electricians	7	--	42.6	--	40.1	--	--	17.3	7

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,254 cases]	1254.0	19.4	15.9	13.8	14.3	8.3	6.8	21.5	6
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	586	10.0	12.1	18.9	16.8	10.7	9.7	21.7	10
Bruises, contusions	60	13.1	16.7	29.5	9.9	11.8	2.1	17.0	4
Cuts, lacerations	59	38.9	4.1	20.7	12.4	--	--	24.0	3
Fractures	68	15.5	1.8	3.7	3.7	28.4	10.2	36.7	20
Heat burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	29	47.8	--	--	47.8	4.3	--	--	8
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	57	--	--	28.6	26.5	3.8	24.5	16.6	7
Part of body affected:									
Head	83	63.0	11.8	16.7	2.9	4.1	--	1.5	1
Eye	40	85.5	11.4	--	--	--	--	3.1	1
Neck	21	6.0	14.5	13.9	--	--	27.1	38.5	23
Trunk	503	9.8	27.1	12.8	8.8	13.2	5.4	22.8	6
Shoulder	28	17.8	--	18.3	14.3	13.4	--	36.3	8
Back	413	10.4	29.7	11.5	8.4	12.1	6.6	21.3	5
Upper extremities	176	26.2	7.9	19.8	33.1	4.2	2.2	6.6	4
Wrist	53	41.6	--	15.2	33.8	9.5	--	--	3
Hand, except finger	16	47.6	14.5	7.9	14.2	--	--	15.8	2
Finger	23	10.8	15.8	17.5	27.0	10.4	5.4	13.0	6
Lower extremities	232	10.2	7.9	14.4	27.4	6.3	9.4	24.4	10
Knee	123	6.4	8.5	9.1	45.8	4.8	7.1	18.3	10
Foot, except toe	20	--	14.1	49.9	12.2	--	--	23.9	5
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	59	70.8	11.6	4.7	6.0	6.8	--	--	1
Multiple parts	180	16.0	6.1	11.5	3.9	4.7	15.1	42.7	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	38	82.9	--	7.3	3.3	--	--	6.6	1
Containers	77	19.8	7.4	31.5	12.0	12.5	--	16.7	4
Furniture and fixtures	68	3.3	25.8	13.5	8.7	7.7	27.5	13.6	10
Machinery	51	17.7	8.5	14.9	7.4	27.4	15.5	8.5	18
Parts and materials	66	49.7	4.2	29.6	6.3	1.7	--	8.4	2
Worker motion or position	181	15.4	12.6	8.9	36.0	4.0	7.0	16.2	10
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	237	8.4	41.6	11.9	12.0	13.0	3.3	9.8	2
Tools, instruments, and equipment	52	10.4	--	13.3	22.8	--	13.2	40.2	22
Vehicles	146	7.8	6.0	14.8	8.3	6.2	11.1	45.7	26
Health care patient	196	17.5	6.5	13.7	13.7	10.5	6.7	31.4	10
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	212	34.2	11.9	14.7	9.6	5.7	2.7	21.3	3
Struck by object	139	40.7	12.6	9.2	9.9	2.9	4.0	20.6	2
Struck against object	65	18.7	9.7	26.2	7.8	12.4	--	25.3	5
Caught in equipment or object	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	138	1.7	67.4	8.0	10.9	3.4	0.8	7.8	2
Fall to same level	67	18.8	6.3	30.4	5.1	7.3	24.1	8.0	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion	312	12.5	5.9	16.5	15.9	14.4	7.5	27.3	10
Overexertion in lifting	180	10.6	3.3	13.8	10.0	19.3	10.9	32.2	19
Repetitive motion	30	46.0	--	--	46.0	4.2	--	3.8	8
Exposure to harmful substances	111	64.9	17.2	8.7	5.8	--	1.1	2.3	1
Transportation accidents	107	8.1	8.2	7.7	--	0.9	15.2	59.9	37
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	35	6.1	3.2	22.6	30.9	10.6	4.2	22.4	8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002

Kentucky--local government											
Characteristic	Local government ³	Goods producing				Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Administration
Total [2,624 cases]	220.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	168.7	--
Nature of injury, illness:											
Sprains, strains	117.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87.3	--
Bruises, contusions	27.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	--
Cuts, lacerations	11.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1	--
Heat burns	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	7.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--
Part of body affected:											
Head	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	--
Trunk	76.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.8	--
Shoulder	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	--
Back	47.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.3	--
Upper extremities	30.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.4	--
Wrist	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--
Hand, except finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--
Lower extremities	55.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.2	--
Knee	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.9	--
Foot, except toe	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	39.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.0	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 2002 --- Continued

Kentucky--local government											
Characteristic	Local government ³	Goods producing				Service producing					
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ⁵	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Public Administration
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.2	--
Furniture and fixtures	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1	--
Machinery	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--
Parts and materials	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--
Worker motion or position	33.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.5	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	44.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.8	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	51.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.3	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment	32.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.7	--
Struck by object	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	--
Caught in equipment or object	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	--
Fall to same level	36.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--
Overexertion	43.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.5	--
Overexertion in lifting	30.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	--
Repetitive motion	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--
Transportation accidents	35.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.7	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--

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 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 result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction. 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 from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. 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.

Table 2. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,624 cases]	2,624	15.7	12.8	14.7	10.2	17.5	7.0	22.1	9
Sex:									
Men	1,406	20.6	8.9	18.3	7.5	18.3	2.7	23.7	7
Women	1,218	10.0	17.3	10.6	13.4	16.6	11.9	20.2	10
Age:									
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	116	51.0	30.3	15.7	2.0	--	--	1.0	1
25 to 34	475	19.4	27.0	18.3	2.0	19.8	5.1	8.4	3
35 to 44	837	14.2	4.8	15.2	7.4	26.7	3.4	28.3	15
45 to 54	698	15.3	9.2	12.1	16.8	18.0	5.0	23.5	10
55 to 64	329	3.4	10.0	20.9	23.3	2.5	26.6	13.3	7
65 and over	139	--	25.1	0.8	0.7	5.5	0.8	67.0	55
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	150	15.0	9.0	17.1	8.4	34.3	1.5	14.6	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support	260	28.8	26.6	14.7	2.7	5.2	1.0	21.0	2
Service	1,160	15.5	18.1	16.3	11.0	18.5	5.0	15.6	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	144	20.2	9.6	19.2	3.9	19.3	--	27.8	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	910	11.6	3.2	11.7	12.6	16.7	13.2	31.0	15
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	141	5.6	16.9	1.4	54.3	10.6	4.9	6.2	10
3 to 11 months	274	37.3	3.7	28.9	9.7	14.4	0.4	5.5	3
1 to 5 years	746	11.5	24.3	12.3	8.1	20.0	9.8	14.1	6
More than 5 years	1,464	14.8	8.2	14.6	7.2	17.5	6.9	30.8	15
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	1,677	16.1	15.1	13.2	9.4	18.8	6.2	21.2	10
Black, non-Hispanic	169	5.2	8.4	46.6	4.3	5.0	7.1	23.5	4
Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	745								

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 3. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--local government

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,624 cases]	2,624	15.7	12.8	14.7	10.2	17.5	7.0	22.1	9
Bus drivers	360	11.1	1.0	5.4	12.2	27.2	23.4	19.8	15
Janitors and cleaners	221	20.2	17.6	12.1	7.9	27.6	9.7	5.0	6
Cooks	213	1.1	1.6	18.2	1.1	35.8	4.3	37.9	16
Laborers, nonconstruction	192	28.4	3.5	16.6	24.9	3.6	3.1	19.8	6
Firefighting occupations	163	39.5	10.8	22.0	--	15.6	3.4	8.6	2
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and law enforcement officers	127	18.7	19.5	20.3	0.8	18.7	0.8	21.2	3
Operating engineers	95	--	12.7	12.7	18.6	8.3	12.7	35.1	16
Teachers' aides	77	54.8	6.0	1.5	9.2	9.2	1.5	17.7	1
Garbage collectors	75	--	7.6	15.1	7.6	16.0	--	53.8	45
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	74	23.1	7.7	7.7	--	23.1	7.7	30.8	17
Supervisors, general office	53	--	--	55.2	--	--	--	44.8	4
Guards and police, exc. public service	48	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	2
Health aides, exc. nursing	47	37.1	6.5	25.9	17.6	--	--	12.9	3
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	46	5.0	74.1	11.7	6.7	2.5	--	--	2
Truck drivers	37	30.7	--	47.7	--	--	15.3	6.3	4
Electrical power installers and repairers	33	57.7	42.3	--	--	--	--	--	1
Elementary school teachers, exc. postsecondary	32	27.2	21.9	10.9	14.6	--	7.3	18.2	3
Correctional institution officers	18	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--	2
Police and detectives, public service	18	--	61.4	--	7.3	--	--	31.2	2
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	17	--	--	48.1	--	13.9	--	38.0	13
Early childhood teacher's assistants	15	--	--	--	--	7.7	92.3	--	24
Supervisors, electricians and transmission installers	14	32.5	--	32.5	--	--	--	35.0	3
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	5
Water and sewage treatment plant operators	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	14	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [2,624 cases]	2,624	15.7	12.8	14.7	10.2	17.5	7.0	22.1	9
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	1,405	12.4	7.5	14.3	13.3	20.0	3.8	28.7	11
Bruises, contusions	330	31.8	13.1	17.5	10.9	0.7	10.1	15.9	4
Cuts, lacerations	141	29.5	25.3	9.7	4.8	24.4	0.8	5.6	2
Fractures	212	--	4.9	7.1	1.1	24.8	33.1	29.1	27
Heat burns	44	15.2	5.2	76.9	2.6	--	--	--	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	14	9.6	41.0	--	49.4	--	--	--	2
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	85	6.9	46.3	17.5	--	1.4	18.1	9.8	2
Part of body affected:									
Head	128	23.0	36.3	6.9	7.1	16.1	--	10.5	2
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	61	65.3	--	1.9	24.7	6.3	--	1.9	1
Trunk	912	8.1	7.7	14.3	8.6	10.1	7.0	44.2	23
Shoulder	155	15.7	11.7	0.7	5.2	11.3	0.9	54.6	44
Back	570	5.6	2.9	17.7	8.3	4.4	7.6	53.4	31
Upper extremities	364	24.6	17.7	21.7	2.8	19.1	1.0	13.2	3
Wrist	46	14.8	10.8	6.6	5.4	2.5	7.5	52.3	54
Hand, except finger	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger	78	9.7	27.2	45.3	7.5	10.3	--	--	3
Lower extremities	659	10.3	18.1	18.0	11.9	16.4	14.3	11.0	6
Knee	402	2.3	22.3	9.6	17.7	16.0	23.1	9.0	9
Foot, except toe	36	36.3	--	50.8	6.5	3.2	--	3.2	5
Toe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts	469	17.6	7.5	10.3	16.4	35.1	4.5	8.6	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number and Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2002 -- Continued

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	15	8.9	37.9	--	45.6	--	--	7.7	6
Containers	133	9.8	12.2	11.2	5.9	35.9	9.9	15.1	15
Furniture and fixtures	124	7.7	29.3	9.6	3.7	12.1	17.4	20.3	10
Machinery	104	41.3	8.4	34.9	1.1	10.9	--	3.4	3
Parts and materials	99	28.0	1.3	6.9	4.7	47.3	--	11.8	16
Worker motion or position	402	12.4	9.2	4.9	12.8	23.0	3.1	34.5	11
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	535	3.0	18.0	21.4	6.5	16.8	16.4	18.0	14
Tools, instruments, and equipment	158	36.4	20.1	24.7	0.7	11.5	--	6.5	2
Vehicles	617	23.1	8.1	13.9	18.3	16.0	2.4	18.2	8
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	387	32.9	18.1	13.8	5.0	18.0	0.6	11.6	2
Struck by object	148	22.3	4.8	24.7	9.3	26.9	--	12.0	5
Struck against object	215	37.4	26.7	7.3	2.5	13.3	1.1	11.7	2
Caught in equipment or object	15	43.7	39.2	--	--	9.2	--	8.0	2
Fall to lower level	124	14.5	16.8	23.8	5.4	9.9	0.9	28.7	3
Fall to same level	440	3.6	23.4	7.7	8.1	19.9	22.7	14.6	16
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	84	2.6	--	58.1	22.3	8.0	2.8	6.2	4
Overexertion	522	14.0	7.4	12.9	8.0	15.5	7.3	34.8	16
Overexertion in lifting	362	14.6	5.5	9.5	6.5	21.4	2.4	40.2	17
Repetitive motion	18	6.3	--	--	6.5	--	6.5	80.7	43
Exposure to harmful substances	94	39.7	8.5	36.1	14.5	--	--	1.2	3
Transportation accidents	427	18.0	0.3	16.7	21.6	22.9	2.7	17.8	10
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person	96	6.2	6.2	24.8	2.4	15.6	15.6	29.2	16

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

TECHNICAL NOTES 2002 SURVEY

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The BLS survey collected data from employers in the following industries in the State of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, and fishing, SIC 01-02, 07-09; oil and gas extraction, SIC 13; construction, SIC 15-17; manufacturing, SIC 20-39; transportation and public utilities, SIC 41-49; except SIC 43, wholesale trade, SIC 50-51; retail trade, SIC 52-59; finance, insurance, and real estate, SIC 60-67; services, SIC 70-89; except SIC 88, and public administration, SIC 91-97. All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farms with less than 11 employees, the Federal government, railroad employers, and employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts. Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12) and metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and for railroads (SIC 40) were provided to this publication by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, respectively. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,063 sample units contained in the BLS survey. A relatively small proportion of the sample units were excluded because they no longer were in business, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate forms for the same location or the survey form was nonmailable because of an inadequate address (563 units). Original and follow-up mailings and telephone contacts resulted in 3,380 questionnaires for 97 percent response rate and survey rate.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2003 form (OMB approval number 1220-0045) was utilized to collect the data.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries in Kentucky. The sample does, however, exclude farmers with fewer than 11 employees, railroads (SIC 40), mine activities, except oil and gas extraction (SIC 13), and private households (SIC 88), self-employed individuals and the federal government. Separate estimates by individual classification of establishments required the stratification of the universe of establishments into industries according to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget. Mining and railroad data were provided by other federal agencies.

ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

The injury and illness data for all reporting units in each industry-employment size group were expanded by the inverse of the sampling ratio and benchmarked to the appropriate employment level in each industry to obtain the estimates. A benchmark factor was derived for each estimating cell by dividing the universe employment by the weighted employment derived from the sample. This factor serves to adjust for births and deaths in the universe within each industry-employment-size cell.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal products or activities. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

FEDERAL - STATE COOPERATION

Under grant arrangements between the Federal government and various State agencies, respondents complete a single reporting form, which is used to generate both state and national estimates.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers by using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the Annual Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey. By so doing, an employer may compare his own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience of his industry in Kentucky.

The formula requires (a) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (b) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate:

- a. Determine the number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This is done by obtaining a total which includes fatalities (column G), cases with days away from work (column H), cases involving job transfer or restriction (column I), and other recordable cases (column J) from the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses (OSHA No. 300).
- b. Total the number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The "hours worked" should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, lunch hours, and breaks. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday).

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\text{(a) } \underline{\text{Number of injuries and illnesses}} \times 200,000 = \text{Incidence rate}$$
$$\text{(b) } \underline{\text{Employee hours worked}}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kentucky and for the nation. An employer may compute rates separately for injuries, illnesses, total cases, cases with days away, DART cases, or other recordable cases. Simply replace the number of injuries and illness, (a) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed. It is also possible to compute rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department, or any other grouping of employees. The formula, including the constant 200,000 remains the same. However, the time frame or department used for the number of injuries and illnesses (or other measure) should correspond to the hours-worked figure, (b) in the formula. (For example, to compute a monthly rate, use the number of work injuries and illnesses for the month in the numerator and the number of employee hours worked for that month in the denominator).

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Kentucky

&

The United States

2002

Paul E. Patton, Governor
Joe Norsworthy, Secretary

Prepared by:
The Kentucky Labor Cabinet, Department of Workplace Standards,
In Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Acknowledgements	

“No individual in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief, be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Labor Cabinet.”

KENTUCKY

DATA

Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to compile a comprehensive, accurate, and timely measure of fatal work injuries that occur during the year.

The CFOI program is a Federal/State cooperative program. The program was expanded to include all 50 states and the District of Columbia during 1992. This is Kentucky's tenth year participating in the program.

The CFOI program currently includes private sector, public sector, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers. To be included in this report, the incident leading to the fatality must have occurred in the reference state (Kentucky) during the reference year (2002), and the fatality must be work-related according to the CFOI guidelines.

Many of these fatalities involved workers not covered under the jurisdiction of Federal or State agencies engaged in consultation-related, prevention-related, or regulatory activities in safety and health. Among these excluded workers are the self-employed, laborers on small farms, and certain government employees. Thus CFOI data, which covers these workers, differ from data obtained through other administrative sources.

Timely information on all fatal occupational injuries were compiled from a variety of administrative sources including death certificates, motor vehicle traffic accident reports, medical examiners reports, newspaper articles, Kentucky and Federal Worker's Compensation reports and other government investigative reports. Each fatality was substantiated by either two independent source documents or one source document and a follow-up questionnaire to the employer or other contact (excluding next-of-kin) who had knowledge about the circumstances of the incident.

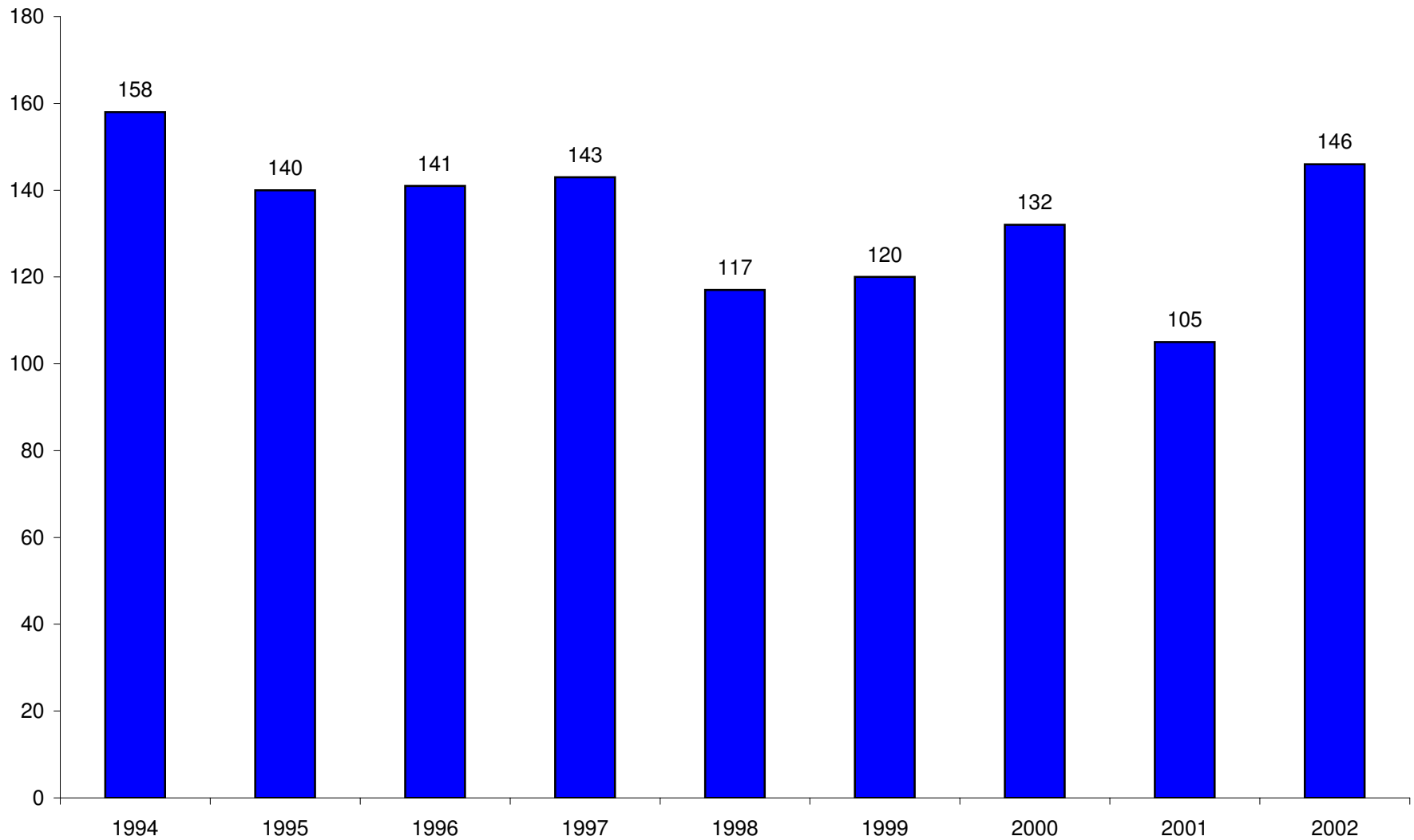
The CFOI program in Kentucky can provide useful data to identify hazardous industries, occupations and activities and identify machinery and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. CFOI will give government and businesses an idea of where safety standards are ineffective or needed. Overall, the census will encourage a safe work environment.

Summary Of Observations

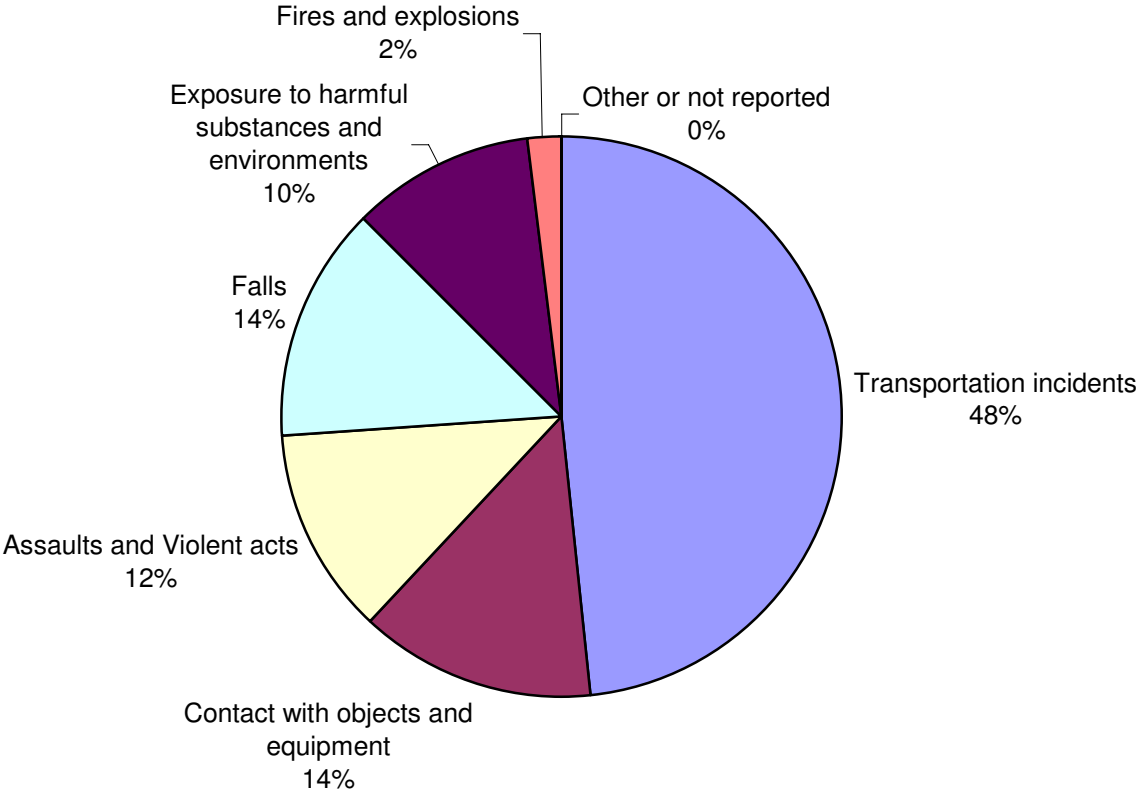
- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky has increased from 105 in 2001 to 146 in 2002. Transportation incidents and contact with objects and equipment together accounted for 62 percent of all incidents.
- ◆ Workers in the agriculture industry experienced 17 percent of all deaths.
- ◆ Transportation incidents were the leading event of death.
- ◆ The report reflects the age group with the highest number of incidents was between 45-54.
- ◆ Ninety (90) percent of deaths occurred to white workers.
- ◆ The leading source was vehicles accounting for 69 of the 146 fatalities reported.
- ◆ The county reporting the most fatalities was Jefferson County.
- ◆ Of 146 occupational fatalities in 2002, 138 were among males and 8 were among females.
- ◆ There were 11 workplace homicides in 2002.
- ◆ In 2002, 73 percent of those fatally injured on the job were working for pay and other compensation while 27 percent was self-employed.

This report may be revised during the year to include any cases not included in this report due to late arrival of source documents.

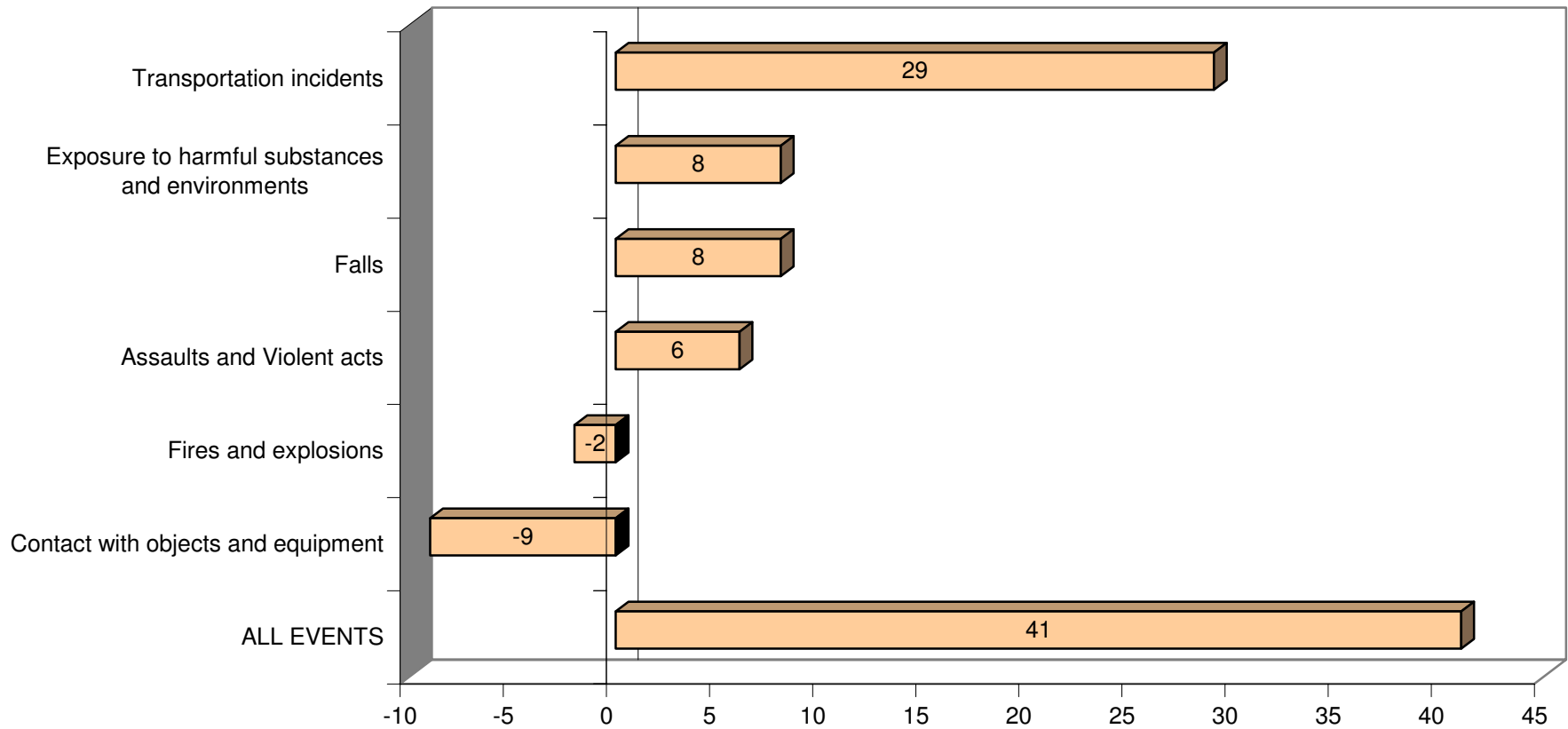
Fatal work injury counts, Kentucky, 1993-2003, all ownerships



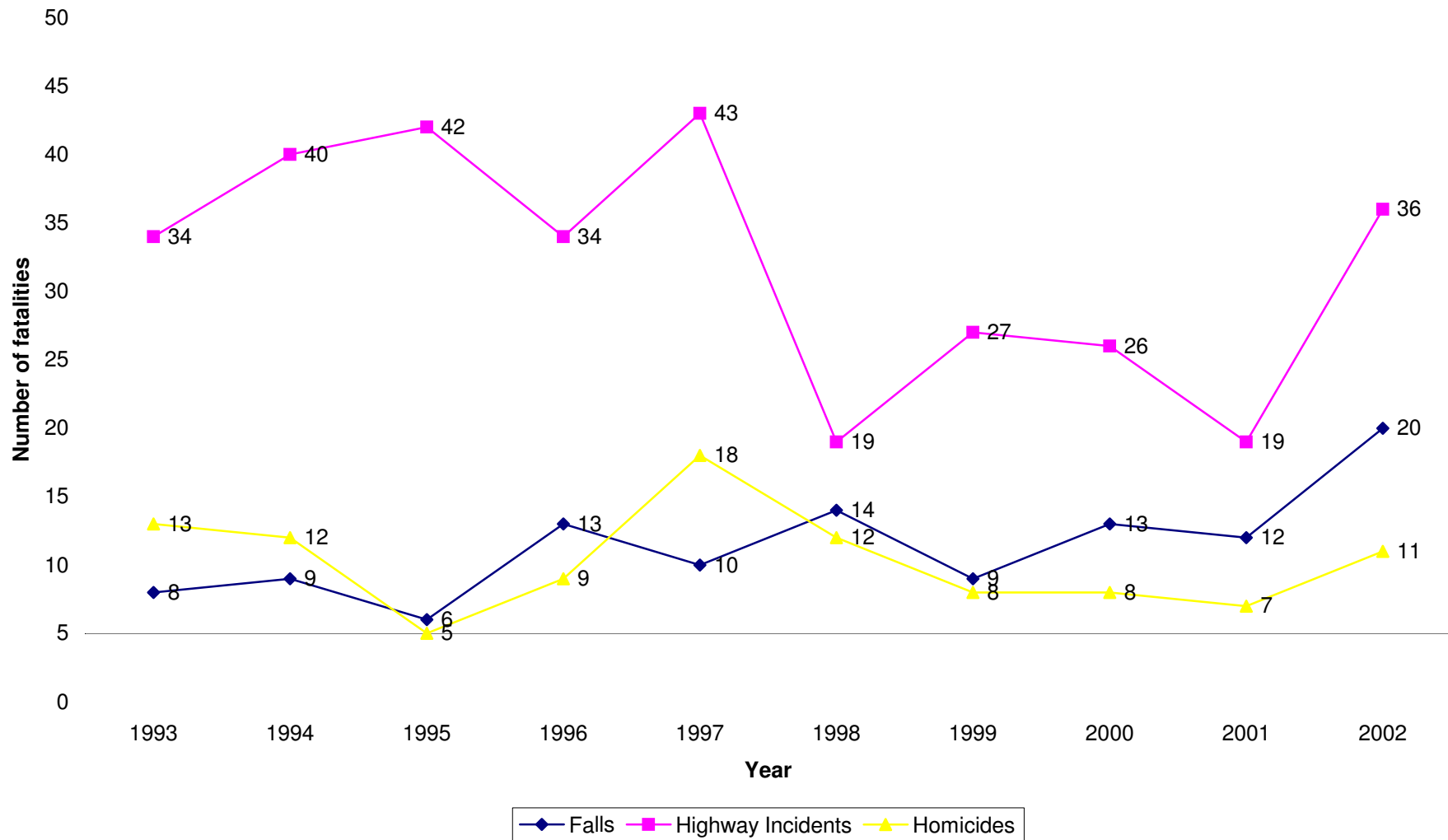
Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Kentucky, 2002, all ownerships



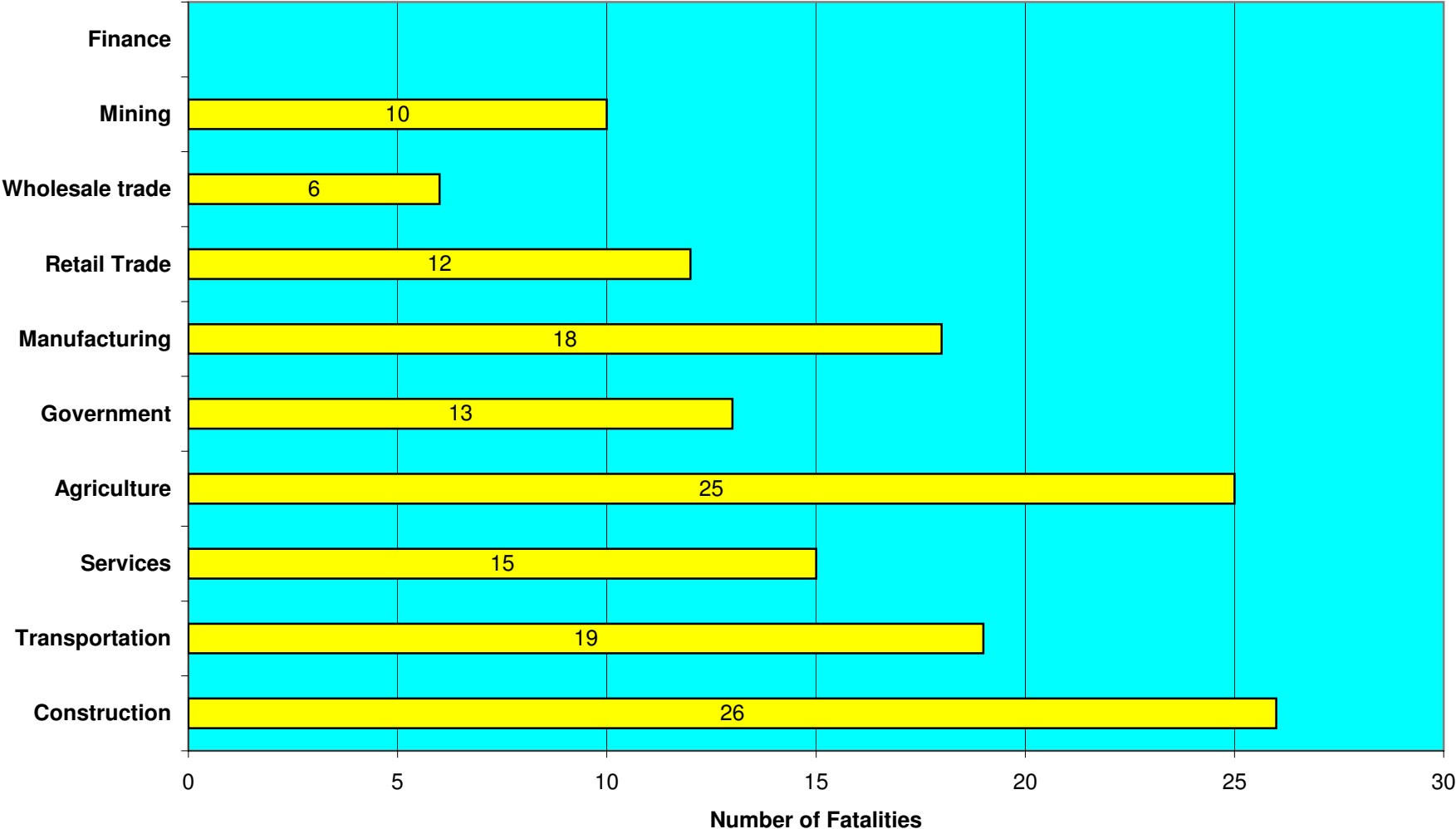
Difference in workplace fatality counts from 2001 to 2002 by fatal event, Kentucky, all ownerships



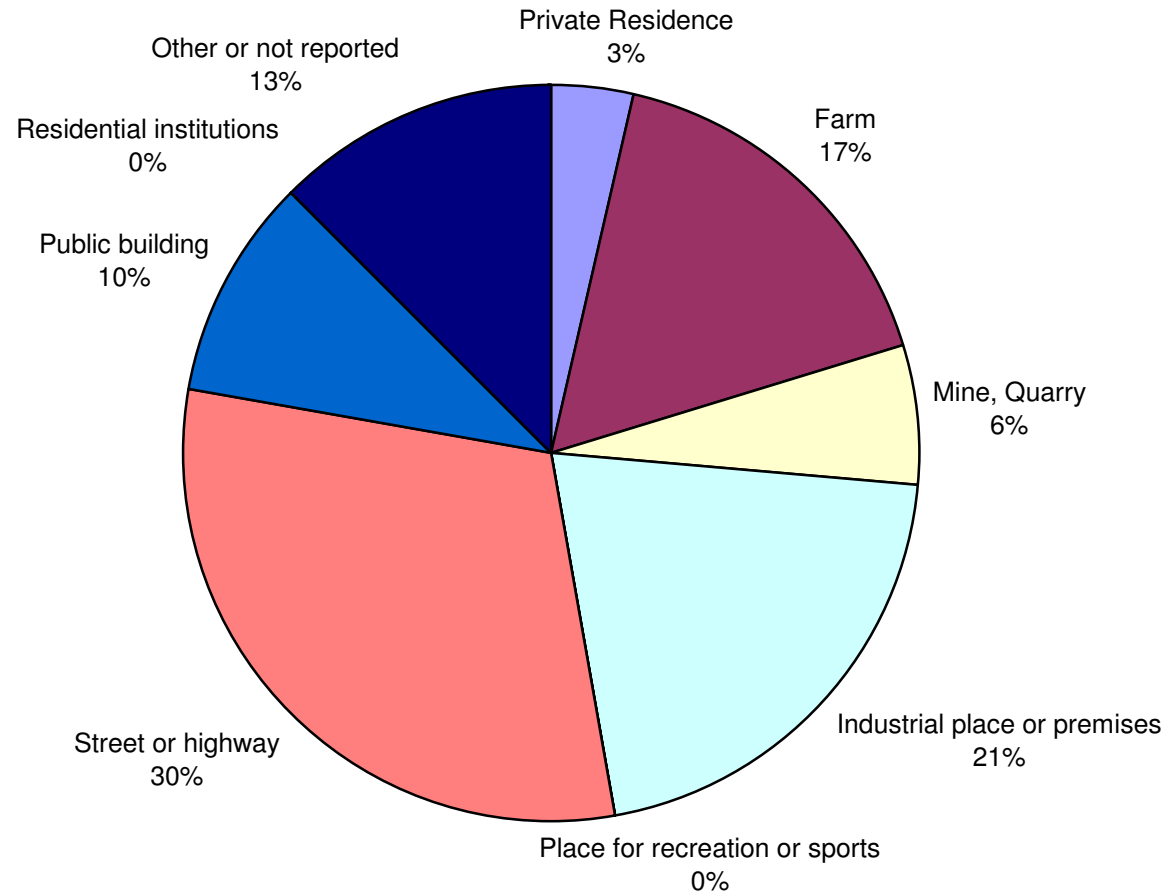
Workplace fatalities by highway incidents, homicides, and falls, 1993-2002 ,Kentucky, all ownerships



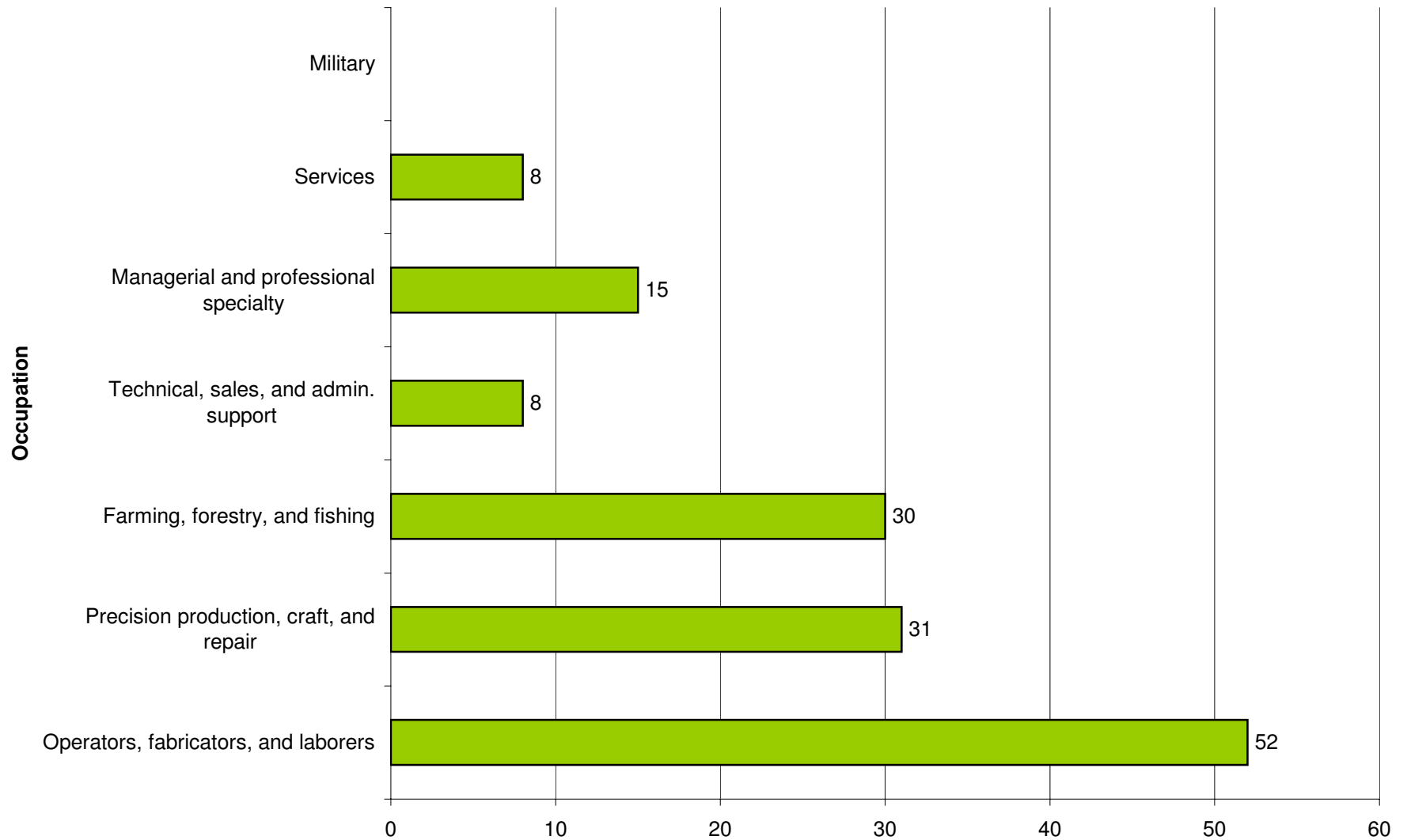
Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry division, 2002, Kentucky



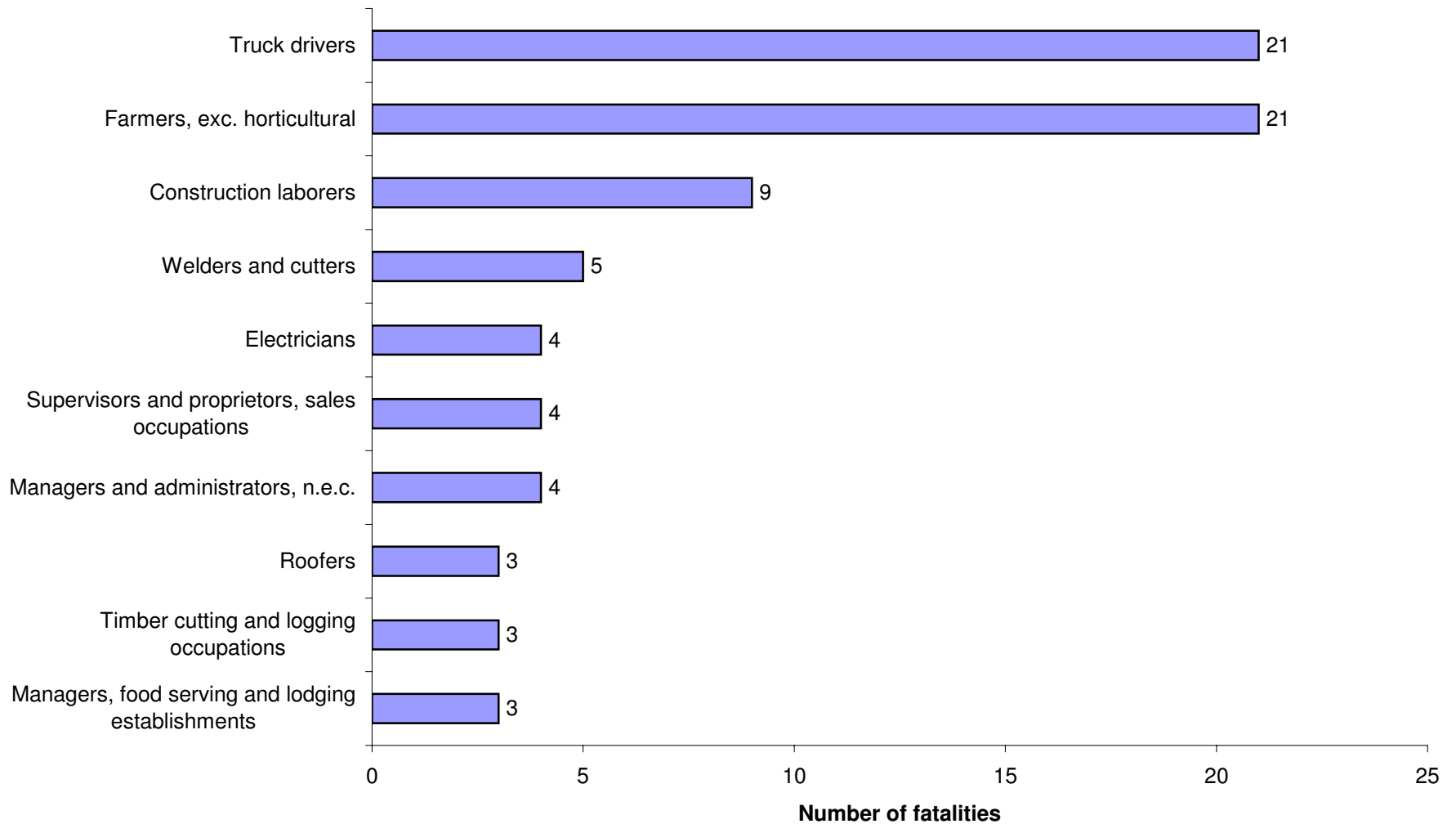
Fatal work injuries by location, Kentucky, 2002, all ownerships



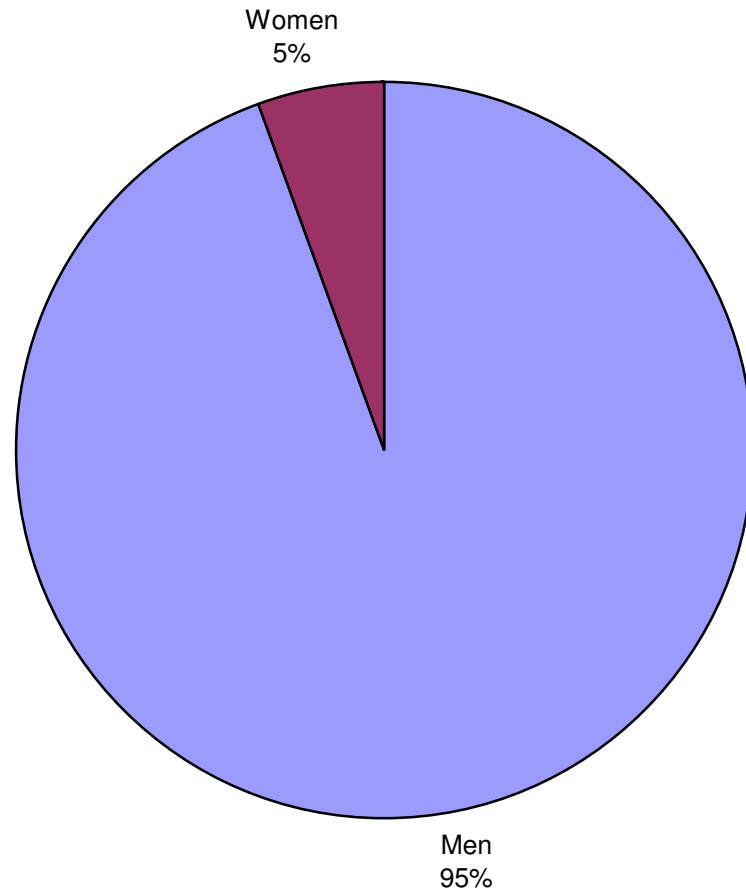
Fatal work injuries by occupation, Kentucky, 2002, all ownerships



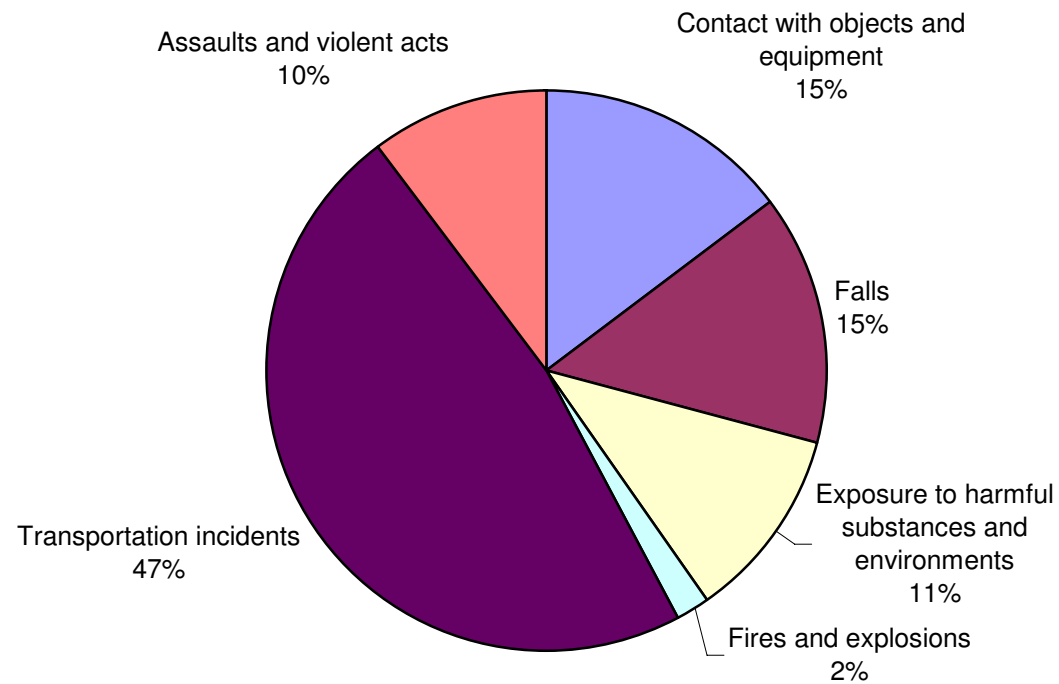
Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2002, Kentucky, all ownerships



Fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2002, Kentucky, all ownerships



Fatality profiles by event for male workers, 2002, Kentucky, all ownerships (138 fatalities)



Fatal work injury involving hispanics, Kentucky, 1993-2002, all ownerships

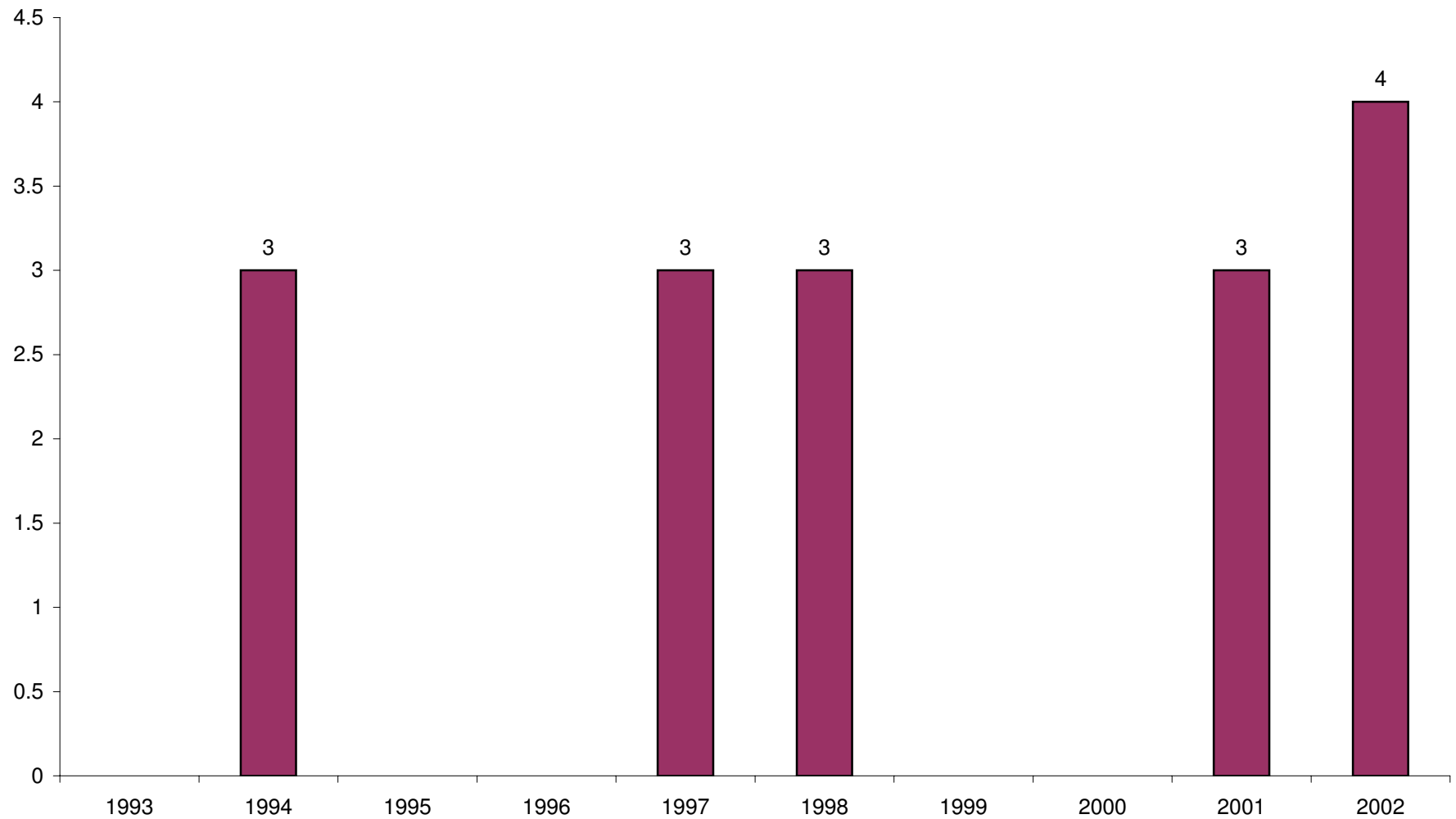


TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2002

Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					Fires and explosions
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	
Total		146	47.9	11.6	13.7	13.7	10.3	2.1
Private Industry		133	48.1	9.8	13.5	15.0	10.5	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		25	84.0	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	01	22	90.9	--	--	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	019	21	90.5	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵		10	--	--	50.0	--	--	--
Coal mining	12	8	--	--	62.5	--	--	--
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	122	8	--	--	62.5	--	--	--
Bituminous coal underground mining	1222	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--
Construction		26	11.5	--	15.4	38.5	30.8	--
General building contractors	15	6	--	--	--	83.3	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	154	4	--	--	--	75.0	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	16	7	--	--	--	--	42.9	--
Heavy construction, except highway	162	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, n.e.c.	1629	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	17	13	--	--	23.1	30.8	30.8	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Masonry, stonemasonry, and other stone work	1741	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		18	33.3	--	33.3	16.7	--	--
Lumber and wood products	24	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--
Logging	241	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	33	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities		19	84.2	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	42	15	93.3	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	421	15	93.3	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	4213	13	92.3	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade		6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	51	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		12	33.3	41.7	--	--	--	--
Food stores	54	3	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Grocery stores	541	3	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Services		15	46.7	20.0	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	75	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	80	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		13	46.2	30.8	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)		5	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Public Administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government		4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Kentucky, 2002

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	146	47.9	24.7	18.5	2.7	2.1	7.5	7.5	--
Private Industry	133	48.1	24.1	20.3	2.3	--	7.5	7.5	--
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	25	84.0	--	76.0	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural production-crops	22	90.9	--	81.8	--	--	--	--	--
General farms, primarily crop	21	90.5	--	81.0	--	--	--	--	--
Mining²	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coal mining	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal underground mining	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	26	11.5	--	11.5	--	--	--	--	--
General building contractors	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and other stone work	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	18	33.3	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lumber and wood products	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	19	84.2	73.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	15	93.3	93.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	15	93.3	93.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	13	92.3	92.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	6	66.7	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	12	33.3	25.0	--	--	--	41.7	41.7	--
Food stores	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--
Grocery stores	3	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--
Services	15	46.7	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government³	13	46.2	30.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Kentucky, 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Public Administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	4	75.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2002

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	146	100.0	93	100.0	13	100.0	40	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	25	17.1	3	3.2	--	--	22	55.0
Agricultural production-crops	22	15.1	--	--	--	--	20	50.0
General farms, primarily crop	21	14.4	--	--	--	--	20	50.0
Mining⁵	10	6.8	10	10.8	--	--	--	--
Coal mining	8	5.5	8	8.6	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	8	5.5	8	8.6	--	--	--	--
Bituminous coal underground mining	7	4.8	7	7.5	--	--	--	--
Construction	27	18.5	24	25.8	--	--	--	--
General building contractors	6	4.1	6	6.5	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	4	2.7	4	4.3	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	8	5.5	7	7.5	--	--	--	--
Highway and street construction	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	5	3.4	5	5.4	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, n.e.c.	4	2.7	4	4.3	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors	13	8.9	11	11.8	--	--	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	4	2.7	3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Masonry, stonemasonry, and other stone work	3	2.1	3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	18	12.3	15	16.1	--	--	3	7.5
Lumber and wood products	5	3.4	3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Logging	5	3.4	3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	4	2.7	4	4.3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	20	13.7	17	18.3	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	15	10.3	13	14.0	--	--	--	--
Trucking and courier services, except air	15	10.3	13	14.0	--	--	--	--
Trucking, except local	13	8.9	11	11.8	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	6	4.1	4	4.3	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	4	2.7	3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	12	8.2	6	6.5	--	--	6	15.0
Food stores	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	7.5
Grocery stores	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	7.5
Services	17	11.6	12	12.9	--	--	3	7.5
Auto repair, services, and parking	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health services	5	3.4	3	3.2	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	9	6.2	--	--	9	69.2	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety	4	2.7	--	--	4	30.8	--	--
Public order and safety	4	2.7	--	--	4	30.8	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories

not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Kentucky, 1997 to 2002

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Total	143	117	120	132	105	146	100.0
Private Industry	135	106	99	119	94	133	91.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	31	31	25	14	24	25	17.1
Agricultural production-crops	26	29	24	12	19	22	15.1
General farms, primarily crop	26	29	24	12	19	21	14.4
Agricultural production - livestock	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Mining²	8	10	8	13	8	10	6.8
Coal mining	7	10	8	13	6	8	5.5
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	7	9	8	12	6	8	5.5
Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining	--	--	5	4	--	--	--
Bituminous coal underground mining	6	7	3	8	4	7	4.8
Construction	15	24	11	24	15	26	17.8
General building contractors	4	6	4	3	5	6	4.1
Residential building construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	--	5	--	--	3	4	2.7
Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	--	4	--	3	--	7	4.8
Highway and street construction	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except highway	--	--	--	--	--	5	3.4
Heavy construction, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	4	2.7
Special trade contractors	9	14	6	18	9	13	8.9
Electrical work	--	--	3	4	--	--	--
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	--	--	--	--	--	4	2.7
Masonry, stonework, and other stone work	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	4	5	--	10	4	3	2.1
Structural steel erection	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Special trade contractors, n.e.c.	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Manufacturing	18	16	18	18	12	18	12.3
Lumber and wood products	9	9	6	10	3	5	3.4
Logging	9	7	5	7	3	5	3.4
Sawmills and planing mills	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Primary metal industries	--	--	--	--	--	4	2.7
Fabricated metal products	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	33	12	24	19	21	19	13.0
Trucking and warehousing	23	9	21	15	13	15	10.3
Trucking and courier services, except air	23	9	21	15	12	15	10.3
Local trucking without storage	9	3	--	--	3	--	--
Trucking, except local	11	6	17	13	7	13	8.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	6	--	--	--	4	--	--
Wholesale trade	4	--	--	5	--	6	4.1
Wholesale trade--durable goods	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	--	--	--	3	--	4	2.7
Retail trade	11	8	5	4	3	12	8.2
Food stores	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Grocery stores	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Automotive dealers and service stations	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous retail	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
Real estate	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Real estate agents and managers	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Services	15	4	6	15	7	15	10.3
Business services	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous business services	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	4	--	--	--	--	3	2.1
Automotive Repair Shops	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Commercial sports	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Racing, including track operation	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Health services	3	--	--	3	--	4	2.7
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	--	--	--	3	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Kentucky, 1997 to 2002 - continued

Industry ¹	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001 (number)	2002	
						Number	Percent
Government³	8	11	21	13	11	13	8.9
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	--	3	13	6	3	5	3.4
Public Administration	--	--	11	5	--	4	2.7
National security and international affairs	--	--	11	5	--	--	--
National security	--	--	11	5	--	--	--
State Government	--	3	--	3	--	4	2.7
Public Administration	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	5	5	5	4	7	4	2.7
Public Administration	3	3	--	--	5	3	2.1
Justice, public order, and safety	3	--	--	--	4	--	--
Public order and safety	3	--	--	--	4	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	146	47.9	11.6	13.7	13.7	10.3	2.1
Managerial and professional specialty	15	60.0	20.0	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11	54.5	27.3	--	--	--	--
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Management related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	8	--	37.5	--	37.5	--	--
Sales occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	8	37.5	62.5	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	30	70.0	--	16.7	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	21	90.5	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	21	90.5	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	4	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	31	19.4	--	22.6	22.6	22.6	9.7
Mechanics and repairers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	16	--	--	--	37.5	37.5	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	15	--	--	--	40.0	33.3	--
Electricians and apprentices	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Extractive occupations	8	--	--	62.5	--	--	--
Mining machine operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	52	53.8	5.8	15.4	15.4	7.7	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2002 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	--	--	--	62.5	--	--
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	81.8	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	26	88.5	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	21	95.2	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicles	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	--	--	36.4	--	27.3	--
Construction laborers	9	--	--	44.4	--	33.3	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2002

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	146	47.9	24.7	18.5	2.7	2.1	7.5	7.5	--
Managerial and professional specialty	15	60.0	46.7	--	--	--	20.0	20.0	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11	54.5	45.5	--	--	--	27.3	27.3	--
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	4	75.0	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	4	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	8	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	37.5	--
Sales occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	8	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	30	70.0	--	63.3	--	--	--	--	--
Farming operators and managers	21	90.5	--	81.0	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers, except horticultural	21	90.5	--	81.0	--	--	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Timber cutting and logging occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	31	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians and apprentices	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extractive occupations	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining machine operators	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	52	53.8	40.4	9.6	--	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2002 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents (percent)					Homicides (percent)		
		Total	Highway Incidents	Non-Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	81.8	63.6	12.1	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	26	88.5	80.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	21	95.2	85.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation occupations, except motor vehicles	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving equipment operators	4	75.0	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."
Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2002

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	146	47.9	11.6	13.7	13.7	10.3	2.1
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	106	43.4	10.4	14.2	17.9	10.4	2.8
Self-employed ⁵	40	60.0	15.0	12.5	--	10.0	--
Sex							
Men	138	47.1	10.1	14.5	14.5	10.9	2.2
Women	8	62.5	37.5	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	13	--	--	30.8	--	23.1	--
25 to 34 years	23	30.4	--	34.8	--	17.4	--
35 to 44 years	26	53.8	15.4	--	11.5	--	--
45 to 54 years	31	48.4	16.1	--	16.1	12.9	--
55 to 64 years	25	56.0	16.0	--	--	--	--
65 years and over	25	68.0	--	12.0	16.0	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic ⁶	132	49.2	9.8	13.6	14.4	9.8	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic ⁶	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino ⁶	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁶ For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and

Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, the race categories White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	146	--	--	2.1	8.9	15.8	17.8	21.2	17.1	17.1
Transportation incidents	70	--	--	--	--	10.0	20.0	21.4	20.0	24.3
Highway incident	36	--	--	--	--	--	30.6	16.7	19.4	22.2
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	18	--	--	--	--	--	27.8	22.2	--	33.3
Moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	10	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	30.0	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	9	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	44.4	--
Noncollision incident	7	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	27	--	--	--	--	14.8	11.1	22.2	18.5	33.3
Noncollision incident	24	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	20.8	20.8	33.3
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0
Overturned	18	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	27.8	16.7	22.2
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	17	--	--	--	--	--	23.5	29.4	23.5	--
Homicides	11	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	27.3	--	--
Shooting	11	--	--	--	--	--	27.3	27.3	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	20	--	--	--	20.0	40.0	--	--	--	15.0
Struck by object	13	--	--	--	--	30.8	--	--	--	23.1
Struck by falling object	10	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	30.0
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	6	--	--	--	50.0	50.0	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	20	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	25.0	--	20.0
Fall to lower level	17	--	--	--	--	--	17.6	23.5	--	17.6
Fall from ladder	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2002 - continued

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age (percent)								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Fall from scaffold, staging	7	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	15	--	--	--	20.0	26.7	--	26.7	--	--
Contact with electric current	6	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Kentucky, 2002

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	146	17.1	6.8	17.8	12.3	13.0	4.1	8.2	--	10.3
Transportation incidents	70	30.0	--	4.3	8.6	22.9	5.7	5.7	--	10.0
Highway incident	36	--	--	--	8.3	38.9	8.3	8.3	--	16.7
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	18	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	22.2
Moving in same direction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	9	--	--	--	--	55.6	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	7	--	--	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	3	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	27	70.4	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	24	79.2	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	5	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	18	72.2	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.4	--	17.6
Homicides	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--
Shooting	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	20	--	25.0	20.0	30.0	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	13	--	--	--	30.8	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	10	--	--	--	30.0	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	6	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	20	--	--	50.0	15.0	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	17	--	--	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Kentucky, 2002 - continued

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Fall from scaffold, staging	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	15	--	--	53.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current	6	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Kentucky, 2002

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ¹ (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	146	17.1	6.8	17.8	12.3	13.0	4.1	8.2	--	10.3
Primary source³										
Vehicles	69	29.0	--	5.8	8.7	23.2	5.8	5.8	--	10.1
Highway vehicle, motorized	43	--	--	7.0	11.6	34.9	7.0	7.0	--	16.3
Automobile	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.8
Truck	25	--	--	--	16.0	52.0	12.0	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified	5	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	12	--	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	22	81.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	20	90.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	21	--	--	47.6	14.3	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17	--	--	41.2	17.6	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	9	--	--	55.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	11	--	36.4	27.3	27.3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	7	--	57.1	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loaders	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	12	--	25.0	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	6	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	6	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals and chemical products	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	22	--	--	18.2	--	--	--	22.7	--	--
Ammunition	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--
Bullets	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temperature extremes--environmental	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquids	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary source⁴										
Vehicles	25	12.0	--	--	--	16.0	12.0	--	--	16.0
Highway vehicle, motorized	21	--	--	--	--	19.0	14.3	--	--	14.3
Automobile	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3
Truck	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	23	--	--	34.8	13.0	21.7	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	5	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	13	--	--	23.1	--	30.8	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Kentucky, 2002 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ¹ (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Scaffolds, staging	6	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scaffolds--suspended staging	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	7	--	--	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	20	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	30.0	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	--	--
Relative of injured or ill worker	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition*, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

⁴ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary

source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

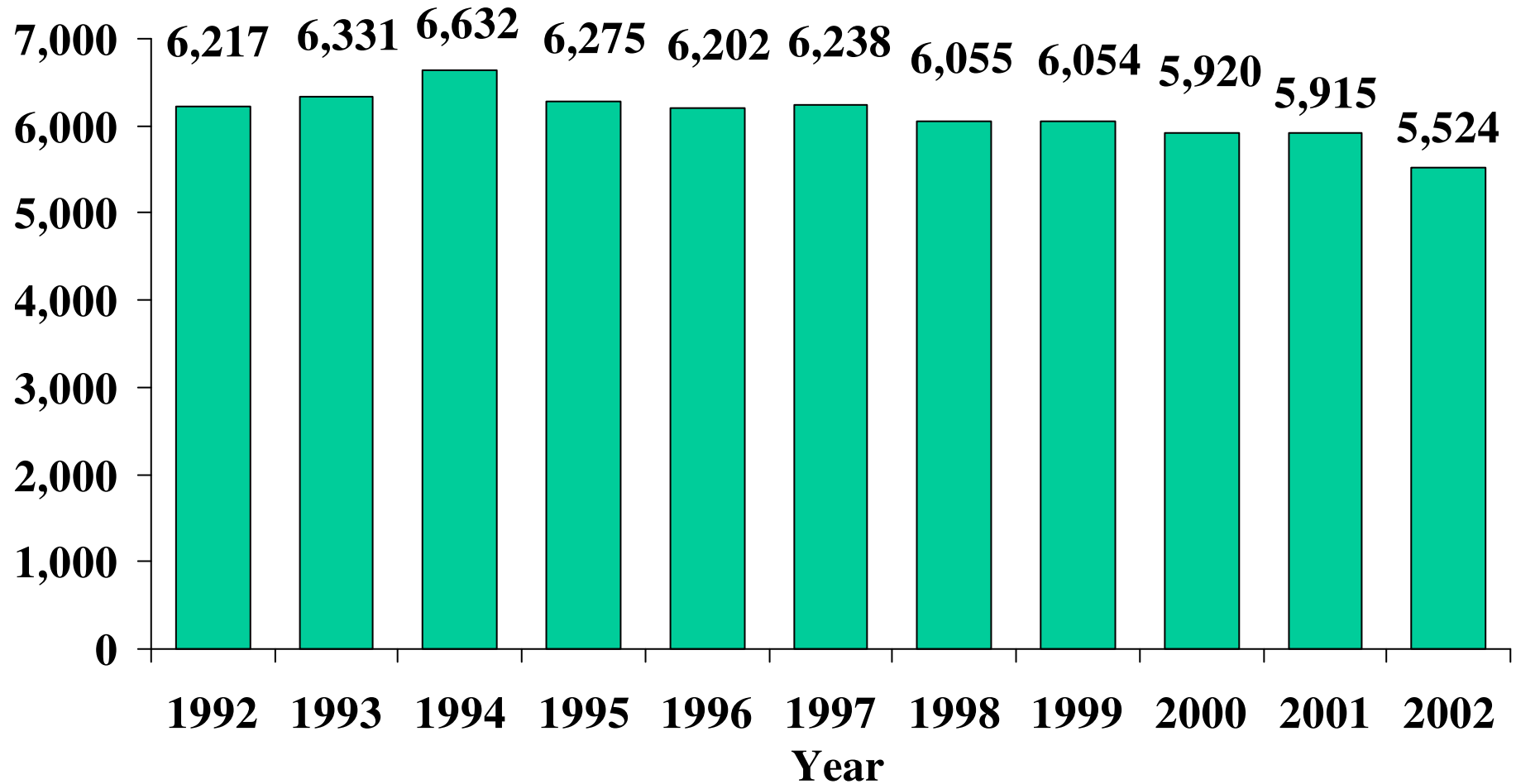
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*

UNITED STATES

DATA

Fatal work injury counts, 1992-2002

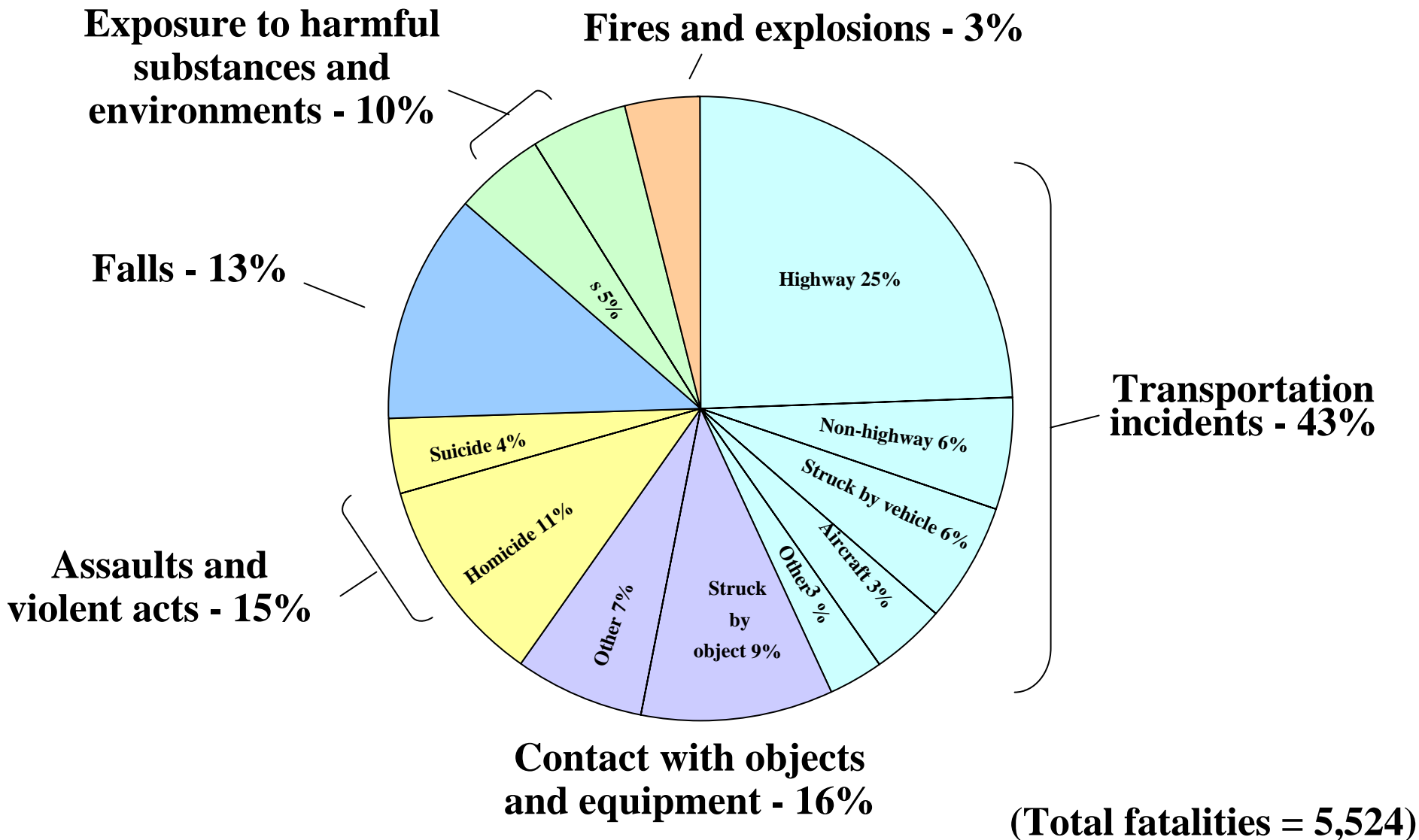
Number of fatalities



NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

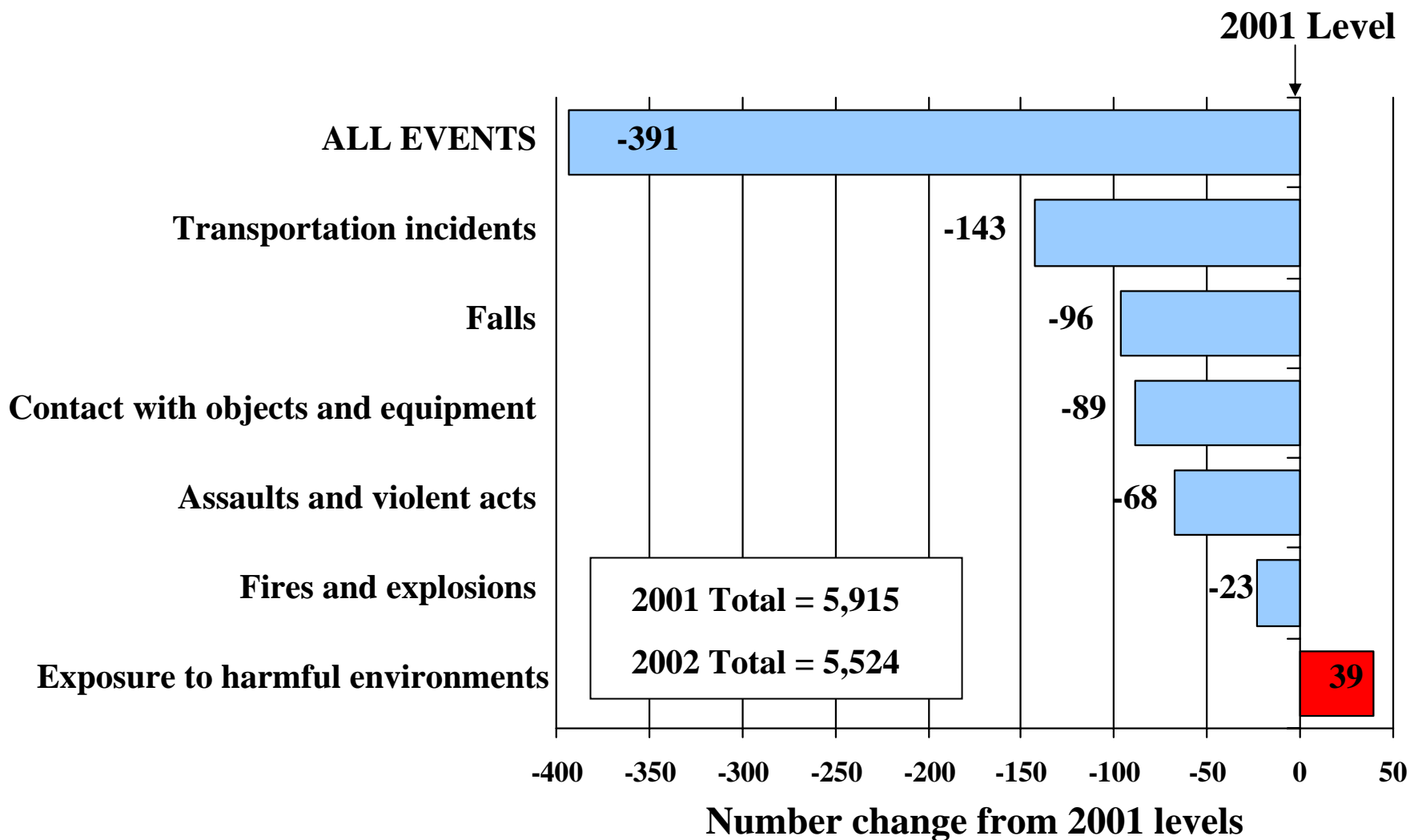
The manner in which workplace fatalities occurred, 2002



(Total fatalities = 5,524)

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Difference in workplace fatality counts from 2001 to 2002 by fatal event

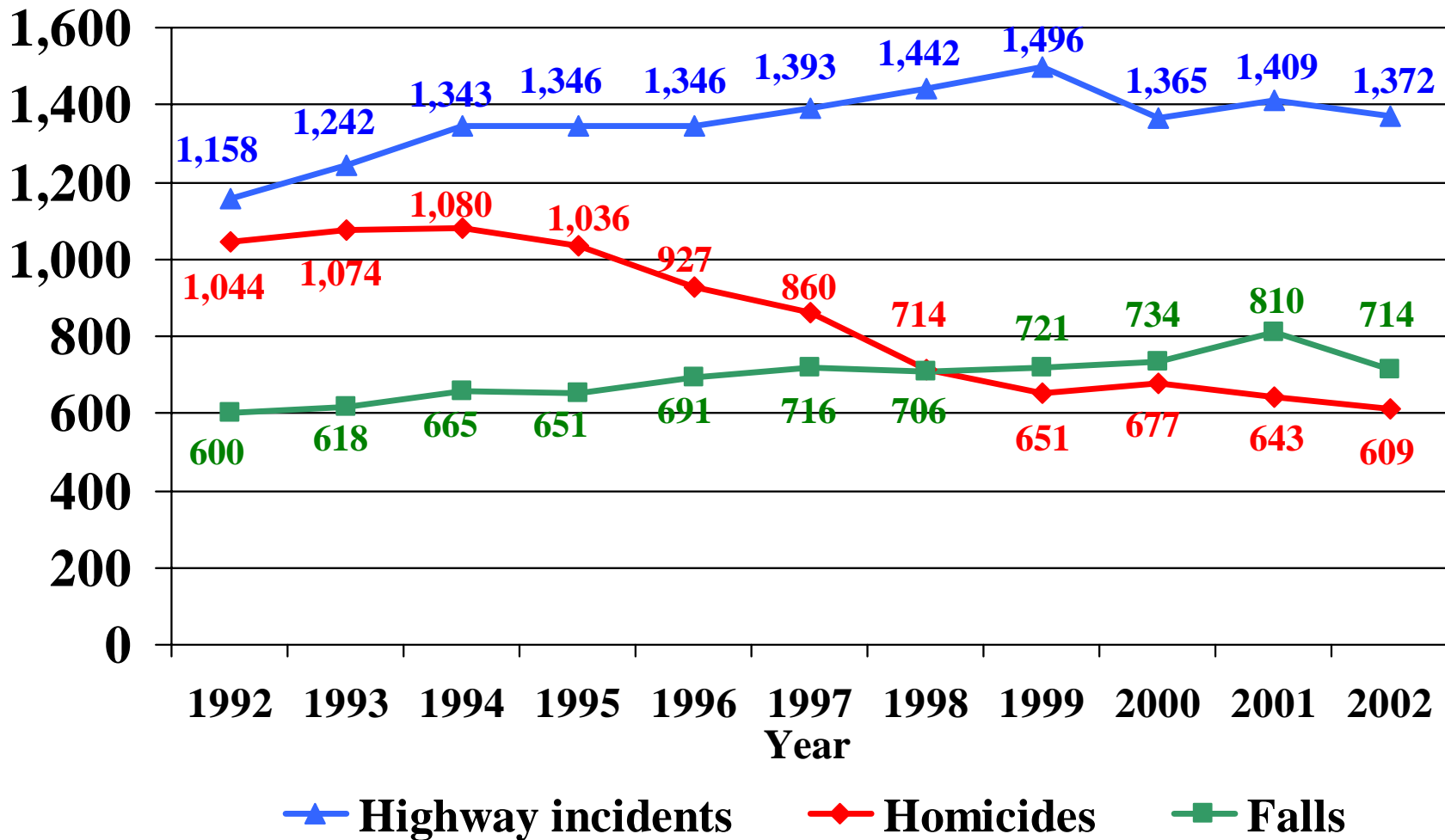


NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

The three most frequent work-related fatal events, 1992-2002

Number of fatalities

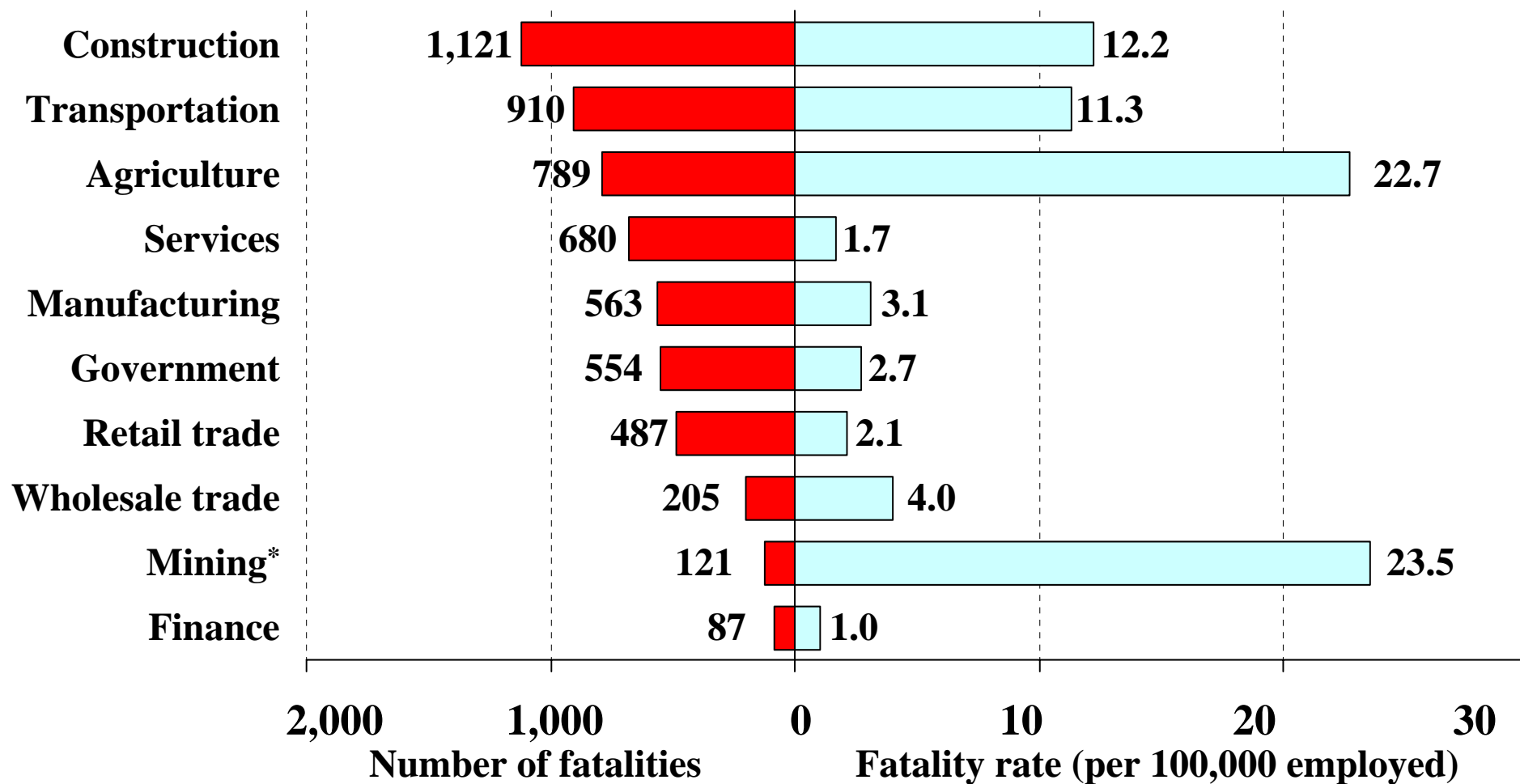


NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries by industry division, 2002

Average rate for all industries: 4.0

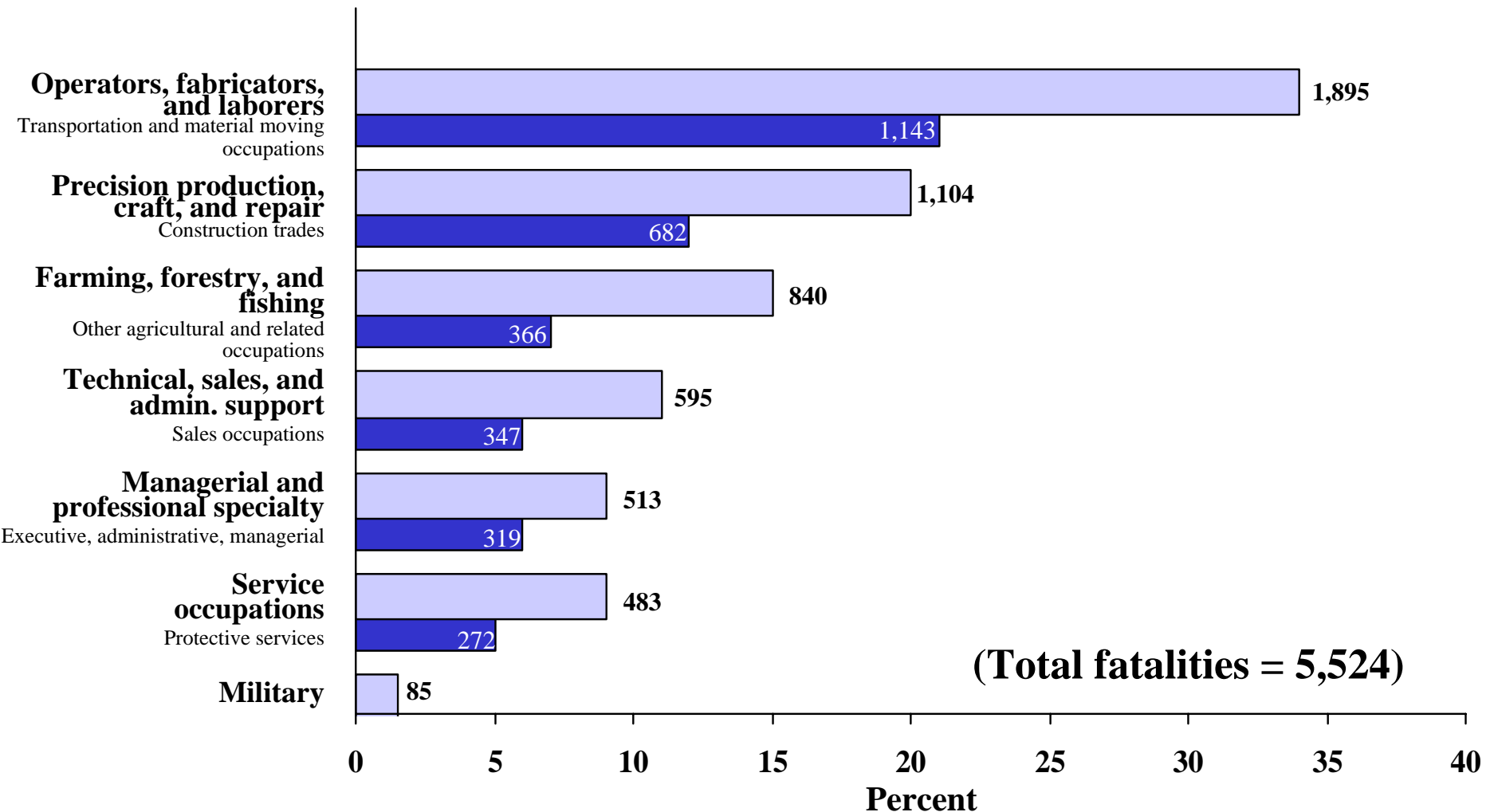


*Includes all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 employed. Employment data extracted from the 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

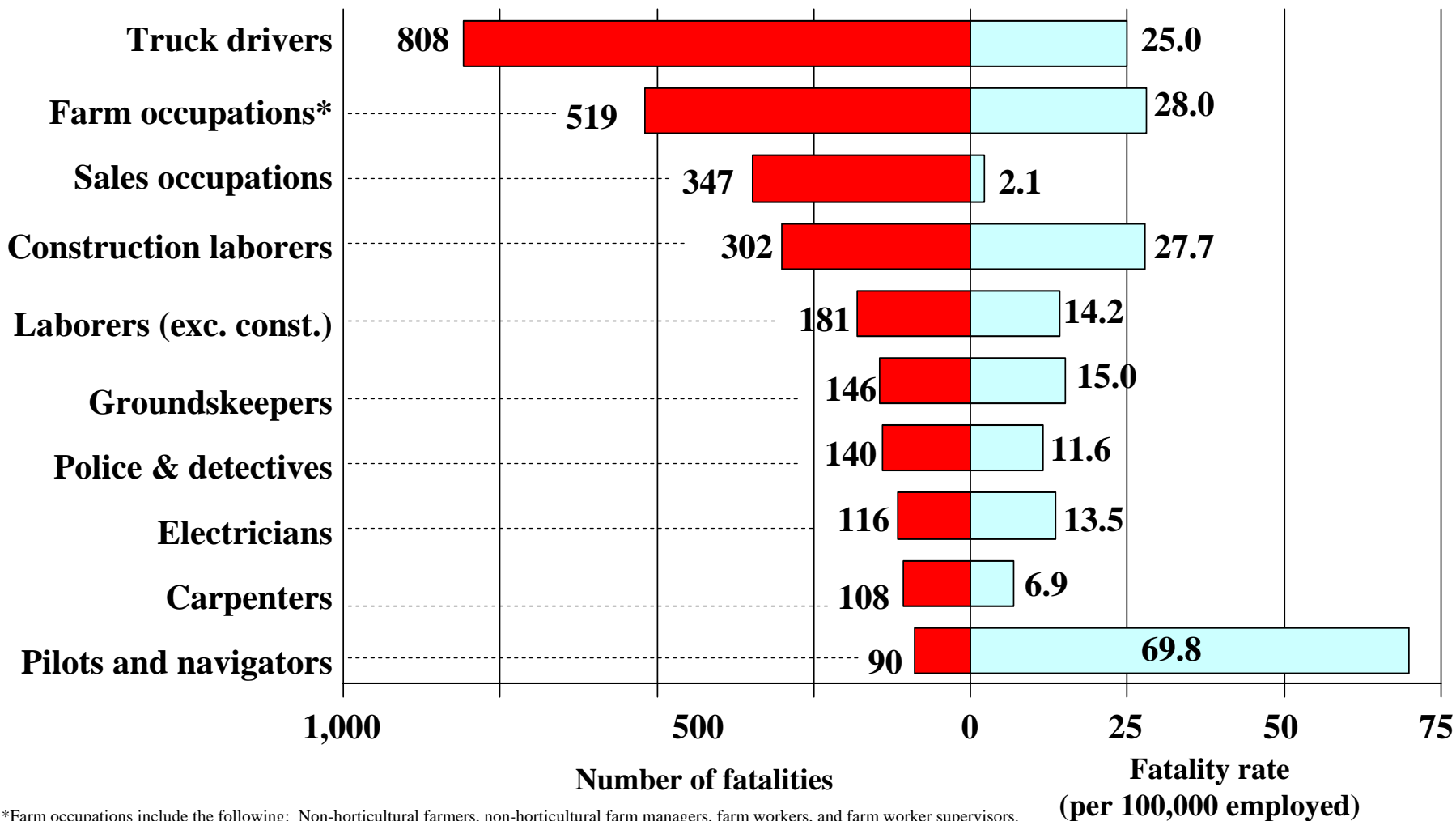
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Number and percent distribution of fatal work injuries by occupation, 2002



Numbers and rates of fatal occupational injuries for selected occupations, 2002

Average fatality rate for all occupations: 4.0

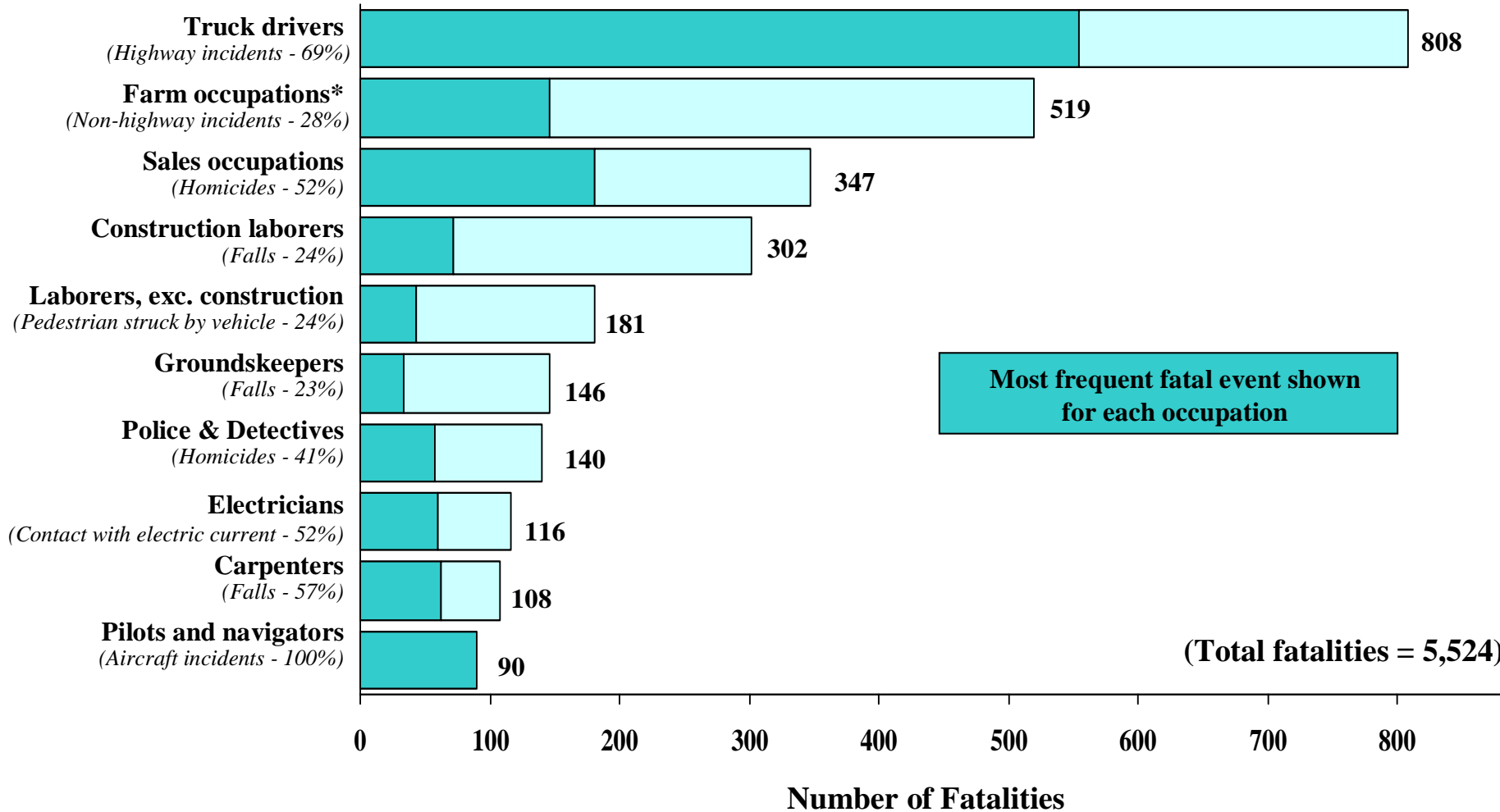


*Farm occupations include the following: Non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 workers. Employment data extracted from the 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Selected occupations with large numbers of worker fatalities and most frequent event, 2002

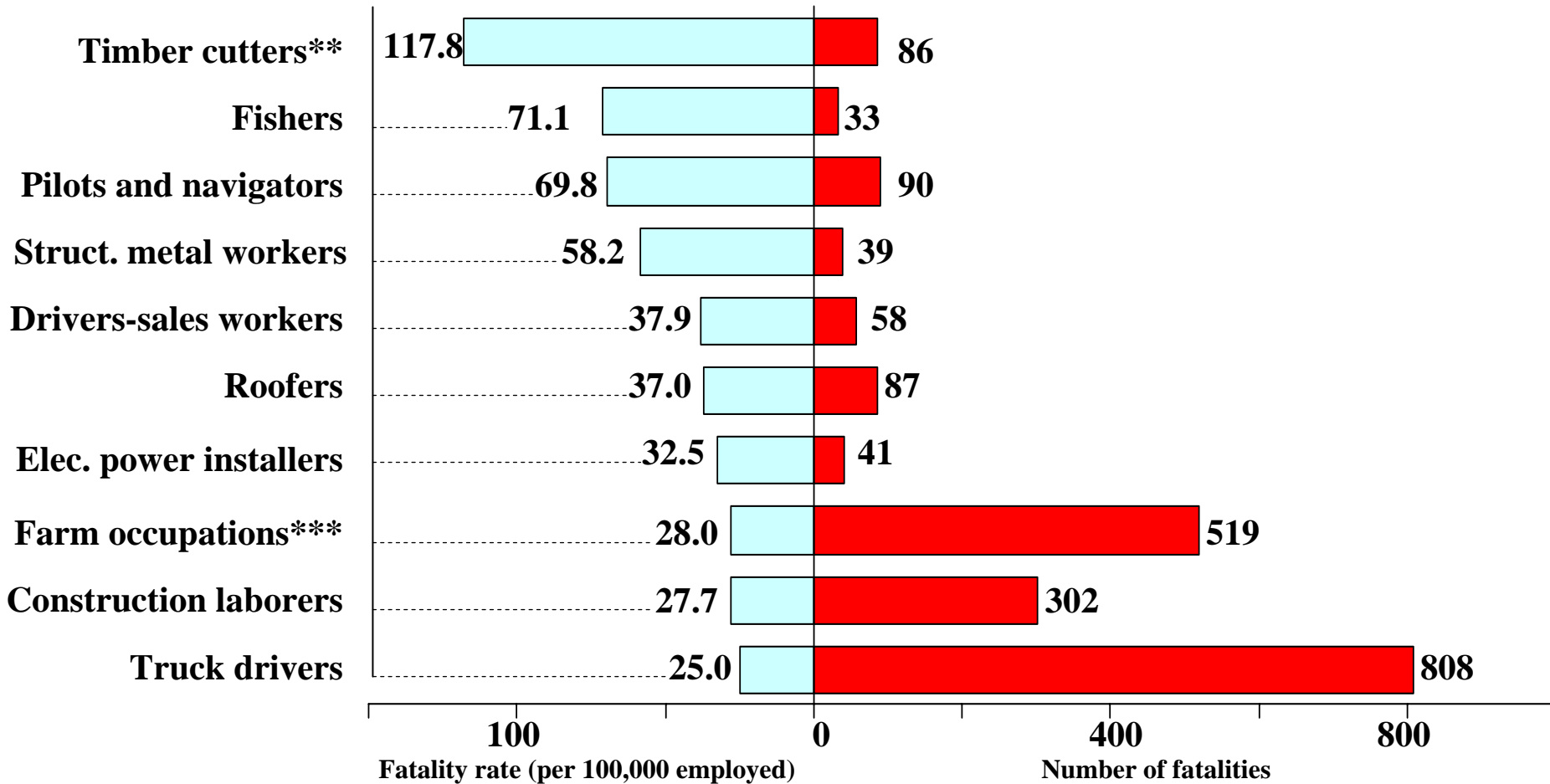


*Farm occupations include the following: Non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Occupations* with the highest fatality rates, 2002

Average fatality rate for all occupations: 4.0



*Selected occupations had a minimum of 30 fatalities in 2002 and 45,000 employed.

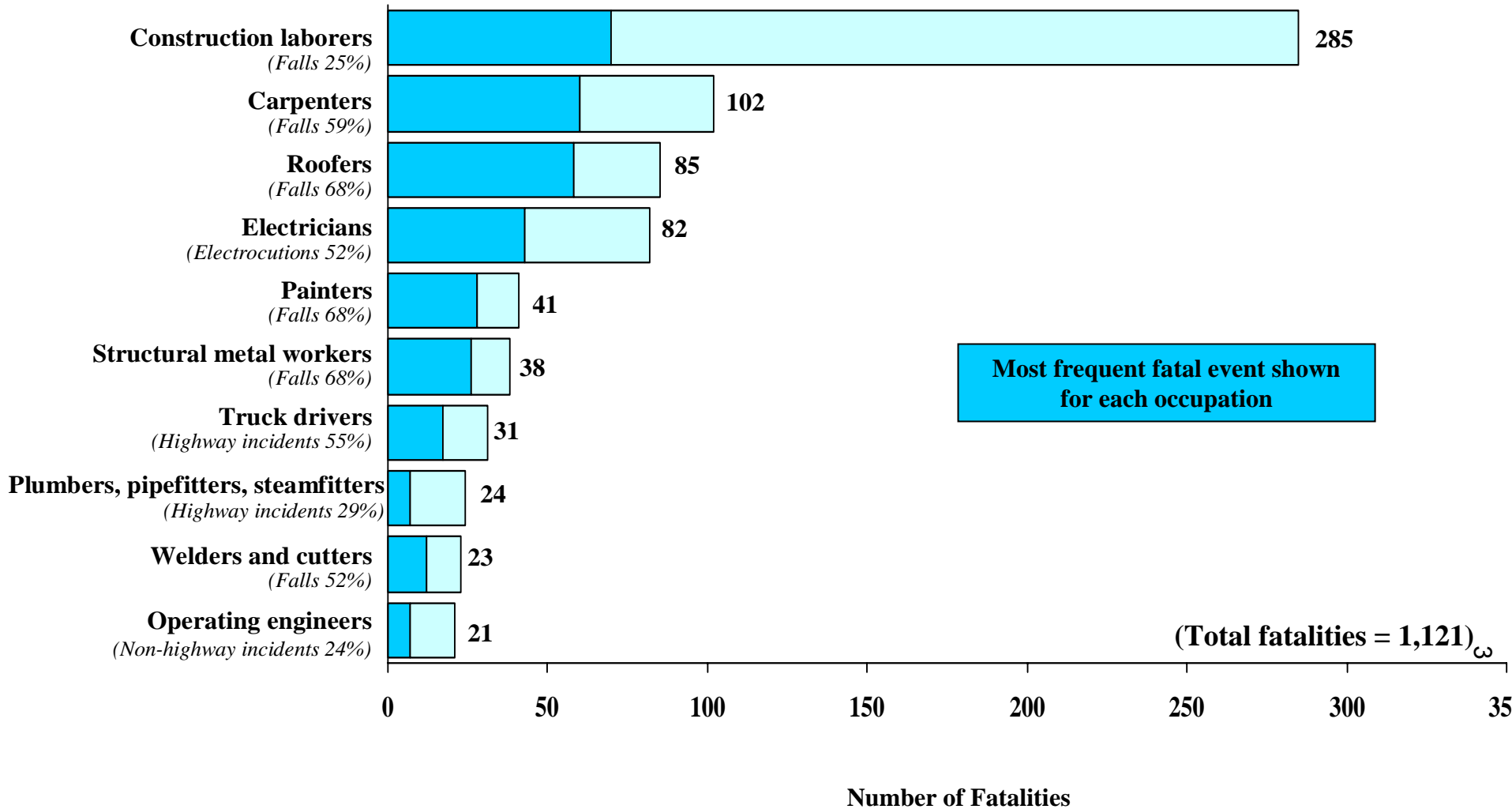
**Timber cutters include the following: Timber cutting and logging occupations; supervisors, forestry, and logging workers.

***Farm occupations include the following: Non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 employed. Employment data extracted from the 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

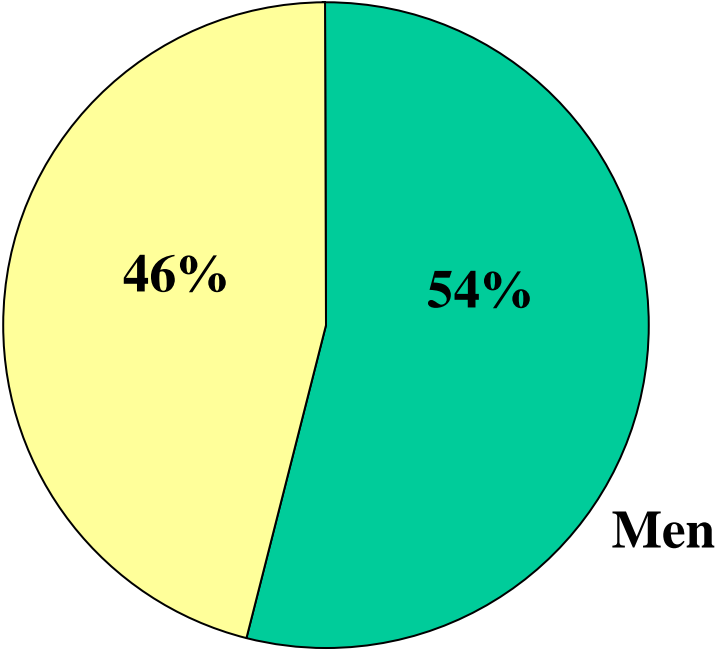
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Occupations in the private construction industry with the highest number of fatalities, 2002



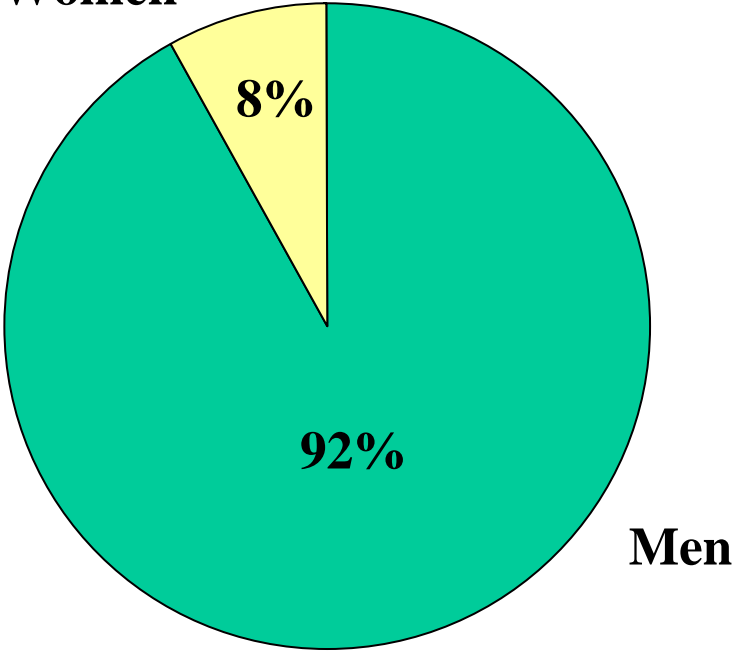
Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2002

Women



Employment = 137,700,000

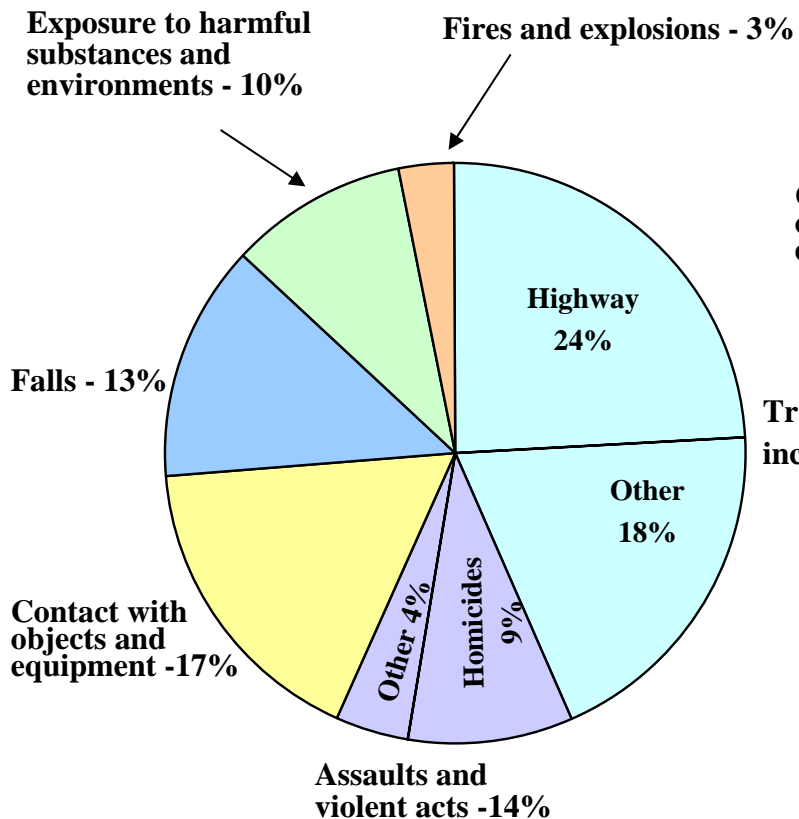
Women



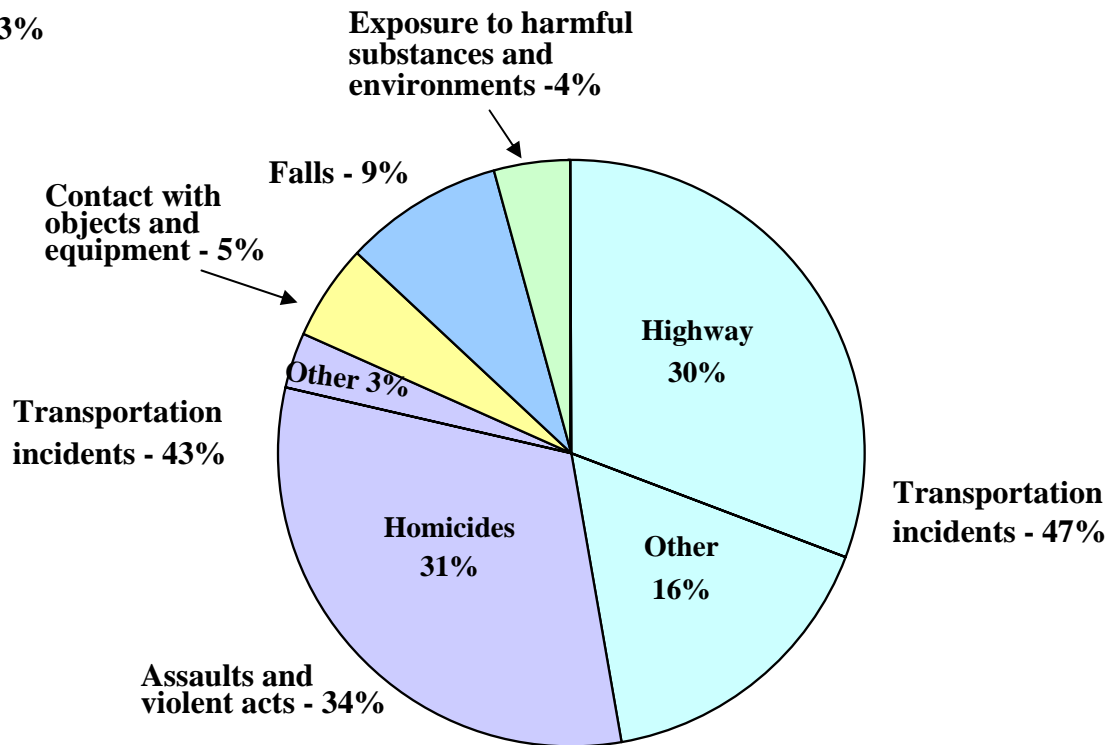
Fatalities = 5,524

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Fatal work injury incidents varied between men and women, 2002



Men
(5,083 fatalities = 92% of the total)

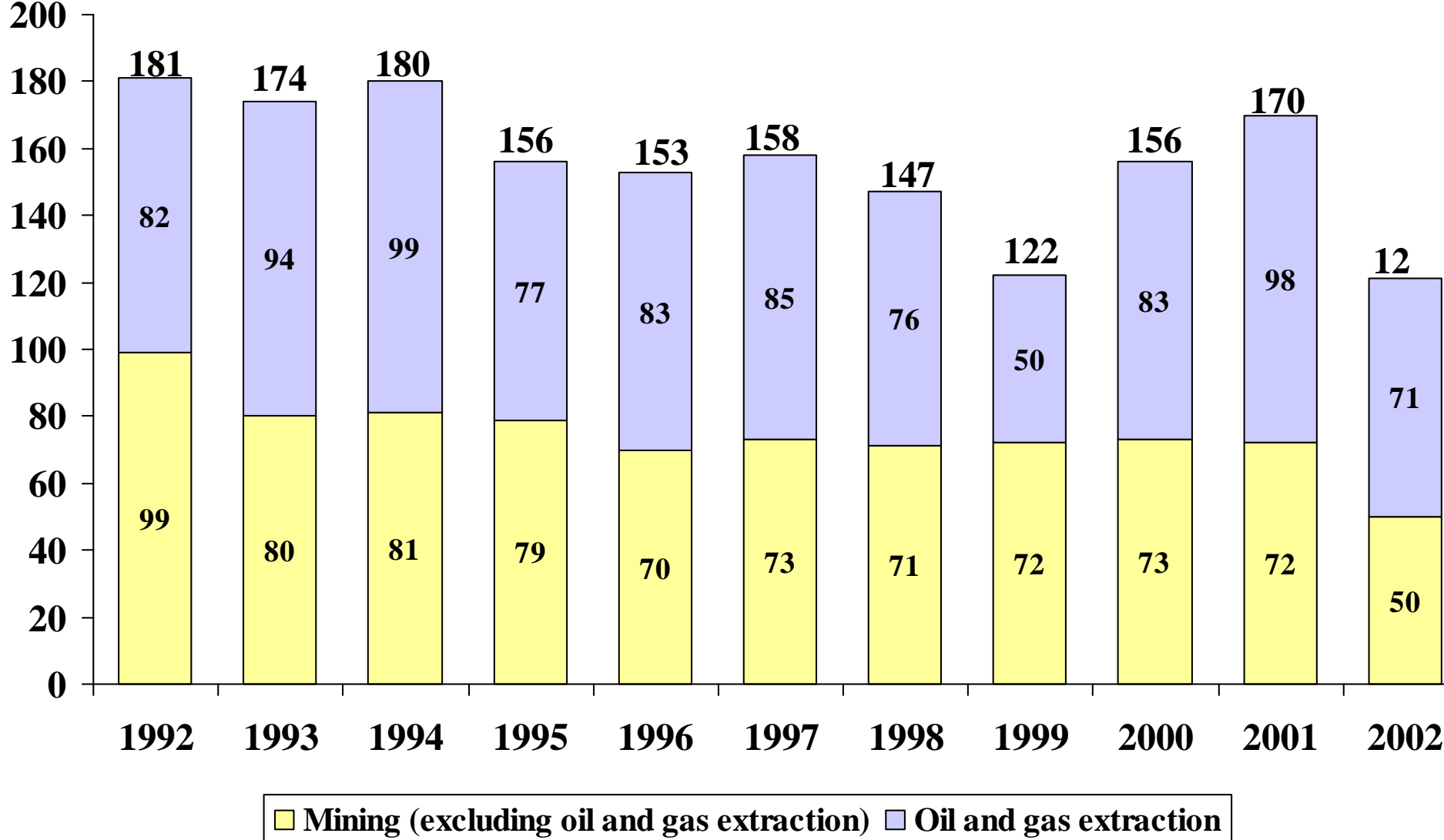


Women
(441 fatalities = 8% of the total)

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002

Fatal work injuries in the mining* industry, 1992-2002

Number of fatalities



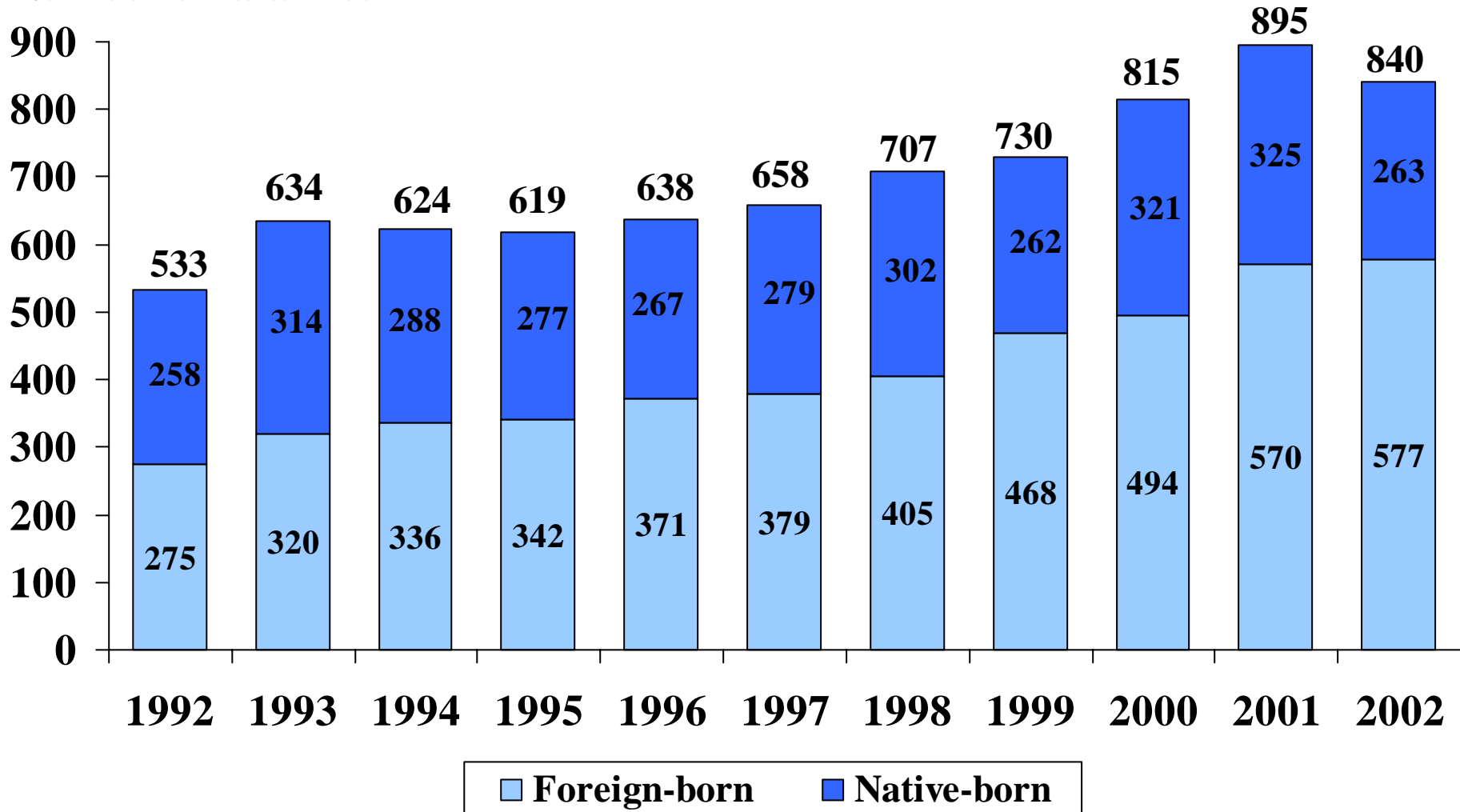
* Includes all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanics, 1992-2002

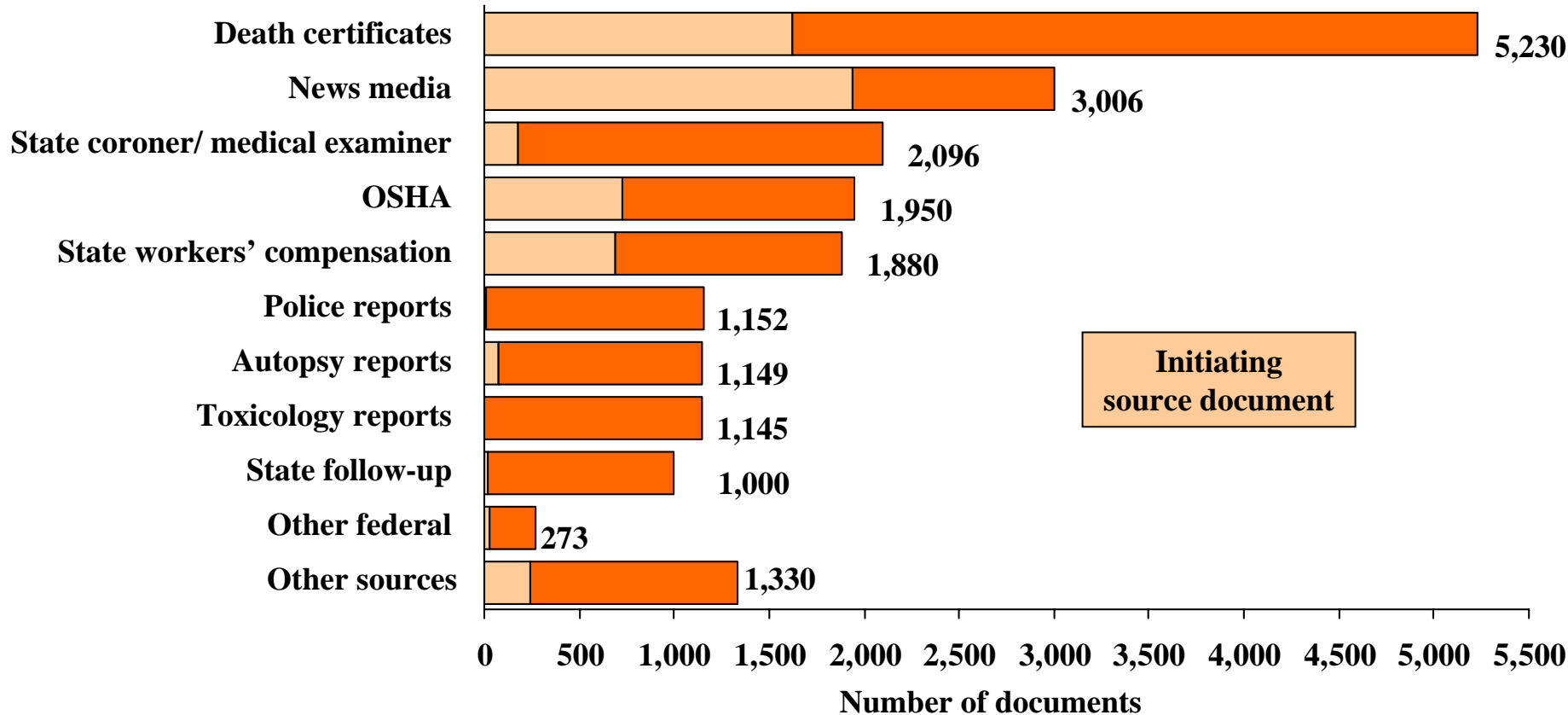
Number of fatalities



NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2002.

Fatal work injury data come from a variety of sources, 2002



Over 20,000 source documents helped identify and verify information on 5,524 job-related fatalities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the efforts of all State and Federal agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program; the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Centers for Disease Control; the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Division; the National Transportation Safety Board; the Department of Justice; the Cabinet for Human Resources, Vital Statistics; the County Coroners of the State of Kentucky; the University of Kentucky, Department of Health Services; the Kentucky State Police; the State Medical Examiner's Office; and the news media.

This report was prepared by the OSH Statistical Branch in the Division of Education and Training. Data collected, analysis of the data and design of the publication were done by Linda M. Carter, CFOI Coordinator and Sandra K. Lee, Branch Manager.

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