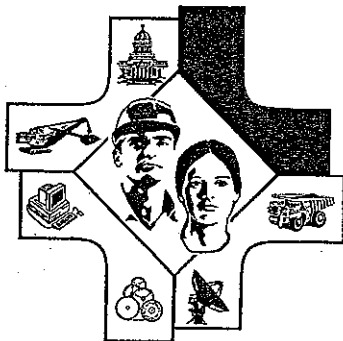
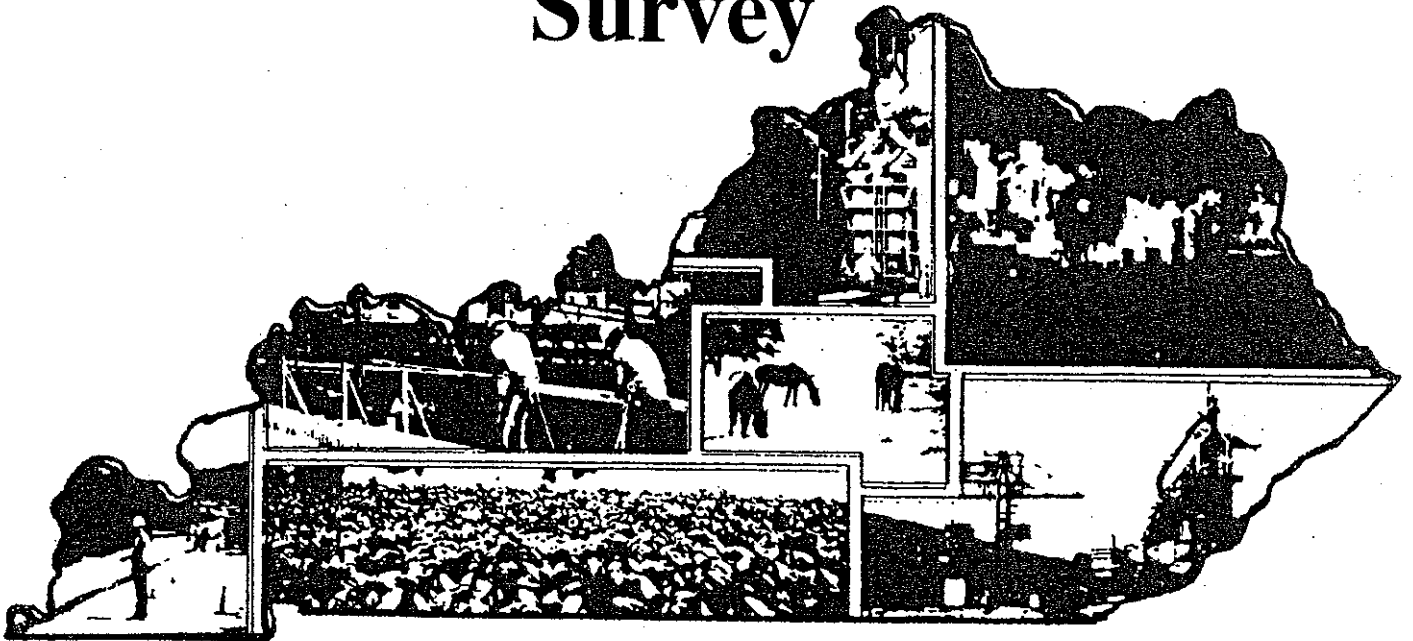




Kentucky

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey



2004

Report prepared by:

The Kentucky Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
Department of Labor
in cooperation with
The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Ernie Fletcher
Governor

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

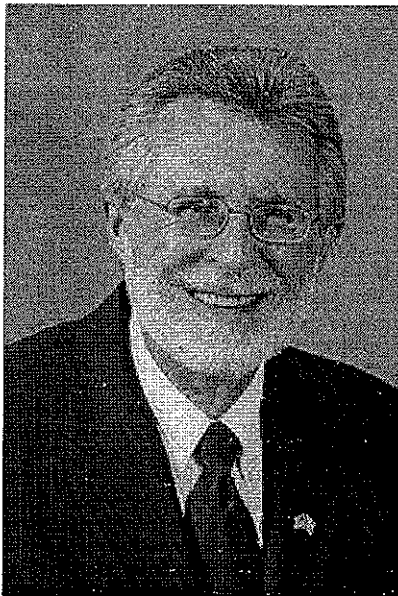
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Teresa J. Hill
Secretary

Philip J. Anderson
Commissioner

Stephen L. Morrison
Executive Director



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 Kentucky employers who provided the information for this 2004 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 4,100 Kentucky employers in private industries, 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 (DART RATE)-the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction.
- 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.

Note on industry classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry categories and the results from previous years.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 6.1 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky. This is a decline of 5% from the rate in the year 2003 of 6.4.
- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the public sector, which includes both state and local government operations, occurred at a rate of 5.4 per 100 full-time workers. This rate decreased by 17% compared to the rate of 6.5 recorded in the year 2003.
- The count of injuries and illnesses that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased for the public sector but the private sector remained the same. The public sector reported 4,500 cases compared to 6,300 in 2003. This is a decrease of 29%. The private sector reported 40,100 compared to 40,300 for the year 2003.
- Local government represents city government, county government, police, fire and board of education employees. The incidence rate for total cases decreased by 22% when comparing the 2003 rate of 7.2 to the 2004 rate of 5.6.
- State government represents state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks and other state government operations. The incidence rate of 5.0 for total cases for this group compared to a rate of 5.2 for the year 2003 shows a decline of 4%.
- Of the 84,000 cases reported to the survey 5% were illnesses representing 4,300 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 for the private sector indicate that 56% of the injuries occurred to individuals between the ages of 25-44.
- A total of 63% of the cases in the private sector occurred to men.
- The most often reported length of service on the job for private sector employees is 1 to 5 years.
- Nursing aids, orderlies, and attendants experienced the most injuries in the private sector.

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

The following table contains a list of the most hazardous industries based on the total case rate recorded in 2004. Joining the hazardous list for this year are the utilities sector in local government, textile product mills, building material and garden equipment and supply dealers, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector and waste management and remediation services. Nursing and residential care facilities have recorded the most injuries and illnesses in 2003 and 2004. The industries are based on the industry classification system contained in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition.

RANKING OF INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE
INCIDENCE RATE, ALL INDUSTRIES, KENTUCKY, 2004
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

<u>NAICS CODE</u>	<u>INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>INCIDENCE RATE</u>
623	NURSING AND RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES	19.4
622	HOSPITALS (STATE GOVERNMENT)	17.0
22	UTILITIES SECTOR (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)	13.7
314	TEXTILE PRODUCT MILLS	13.6
444	BUILDING MATERIAL & GARDEN EQUIP & SUPPLY DEALERS	12.8
337	FURNITURE & RELATED PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	12.1
336	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	11.2
332	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	11.2
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING & HUNTING SECTOR	11.2
562	WASTE MANAGEMENT & REMEDIATION SERVICES	11.1

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

INDUSTRY	TOTAL CASES ¹		DART CASES ²		OTHER RECORDABLE CASES	
	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
Private Sector ³	6.1	4.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry Fishing & Hunting ³	11.2	6.4	6.0	3.7	5.2	2.7
Mining	6.6	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.2	1.5
Construction	6.9	6.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
Manufacturing	8.8	6.6	5.3	3.6	3.5	3.0
Wholesale Trade	5.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	1.8
Retail Trade	5.2	5.3	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6
Transportation & Warehousing	6.5	7.3	3.8	4.9	2.7	2.4
Utilities	3.9	5.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.7
Information	3.1	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.9
Finance & Insurance	-	.9	-	0.3	-	0.6
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	3.6	3.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8
Management of companies Administrative & Support	-	2.7	-	1.5	-	1.2
Waste Mgt & Remediation	5.8	3.7	2.5	2.2	3.3	1.5
Education Services	2.3	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.5
Health Care & Social Asst	8.1	6.2	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.4	5.9	2.0	3.1	4.4	2.9
Accommodation & Food	4.3	4.5	1.4	1.7	2.9	2.8
Other Services	4.3	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.6

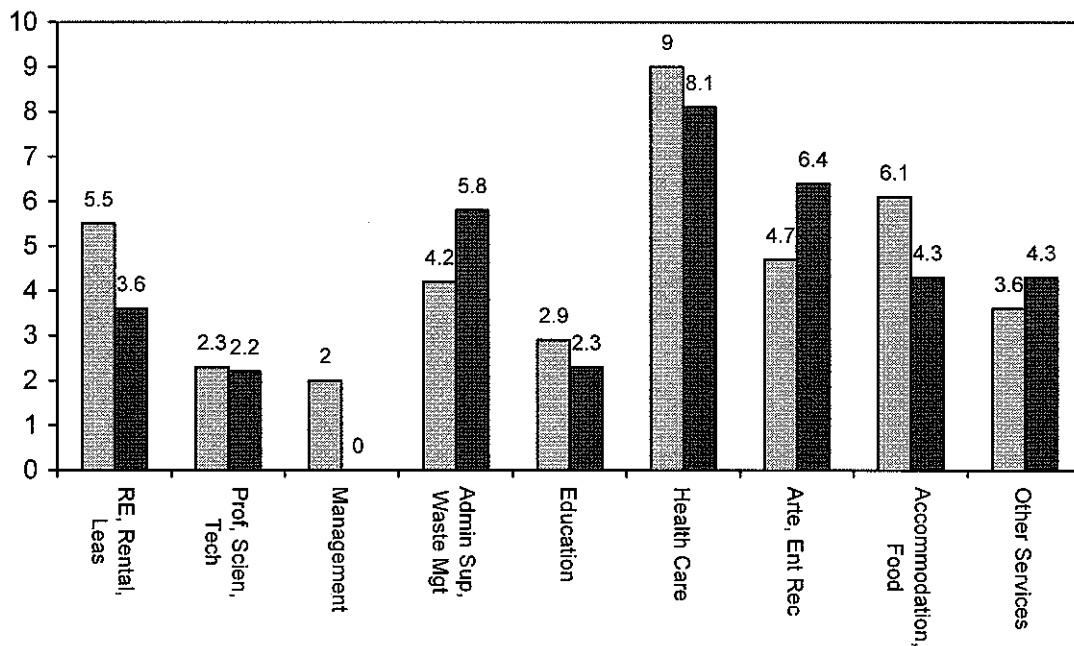
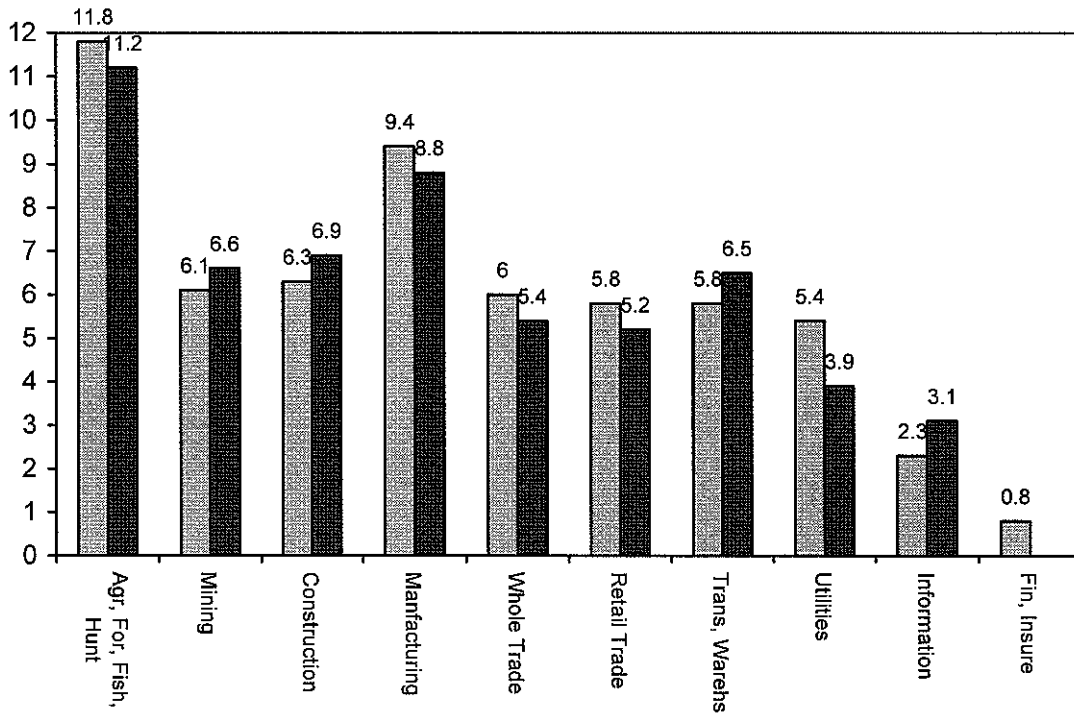
¹ Because of rounding the dart rate and other recordable rate may not sum to total cases.

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

The rate for Kentucky is significantly higher than the national rate in the following sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting; mining; professional, scientific, & technical services; and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services.

INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE COMPARISON 2003 - 2004



2003
 2004

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

This sector posted the highest incidence rate at 11.2. It was the highest for the year 2003 also. There were 700 cases reported for the 5,900 employees working in this sector. The number of cases remained the same as last year but the number of employees increased causing a slight decrease in the rate.

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. The total case rate for this group is 6.6 representing 1,500 cases for the 19,100 people employed. A 15% increase in the number of cases with only a 3% increase in employment caused the rate to increase from 6.1 to 6.6 in this sector.

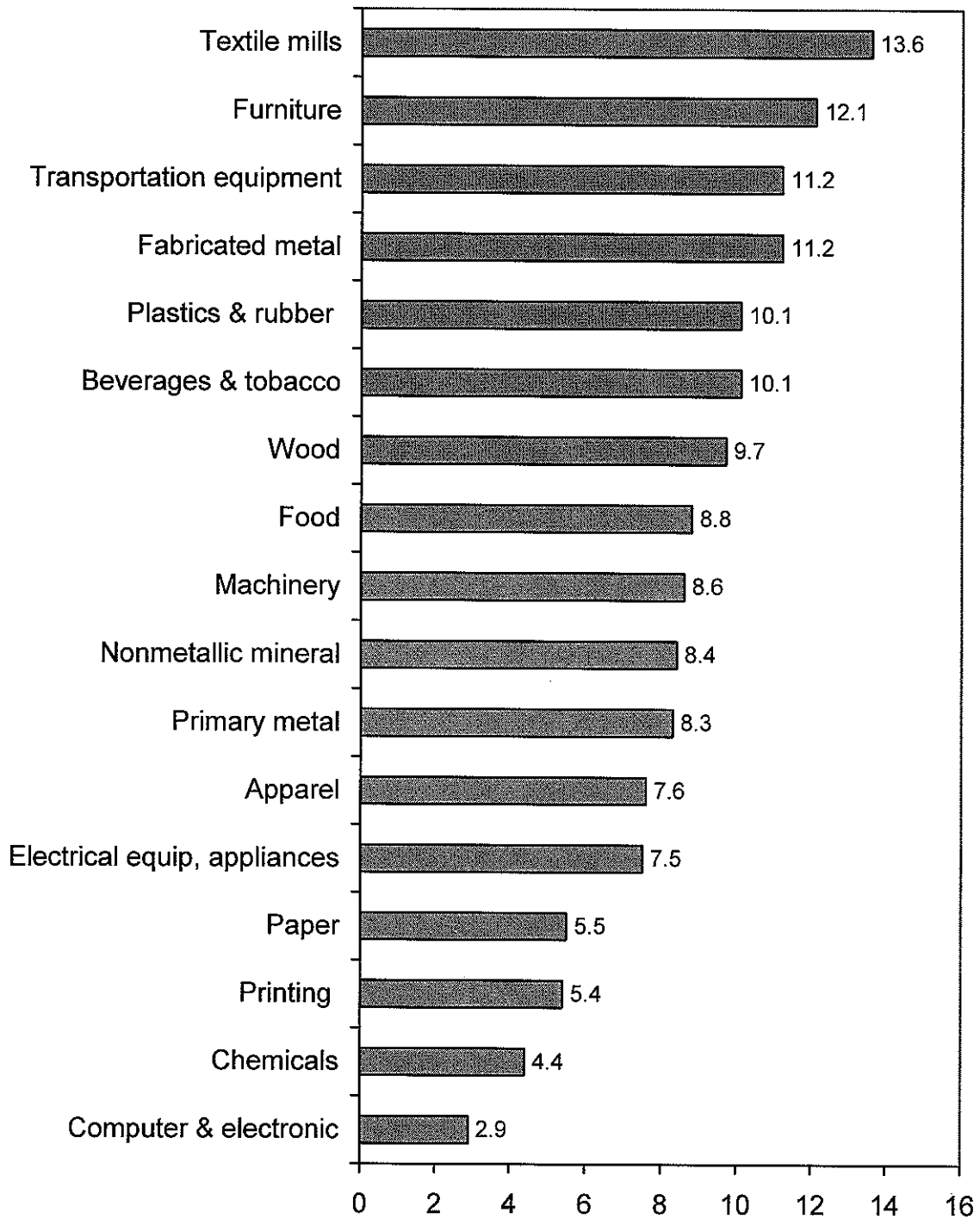
CONSTRUCTION

The highest rate of 10.4 posted in this sector belongs to the highway, street, and bridge construction industry group. This is almost twice the rate of 5.3 recorded for this group in the year 2003. The roofing contractor industry group recorded the second highest rate of 10.1. Although this rate is high, it is a reduction of 17% from the rate for roofing contractors recorded in 2003 of 12.2. The construction sector reported 5,100 cases among the 83,200 people employed in 2004. The number of cases reported in this group increased by 6% over the count recorded in 2003 with the employment remaining constant. The rate increased from 6.3 to 6.9 for the construction sector.

MANUFACTURING

Workers in this sector reported 28% of all cases reported in 2004. However, the employment is only 16% of the total for the state. In 2003 the most hazardous 3-digit level division for manufacturing was transportation equipment with a rate of 14.2. This year the rate for this group declined 21% to post a rate of 11.2. Beverages and tobacco products had the second highest rate in 2003 of 13.0. This group is now showing a rate of 10.1 representing a decline of 22%. The industry reporting the highest incidence rate in the year 2004 was textile product mills with a rate of 13.6. The lowest rate of 2.9 was recorded by computer and electronic products. A ranking of all manufacturing industries is on the following page.

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



WHOLESALE TRADE

An increase in the number of hours and a decrease in the number of cases resulted in a drop in the rate of 34% for the durable goods category. The nondurable goods posted an increase in rate from 6.1 to 7.5. The number of cases increased by 16% but the employment remained steady. Wholesale electronic markets and agents, and brokers decreased in cases, employment, and rate.

RETAIL TRADE

The highest rate for this category belongs to building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers. The rate increased from 6.6 in the year 2003 to 12.8 in the year 2004. There were 1,100 cases last year compared to 2,000 for 2004. The lowest rate at 1.2 in this group belongs to health and personal care stores. In this sector there were 9,000 injuries reported for 211,700 employees for an incidence rate of 5.2.

TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

The air transportation group recorded the highest incidence rate of 8.3 in this category. This rate is a decrease from the rate recorded for this group in the year 2003 of 8.7. The data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

UTILITIES

The rate for the utilities group decreased from 5.4 in the year 2003 to 3.9 for the year 2004. The employment was the same in both years. The number of cases decreased from 300 to 200 affecting the rate. Electric power generation and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water, sewage and other systems are included in this sector.

INFORMATION

Injuries increased but employment declined in this sector from 2003 to 2004. The rate went from 2.3 to 3.1 which is an increase of 35%. The industries within this sector include publishing newspapers or books, motion picture and sound recording, radio and television broadcasting, internet publishing and services such as news syndicates and libraries.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The lowest rate for all sectors in the year 2003 was recorded as .8 in this sector. The data for the year 2004 is not available.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING

This sector includes real estate, commercial and industrial machinery rental, car rental, video tape rental and home health equipment rental. There were 600 cases reported for the 19,500 employees represented. The rate declined from 5.5 in the year 2003 to 3.6 for this year. The total cases declined from 900 to 600 causing a 35% drop in rate.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Legal services, accounting services, architectural, and engineering services, computer systems design, scientific research, advertising and services such as photography and marketing research are included in this sector. The incidence rate decreased from 2.3 to 2.2. The employment decreased slightly and the number of cases remained constant causing a slight decrease in the rate.

MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

This group including regional managing offices and holding companies will not be published for the year 2004. In the year 2003 the rate was only 2.0 with an employment of 13,600.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES

Within this sector you have employment agencies, telephone call centers, credit bureaus, travel agencies, security guards, janitorial services, landscaping services, waste collection, treatment and disposal. For this sector there was an increase in the total case rate from 4.2 to 5.8.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The rate for this sector dropped from 2.9 to 2.3. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, technical and trade schools are included in this group. For the private sector, only 14,000 people are employed and only 200 injuries were recorded.

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Nursing and residential care facilities posted the highest total case rate of 19.4 for all industries in Kentucky. This represents 6,100 cases for 38,000 people employed. This was the highest rate for all industries in the year 2003 also. Also in this category, the rate for hospitals showed a decline of 24% in their rate as they went from 9.8 to 7.4.

ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries rate increased to 9.4 from a rate of 6.6 in the year 2003. The cases reported for this group increased from 300 to 400 with the employment remaining constant. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries reported an increase in the number of cases also. The total rate increased to 6.4 from a previous rate of 4.7 in the year 2003.

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

This sector recorded decreases in the rate for both accommodation (hotels, RV parks, rooming houses) and food services (restaurants, cafeterias, caterers, drinking places). The food services group posted an increase in employment of 4% and a drop in cases of 23%.

OTHER SERVICES, EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The total case rate went from 3.6 to 4.3 for this sector. The number of cases increased for the personal and laundry services group and the religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations group. The employment decreased in these groups as well as the repair and maintenance group.. Both of these factors affected the rate.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

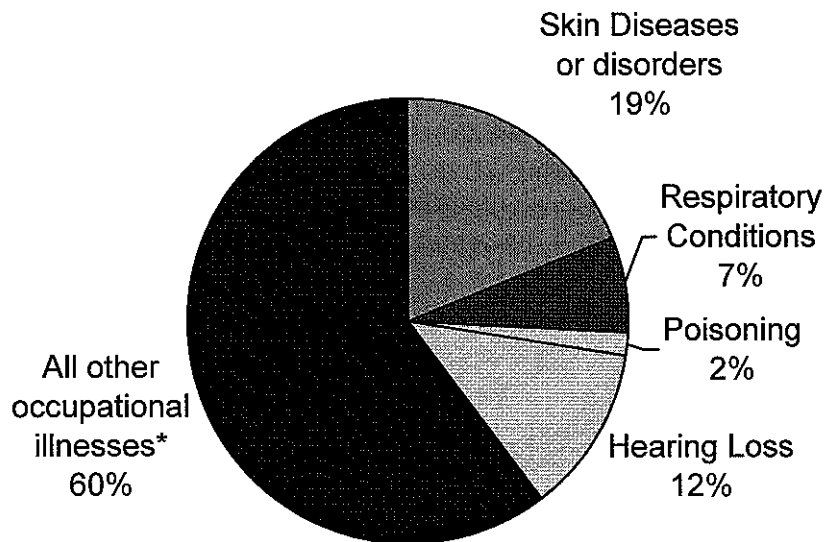
Within the State government portion of this sector the highest rate for total cases belongs to hospitals. This rate of 17.0 is second on the list of Kentucky industries with high incidence rates. It is an increase of 28% over the rate for 2003 of 13.3. Educational services posted a lower rate in 2004 compared to 2003. However, health care and social assistance and public administration both recorded increases.

For local government, the rate decreased by 22%. Educational services had the highest number of employees and posted a decline of 21%. The number of employees remained constant at 105,900 but the number of cases dropped from 4,100 to 3,300. Rate decreases were also recorded in Public administration and health care and social assistance. The only group that increased from the year 2003 to 2004 in this category was utilities. This rate doubled from 6.3 to 13.7.

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 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.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, KENTUCKY, ALL INDUSTRIES, 2005



*All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately

TECHNICAL NOTES 2004 SURVEY

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The BLS survey collected data from employers in the following industries in the State of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; oil and gas extraction (in the mining industry); construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration. 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 and metal and nonmetal mining, and for railroads 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 4,100 sample units contained in the BLS survey.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2004 form (OMB approval number 1220-0045) was used to collect the data.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky. The sample does, however, exclude farmers with fewer than 11 employees, railroads, mine activities (except oil and gas extraction), and private households, 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 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 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.

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:

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

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).

REFERENCE TABLES

SUMMARY DATA-Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types are shown on table 1 for all industries in Kentucky. Table 2 contains the corresponding count of cases for each category. Employment figures on these tables are an average produced by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

CASE DATA-The remaining tables, 3 to 14 contain numbers, rates, and percent distribution for data involving days away from work. 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 2004 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. The attached tables contain incidence rates, count of cases, and percent distributions of these cases. These distributions are presented for major industry divisions in addition to being shown overall for private industry. Characteristic categories used by State staff are listed in Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992).

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 number of such cases with days away from work had an estimated total of 22,100 in Kentucky's private establishments, about 1,300 in state government, and approximately 2,400 in local government in 2004.

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 remaining tables show the median number of days away from work associated with specific characteristics, for example, 10 days per case for workers in the 55 to 64 age group and 5 days for workers that are between 16 and 19 years old.

Data published in table 12 involve the time of day that the incident took place. The time of day most often reported was during the hours of 8:01 a.m. to 12:00 noon. The day of the week most often reported was Wednesday. Also, more employees reported being on the job from 2 hours to 4 hours when they became injured. This data is shown by major industry group.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		1,684.4	6.0	3.2	1.8	1.3	2.8
Private industry⁶		1,431.5	6.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	2.8
Goods producing⁶		371.8	8.3	4.9	2.6	2.3	3.4
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		25.0	7.6	4.7	3.9	0.8	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	5.9	11.2	6.0	3.5	2.5	5.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.0	8.5	5.3	4.1	1.1	3.2
Mining⁷	21	19.1	6.6	4.4	4.0	0.4	2.2
Coal mining ⁸	2121	14.3	6.0	4.2	3.8	0.3	1.8
Construction		83.2	6.9	3.5	2.7	0.8	3.3
Construction	23	83.2	6.9	3.5	2.7	0.8	3.3
Construction of buildings	236	18.7	6.9	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.5
Residential building construction	2361	8.1	3.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.8
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.6	9.7	4.7	4.3	0.4	5.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.6	8.5	5.3	4.8	0.5	3.2
Utility system construction	2371	5.9	7.5	4.8	4.7	(¹¹)	2.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.8	10.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	4.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.0	6.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.4	6.3	3.6	2.8	0.8	2.7
Masonry contractors	23814	3.1	5.9	3.6	3.1	(¹¹)	2.2
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	10.1	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.2
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.4	5.9	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.2
Electrical contractors	23821	10.0	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.8
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.6	6.8	3.5	2.2	--	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.8	7.5	3.9	2.4	1.5	3.6
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	9.9	6.5	4.5	2.1	3.3
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.4	6.8	2.7	2.3	0.4	4.1
Manufacturing		263.6	8.8	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.5
Manufacturing	31-33	263.6	8.8	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.5
Food manufacturing	311	23.1	8.8	5.6	2.5	3.1	3.2
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.8	10.0	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.8
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.9	8.5	6.6	2.9	3.6	2.0
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	6.1	10.1	6.3	4.3	2.0	3.7
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.6	11.0	7.4	5.0	2.4	3.7
Distilleries	31214	2.9	7.1	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.2
Textile product mills	314	2.3	13.6	8.2	3.7	4.6	5.3
Apparel manufacturing	315	8.5	7.6	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.4
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	6.0	9.0	5.1	2.5	2.6	3.9
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.0	9.7	7.3	3.9	3.4	2.4
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.3	9.0	5.9	5.1	0.9	3.1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.1	10.9	8.3	3.5	4.9	2.5
Millwork	32191	4.9	10.9	8.6	3.3	5.3	2.3
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.3	11.4	8.8	4.2	4.6	2.6
Paper manufacturing	322	10.6	5.5	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.7
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.9	6.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	2.9
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.6	6.6	4.0	1.3	2.7	2.7
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	6.7	3.1	—	2.2	3.6
Printing and related support activities	323	12.9	5.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.2
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.9	5.4	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.2
Printing	32311	12.5	5.5	3.3	1.0	2.3	2.2
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.7	4.7	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.5	4.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.7
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.4	5.8	3.4	1.3	2.0	2.5
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.3	4.0	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.5	10.1	6.1	3.8	2.4	4.0
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.7	10.3	6.2	4.0	2.1	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ ('000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	1.8	4.0
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.5	10.4	6.2	5.0	1.2	4.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.6	8.3	5.1	2.4	2.7	3.3
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.1	12.4	6.7	2.6	4.1	5.7
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	5.1	3.6	0.4	3.2	1.5
Foundries	3315	3.9	12.9	8.5	5.5	2.9	4.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	20.9	11.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	4.8
Forging and stamping	3321	2.7	17.5	13.8	3.6	10.3	3.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.0	9.0	4.4	2.7	1.7	4.6
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.6	10.6	4.6	3.9	0.7	6.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.1	19.1	8.8	3.8	4.9	10.4
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.2	8.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	4.0
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.2	9.0	5.3	4.7	0.7	3.6
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.2	7.9	2.5	1.3	1.1	5.4
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.7	7.2	3.4	1.8	1.7	3.8
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	2.9	6.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	5.1
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	2.4	8.6	5.1	3.1	2.0	3.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	8.0	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.2	7.5	3.8	1.3	2.5	3.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	55.2	11.2	7.2	2.8	4.5	3.9
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.8	11.2	6.2	2.9	3.2	5.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	15.9	7.0	2.6	4.4	8.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.8	12.1	5.7	2.5	3.1	6.4
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.6	7.0	2.5	1.7	0.7	4.5
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.6	17.5	7.8	3.0	4.8	9.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.0	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.4
Service providing		1,059.7	5.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		368.7	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.4
Wholesale trade	42	74.3	5.4	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	36.2	4.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	2.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	31.3	7.5	4.2	2.4	1.8	3.3
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	6.8	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Retail trade	44-45	211.7	5.2	3.1	1.3	1.7	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.7	4.3	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.6	3.7	3.2	1.5	1.7	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.8	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	17.8	12.8	6.8	2.6	4.2	6.1
Food and beverage stores	445	35.3	6.0	3.2	1.0	2.1	2.8
Health and personal care stores	446	13.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Gasoline stations	447	20.6	3.1	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.7	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.0
General merchandise stores	452	49.3	6.2	4.4	1.3	3.1	1.8
Department stores	4521	19.6	6.6	3.4	1.4	2.0	3.2
Other general merchandise stores	4529	29.7	6.0	5.0	1.3	3.7	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	13.3	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.5
Nonstore retailers	454	3.8	8.6	5.5	3.1	2.4	3.1
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	76.4	6.5	3.8	2.3	1.5	2.7
Air transportation	481	9.7	8.3	6.7	3.0	3.7	1.6
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	2.7	2.2	2.1	{ ¹¹ }	0.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.4	6.1	2.4	2.4	{ ¹¹ }	3.8
Support activities for transportation	488	6.3	5.7	4.7	3.7	1.1	1.0
Warehousing and storage	493	12.9	5.9	2.0	--	1.4	3.9
Utilities	22	6.4	3.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.8
Utilities	221	6.4	3.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.2	4.3	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.9
Information		29.1	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8
Information	51	29.1	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	4.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.2	4.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.1
Telecommunications	517	10.3	4.2	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.9
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.2	0.5	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	0.5
Financial activities		85.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	--	0.6
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	37.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	0.5
Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	5242	10.8	0.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.5	3.6	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.5
Real estate	531	11.2	4.1	2.5	2.4	0.2	1.6
Rental and leasing services	532	8.0	3.0	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.5
Professional and business services		162.0	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	56.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	89.9	5.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.3
Administrative and support services	561	85.7	5.2	2.2	--	--	3.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.2	11.1	4.9	1.2	3.7	6.2
Education and health services		211.0	7.8	4.2	2.3	1.9	3.6
Educational services	61	14.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	197.0	8.1	4.4	2.4	2.0	3.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	67.1	3.7	2.2	0.8	--	1.5
Hospitals	622	67.5	7.4	3.4	1.5	1.9	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	38.0	19.4	11.1	7.0	4.1	8.3
Social assistance	624	24.4	4.4	2.4	1.9	0.6	2.0
Leisure and hospitality		161.1	4.6	1.5	1.3	0.1	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.2	6.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	4.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.8	9.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	8.0
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.4	4.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.5
Accommodation and food services	72	142.9	4.3	1.4	1.3	0.1	2.9
Accommodation	721	15.2	4.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.0
Food services and drinking places	722	127.7	4.3	1.2	1.2	(¹¹)	3.0
Other services		42.2	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.6	2.0
Other services, except public administration	81	42.2	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.6	2.0
Repair and maintenance	811	16.9	4.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.4
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.4	6.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	3.1
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.8	--	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.1
Personal and laundry services	812	14.9	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.4	3.6	1.4	1.4	--	2.2
State and local government		252.9	5.4	2.3	1.8	0.4	3.1
State government		81.4	5.0	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.0
Service providing		81.4	5.0	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.0
Education and health services		49.3	4.6	1.6	1.3	--	3.0
Educational services	61	37.0	3.3	0.9	0.7	--	2.3
Educational services	611	37.0	3.3	0.9	0.7	--	2.3
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	27.8	3.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.4
Health care and social assistance	62	12.3	9.1	3.8	3.4	0.4	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hospitals	622	--	17.0	3.3	2.8	(¹¹)	13.7
Public administration		29.1	4.8	2.4	2.3	--	2.3
Public administration	92	29.1	4.8	2.4	2.3	--	2.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.2	4.7	1.7	1.6	(¹¹)	2.9
Administration of economic programs	926	7.3	5.3	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.7
Local government		171.6	5.6	2.5	1.9	0.5	3.1
Service providing		171.4	5.6	2.5	1.9	0.5	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		7.0	11.3	5.6	4.1	1.5	5.7
Utilities	22	4.9	13.7	6.5	4.5	2.0	7.2
Education and health services		116.4	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.5
Educational services	61	105.9	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Educational services	611	105.9	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	105.8	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.6
Health care and social assistance	62	10.6	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.7
Public administration		43.2	5.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	1.7
Public administration	92	43.2	5.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2004 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.2	6.3	5.0	4.0	1.0	1.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.4	7.4	2.1	1.7	0.4	5.3

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 *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

¹¹ Fewer than 15 cases.

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

-- 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, 2004

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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 government⁶		1,684.4	84.0	44.5	25.8	18.8	39.4
Private industry⁵		1,431.5	73.4	40.1	22.1	17.9	33.4
Goods producing⁵		371.8	30.5	17.9	9.5	8.4	12.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		25.0	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Mining⁵	21	19.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Coal mining ⁷	2121	14.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Construction		83.2	5.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	2.5
Construction	23	83.2	5.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	2.5
Construction of buildings	236	18.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6
Residential building construction	2361	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Utility system construction	2371	5.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	(¹⁰)	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.0	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.5
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Masonry contractors	23814	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7
Electrical contractors	23821	10.0	0.4	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	--	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Manufacturing		263.6	23.1	13.9	6.3	7.6	9.2
Manufacturing	31-33	263.6	23.1	13.9	6.3	7.6	9.2
Food manufacturing	311	23.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Distilleries	31214	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Textile product mills	314	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Apparel manufacturing	315	8.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Millwork	32191	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	10.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	12.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Printing	32311	12.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	20.9	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0
Forging and stamping	3321	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	2.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	8.0	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	55.2	6.4	4.2	1.6	2.6	2.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.0	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Service providing		1,059.7	43.0	22.1	12.6	9.5	20.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		368.7	17.7	10.1	5.0	5.1	7.6
Wholesale trade	42	74.3	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	36.2	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	31.3	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	6.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Retail trade	44-45	211.7	9.0	5.2	2.3	3.0	3.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	17.8	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Food and beverage stores	445	35.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.8
Health and personal care stores	446	13.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Gasoline stations	447	20.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	452	49.3	2.4	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.7
Department stores	4521	19.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	29.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	13.3	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	76.4	4.6	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.9
Air transportation	481	9.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Support activities for transportation	488	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	12.9	0.7	0.2	--	0.2	0.4
Utilities	22	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information		29.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Information	51	29.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Telecommunications	517	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.2	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Financial activities		85.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	--	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	37.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	5242	10.8	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate	531	11.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Rental and leasing services	532	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Professional and business services		162.0	3.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	56.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	89.9	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.2
Administrative and support services	561	85.7	1.7	0.7	--	--	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.2	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Education and health services		211.0	13.4	7.1	3.9	3.2	6.3
Educational services	61	14.0	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	197.0	13.2	7.1	3.9	3.2	6.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	67.1	2.0	1.2	0.5	--	0.8
Hospitals	622	67.5	4.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	38.0	6.1	3.5	2.2	1.3	2.6
Social assistance	624	24.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Leisure and hospitality		161.1	5.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.8	0.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services	72	142.9	4.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	2.8
Accommodation	721	15.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	127.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	(¹⁰)	2.6
Other services		42.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
Other services, except public administration	81	42.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7
Repair and maintenance	811	16.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.8	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812	14.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
State and local government		252.9	10.6	4.5	3.6	0.9	6.1
State government		81.4	3.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.2
Service providing		81.4	3.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.2
Education and health services		49.3	2.2	0.8	0.6	--	1.5
Educational services	61	37.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	--	0.9
Educational services	611	37.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	--	0.9
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	27.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	12.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Hospitals	622	--	0.4	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.4
Public administration		29.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	--	0.5
Public administration	92	29.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	--	0.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.3
Administration of economic programs	926	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Local government		171.6	6.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.8
Service providing		171.4	6.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		7.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Utilities	22	4.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Education and health services		116.4	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.7
Educational services	61	105.9	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.5
Educational services	611	105.9	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.5
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	105.8	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.5
Health care and social assistance	62	10.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Public administration		43.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.6
Public administration	92	43.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2004 Average annual employment 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	
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002 Edition*

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

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

-- 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 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	22,140	9,520	1,130	2,050	6,340	12,620	5,030	180	420	1,020	3,910	1,440	610
Sex:													
Men.....	14,030	7,580	1,090	2,020	4,460	6,450	3,530	150	290	750	720	540	470
Women.....	8,030	1,940	30	--	1,880	6,080	1,410	30	130	--	3,190	910	140
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	780	220	--	40	170	560	200	--	--	--	300	--	--
20 to 24.....	2,330	1,100	90	210	800	1,230	430	--	--	--	540	--	--
25 to 34.....	6,160	2,650	320	620	1,710	3,510	1,210	70	90	530	920	550	140
35 to 44.....	6,220	2,630	300	570	1,750	3,590	1,570	60	170	--	950	420	160
45 to 54.....	4,610	2,090	280	470	1,340	2,520	1,240	40	110	--	740	--	200
55 to 64.....	1,830	780	100	140	540	1,050	310	--	50	--	390	170	--
65 and over.....	210	50	--	--	40	160	70	--	--	--	60	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	3,020	1,380	130	300	950	1,630	700	--	--	--	510	250	120
3 to 11 months.....	4,990	1,780	260	500	1,020	3,210	1,160	--	60	--	1,290	290	160
1 to 5 years.....	8,080	3,180	530	750	1,900	4,900	1,570	90	190	630	1,480	740	210
More than 5 years.....	5,950	3,150	180	500	2,470	2,790	1,510	70	160	--	630	--	120
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	15,490	6,730	260	1,850	4,620	8,750	3,410	110	310	790	2,750	850	520
Black only.....	1,280	420	--	60	360	860	240	40	--	--	450	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	480	330	70	50	210	150	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Asian only.....	110	30	--	--	30	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	70	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	4,680	1,980	790	90	1,100	2,700	1,290	20	60	--	610	490	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:													
Men.....	63.4	79.6	96.5	98.5	70.3	51.1	70.2	83.3	69.0	73.5	18.4	37.5	77.0
Women.....	36.3	20.4	2.7	--	29.7	48.2	28.0	16.7	31.0	--	81.6	63.2	23.0
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	3.5	2.3	--	2.0	2.7	4.4	4.0	--	--	--	7.7	--	--
20 to 24.....	10.5	11.6	8.0	10.2	12.6	9.7	8.5	--	--	--	13.8	--	--
25 to 34.....	27.8	27.8	28.3	30.2	27.0	27.8	24.1	38.9	21.4	52.0	23.5	38.2	23.0
35 to 44.....	28.1	27.6	26.5	27.8	27.6	28.4	31.2	33.3	40.5	--	24.3	29.2	26.2
45 to 54.....	20.8	22.0	24.8	22.9	21.1	20.0	24.7	22.2	26.2	--	18.9	--	32.8
55 to 64.....	8.3	8.2	8.8	6.8	8.5	8.3	6.2	--	11.9	--	10.0	11.8	--
65 and over.....	0.9	0.5	--	--	0.6	1.3	1.4	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	13.6	14.5	11.5	14.6	15.0	12.9	13.9	--	--	--	13.0	17.4	19.7
3 to 11 months.....	22.5	18.7	23.0	24.4	16.1	25.4	23.1	--	14.3	--	33.0	20.1	26.2
1 to 5 years.....	36.5	33.4	46.9	36.6	30.0	38.8	31.2	50.0	45.2	61.8	37.9	51.4	34.4
More than 5 years.....	26.9	33.1	15.9	24.4	39.0	22.1	30.0	38.9	38.1	--	16.1	--	19.7
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	70.0	70.7	23.0	90.2	72.9	69.3	67.8	61.1	73.8	77.5	70.3	59.0	85.2
Black only.....	5.8	4.4	--	2.9	5.7	6.8	4.8	22.2	--	--	11.5	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	2.2	3.5	6.2	2.4	3.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Asian only.....	0.5	0.3	--	--	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	0.3	0.2	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	21.1	20.8	69.9	4.4	17.4	21.4	25.6	11.1	14.3	--	15.6	34.0	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [22,140 cases].....	100.0	14.2	13.1	17.4	9.5	12.1	6.5	27.3	7
Sex:									
Men.....	100.0	13.6	13.0	15.4	8.8	12.6	6.9	29.7	10
Women.....	100.0	15.3	13.4	20.9	10.7	11.1	5.7	22.8	6
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	15.4	10.3	29.5	11.5	12.8	3.8	17.9	5
20 to 24.....	100.0	13.3	15.0	18.0	12.4	14.6	6.4	20.6	7
25 to 34.....	100.0	17.9	17.4	15.3	10.1	11.5	6.7	21.6	5
35 to 44.....	100.0	16.7	9.8	15.8	9.3	11.9	6.6	29.9	10
45 to 54.....	100.0	8.2	12.6	17.6	7.6	10.6	6.3	37.1	14
55 to 64.....	100.0	8.2	10.9	23.0	9.3	15.3	7.1	25.7	10
65 and over.....	100.0	14.3	--	28.6	--	--	--	23.8	5
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	14.6	14.2	18.9	11.9	10.3	5.3	24.8	7
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	15.8	9.2	18.2	8.6	16.4	6.0	25.7	9
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	13.4	17.3	18.8	9.3	9.0	7.7	24.4	6
More than 5 years.....	100.0	13.9	10.1	14.3	9.2	13.6	5.7	33.1	12
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	12.8	14.1	17.2	9.2	12.8	6.4	27.4	8
Black only.....	100.0	13.3	16.4	17.2	14.8	10.9	7.8	18.8	7
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	20.8	12.5	20.8	14.6	12.5	--	14.6	4
Asian only.....	100.0	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	57.1	--	--	17
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	22,140	9,520	1,130	2,050	6,340	12,620	5,030	180	420	1,020	3,910	1,440	610
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,360	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	--	--	--	1,360	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,240	520	--	--	510	730	670	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	990	240	30	--	170	750	700	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	780	770	60	680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	720	110	--	--	70	610	--	--	60	380	80	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	680	670	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	600	70	--	--	70	520	430	--	--	--	--	--	60
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	550	220	--	70	140	330	70	--	60	--	--	--	60
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	530	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--	--	530	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	430	--	--	--	--	430	430	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand.....	390	270	--	--	260	120	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	350	300	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	320	70	--	--	70	250	230	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sewing machine operators.....	300	300	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	260	240	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	250	230	70	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	60	--	--	--	--	180	--
Cashiers.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	240	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific.....	230	50	--	--	50	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waiters and waitresses.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	210	--
Cooks, restaurant.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	190	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	180	100	50	50	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	180	170	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	170	30	--	--	30	150	150	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 occupations and number of days away from work, 2004

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 [22,140 cases]	100.0	14.2	13.1	17.4	9.5	12.1	6.5	27.3	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	4.4	19.9	23.5	23.5	11.0	5.1	12.5	6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	9.7	11.3	16.1	10.5	14.5	8.1	29.8	11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	6.1	4.0	17.2	9.1	12.1	3.0	47.5	22
Construction laborers.....	100.0	7.7	10.3	20.5	6.4	17.9	5.1	32.1	14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	11.1	59.7	9.7	2.8	5.6	--	9.7	2
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	100.0	11.8	2.9	8.8	5.9	--	8.8	60.3	56
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	8.3	13.3	8.3	6.7	28.3	--	26.7	15
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	12.7	12.7	21.8	18.2	9.1	3.6	21.8	6
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	100.0	13.2	17.0	28.3	15.1	--	13.2	9.4	5
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	16.3	9.3	25.6	--	16.3	9.3	16.3	4
Packers and packagers, hand.....	100.0	35.9	7.7	17.9	--	5.1	7.7	20.5	3
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	100.0	22.9	14.3	25.7	--	11.4	--	22.9	3
Registered nurses.....	100.0	21.2	6.1	18.2	15.2	--	--	30.3	8
Driver/sales workers.....	100.0	--	6.3	31.3	9.4	21.9	12.5	12.5	8
Sewing machine operators.....	100.0	--	--	16.7	10.0	13.3	--	40.0	20
Carpenters.....	100.0	7.7	15.4	23.1	15.4	--	--	38.5	7
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	100.0	--	--	--	8.0	24.0	--	36.0	20
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	100.0	--	--	8.3	8.3	--	20.8	58.3	49
Cashiers.....	100.0	16.7	--	41.7	--	--	--	--	3
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	100.0	17.4	--	30.4	--	13.0	13.0	13.0	6
Waiters and waitresses.....	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cooks, restaurant.....	100.0	60.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	1
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	7
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	100.0	--	11.1	--	--	11.1	--	61.1	45
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	100.0	22.2	--	--	--	11.1	--	27.8	5
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	35.3	11.8	17.6	--	11.8	--	29.4	3

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. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing ³				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ³	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	183.9	258.9	389.2	274.8	240.1	150.9	158.0	66.6	56.5	101.8	227.5	132.5	175.7
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	84.8	117.3	159.3	151.4	103.0	70.5	76.7	29.8	19.8	--	131.3	40.2	50.0
Bruises, contusions.....	22.5	26.0	54.6	24.8	23.3	21.0	23.3	--	--	--	34.8	21.0	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	11.5	18.7	22.8	15.0	19.3	8.4	6.5	--	--	--	6.2	22.8	--
Fractures.....	13.9	23.4	71.1	12.6	21.2	9.7	13.3	--	8.8	--	5.7	--	33.8
Heat burns.....	3.8	5.9	--	6.6	6.0	2.9	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	2.9	7.1	--	--	9.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	1.4	3.0	--	--	4.0	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	1.2	1.3	--	--	1.7	1.2	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--
Amputations.....	1.3	2.8	--	--	2.6	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.....	4.1	4.8	10.3	--	4.3	3.8	2.3	--	--	--	8.1	--	20.0
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	11.9	16.4	19.0	11.2	17.6	9.9	11.3	--	--	--	17.1	--	--
Eye.....	5.6	10.1	8.6	7.7	10.9	3.7	3.0	--	--	--	7.3	--	--
Neck.....	2.8	3.4	9.2	--	2.4	2.5	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	74.6	93.7	149.5	117.3	80.9	66.2	66.5	31.5	24.1	53.7	112.8	48.3	41.9
Shoulder.....	11.5	17.6	19.4	14.3	18.4	8.8	11.2	--	--	--	17.3	--	--
Back.....	50.6	58.6	91.4	88.8	46.5	47.0	46.0	24.4	13.2	51.8	83.5	21.9	31.9
Upper extremities.....	41.1	69.8	75.4	41.2	77.3	28.5	28.6	14.4	9.4	--	34.6	37.7	62.0
Wrist.....	7.8	14.8	7.2	9.0	17.3	4.8	4.2	--	--	--	8.9	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	5.6	10.7	10.0	--	12.4	3.3	3.8	--	--	--	4.1	--	--
Finger.....	14.9	24.3	34.1	10.3	27.2	10.7	10.5	--	--	--	11.9	24.8	--
Lower extremities.....	35.6	57.4	99.1	83.1	45.5	26.0	30.1	8.0	6.7	--	36.1	18.2	29.2
Knee.....	15.9	26.3	46.1	35.1	21.7	11.3	12.6	--	--	--	22.6	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	5.1	8.7	15.8	9.8	7.6	3.5	4.1	--	--	--	5.0	--	--
Toe.....	1.2	2.2	5.5	--	1.2	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	1.5	2.1	--	--	2.1	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	16.5	16.0	34.2	15.4	14.1	16.7	15.8	8.6	10.6	--	24.6	20.1	25.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry sector, 2004 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ³	Goods producing ³				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ³	Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	3.0	5.5	43.9	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	3.9	--	--
Containers.....	22.2	25.2	20.5	11.9	29.4	20.8	35.1	5.9	6.8	--	7.5	24.2	17.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.1	4.7	--	--	6.4	6.8	5.4	--	7.9	--	12.9	--	--
Machinery.....	12.3	25.7	51.0	25.8	22.9	6.4	8.4	--	--	--	6.3	--	--
Parts and materials.....	21.2	53.6	72.3	35.6	56.7	6.9	11.4	--	--	--	2.7	--	21.8
Worker motion or position.....	28.6	49.7	14.4	50.9	53.2	19.3	16.8	11.5	--	42.3	15.8	21.8	19.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	27.9	31.7	44.3	50.6	25.0	26.2	23.6	18.7	10.5	--	33.3	36.7	44.1
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	12.6	19.8	23.2	38.0	14.3	9.4	7.4	--	--	--	9.6	22.3	--
Vehicles.....	16.8	16.2	30.3	23.0	12.7	17.0	28.6	14.0	8.5	--	11.5	--	36.2
Health care patient.....	16.3	--	--	--	--	23.5	--	--	--	--	113.5	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	47.3	86.9	179.4	74.1	80.4	29.9	38.5	10.9	6.9	--	28.8	37.3	32.4
Struck by object.....	23.8	42.3	100.4	33.4	38.4	15.7	21.1	--	--	--	13.6	19.3	--
Struck against object.....	12.2	21.6	37.9	19.6	20.4	8.1	9.3	--	--	--	12.1	--	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	6.1	13.9	35.4	7.8	13.3	2.7	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	8.0	11.5	13.4	29.0	6.3	6.4	8.5	--	6.4	--	5.0	--	--
Fall to same level.....	17.8	15.2	18.0	14.0	15.2	18.9	16.8	14.2	--	--	24.7	33.4	26.1
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	2.9	4.7	--	14.6	2.4	2.1	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--
Overexertion.....	50.2	59.3	109.7	45.9	57.6	46.2	49.0	8.7	14.2	--	98.9	--	37.7
Overexertion in lifting.....	31.3	33.4	41.1	28.1	34.0	30.3	31.4	6.4	13.8	--	61.7	--	28.0
Repetitive motion.....	5.6	14.0	--	--	18.3	1.9	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	7.8	11.4	8.2	8.4	12.7	6.2	7.4	--	6.6	--	7.0	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	7.3	5.4	6.2	12.4	3.4	8.1	10.4	12.9	7.7	--	6.7	--	30.8
Fires and explosions.....	0.3	0.9	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	4.0	1.1	13.2	--	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	23.7	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	22,140	9,520	1,130	2,050	6,340	12,620	5,030	180	420	1,020	3,910	1,440	610
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	10,200	4,310	460	1,130	2,720	5,890	2,440	80	150	--	2,260	440	170
Bruises, contusions.....	2,710	960	160	190	610	1,760	740	--	--	--	600	230	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,390	690	70	110	510	700	210	--	--	--	110	250	--
Fractures.....	1,670	860	210	90	560	820	420	--	70	--	100	--	120
Heat burns.....	460	220	--	50	160	240	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	350	260	--	--	240	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	170	110	--	--	110	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	140	50	--	--	40	100	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Amputations.....	160	100	--	--	70	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.....	500	180	30	--	110	320	70	--	--	--	140	--	70
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,430	600	50	80	470	820	360	--	--	--	290	--	--
Eye.....	680	370	20	60	290	310	100	--	--	--	130	--	--
Neck.....	330	120	30	--	60	210	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	8,980	3,450	430	880	2,140	5,530	2,120	80	180	540	1,940	530	150
Shoulder.....	1,380	650	60	110	490	730	360	--	--	--	300	--	--
Back.....	6,090	2,160	260	660	1,230	3,930	1,460	70	100	520	1,440	240	110
Upper extremities.....	4,950	2,570	220	310	2,040	2,380	910	40	70	--	600	410	220
Wrist.....	940	540	20	70	460	400	140	--	--	--	150	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	670	390	30	--	330	280	120	--	--	--	70	--	--
Finger.....	1,790	890	100	80	720	900	330	--	--	--	200	270	--
Lower extremities.....	4,280	2,110	290	620	1,200	2,170	960	20	50	--	620	200	100
Knee.....	1,910	970	130	260	570	940	400	--	--	--	390	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	620	320	50	70	200	300	130	--	--	--	90	--	--
Toe.....	150	80	20	--	30	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	180	80	--	--	60	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,980	590	100	120	370	1,390	500	20	80	--	420	220	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	360	200	130	20	60	150	60	--	--	--	70	--	--
Containers.....	2,670	930	60	90	780	1,740	1,120	20	50	--	130	260	60
Furniture and fixtures.....	740	170	--	--	170	570	170	--	60	--	220	--	--
Machinery.....	1,480	950	150	190	610	530	270	--	--	--	110	--	--
Parts and materials.....	2,550	1,970	210	270	1,500	580	360	--	--	--	50	--	80
Worker motion or position.....	3,440	1,830	40	380	1,410	1,610	540	30	--	420	270	240	70
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3,360	1,170	130	380	660	2,190	750	50	80	--	570	400	150
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	1,510	730	70	280	380	790	230	--	--	--	170	240	--
Vehicles.....	2,020	590	90	170	340	1,430	910	40	60	--	200	--	130
Health care patient.....	1,970	--	--	--	--	1,970	--	--	--	--	1,950	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	5,700	3,200	520	550	2,120	2,500	1,230	30	50	--	500	410	110
Struck by object.....	2,870	1,550	290	250	1,010	1,320	670	--	--	--	230	210	--
Struck against object.....	1,470	790	110	150	540	670	300	--	--	--	210	--	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	740	510	100	60	350	230	150	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	960	420	40	220	170	540	270	--	50	--	90	--	--
Fall to same level.....	2,140	560	50	100	400	1,580	530	40	--	--	430	360	90
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	350	170	--	110	60	170	--	--	--	--	80	--	--
Overexertion.....	6,040	2,180	320	340	1,520	3,860	1,560	20	110	--	1,700	--	130
Overexertion in lifting.....	3,760	1,230	120	210	900	2,540	1,000	20	100	--	1,060	--	100
Repetitive motion.....	670	520	--	--	480	160	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	940	420	20	60	330	520	230	--	50	--	120	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	870	200	20	90	90	670	330	30	60	--	120	--	110
Fires and explosions.....	30	30	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	490	40	40	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	410	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	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.....	46.1	45.3	40.7	55.1	42.9	46.7	48.5	44.4	35.7	--	57.8	30.6	27.9
Bruises, contusions.....	12.2	10.1	14.2	9.3	9.6	13.9	14.7	--	--	--	15.3	16.0	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	6.3	7.2	6.2	5.4	8.0	5.5	4.2	--	--	--	2.8	17.4	--
Fractures.....	7.5	9.0	18.6	4.4	8.8	6.5	8.3	--	16.7	--	2.6	--	19.7
Heat burns.....	2.1	2.3	--	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	1.6	2.7	--	--	3.8	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.8	1.2	--	--	1.7	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.6	0.5	--	--	0.6	0.8	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Amputations.....	0.7	1.1	--	--	1.1	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple injuries.....	2.3	1.9	2.7	--	1.7	2.5	1.4	--	--	--	3.6	--	11.5
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	6.5	6.3	4.4	3.9	7.4	6.5	7.2	--	--	--	7.4	--	--
Eye.....	3.1	3.9	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.5	2.0	--	--	--	3.3	--	--
Neck.....	1.5	1.3	2.7	--	0.9	1.7	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	40.6	36.2	38.1	42.9	33.8	43.8	42.1	44.4	42.9	52.9	49.6	36.8	24.6
Shoulder.....	6.2	6.8	5.3	5.4	7.7	5.8	7.2	--	--	--	7.7	--	--
Back.....	27.5	22.7	23.0	32.2	19.4	31.1	29.0	38.9	23.8	51.0	36.8	16.7	18.0
Upper extremities.....	22.4	27.0	19.5	15.1	32.2	18.9	18.1	22.2	16.7	--	15.3	28.5	36.1
Wrist.....	4.2	5.7	1.8	3.4	7.3	3.2	2.8	--	--	--	3.8	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	3.0	4.1	2.7	--	5.2	2.2	2.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Finger.....	8.1	9.3	8.8	3.9	11.4	7.1	6.6	--	--	--	5.1	18.8	--
Lower extremities.....	19.3	22.2	25.7	30.2	18.9	17.2	19.1	11.1	11.9	--	15.9	13.9	16.4
Knee.....	8.6	10.2	11.5	12.7	9.0	7.4	8.0	--	--	--	10.0	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.6	--	--	--	2.3	--	--
Toe.....	0.7	0.8	1.8	--	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	0.8	0.8	--	--	0.9	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	8.9	6.2	8.8	5.9	5.8	11.0	9.9	11.1	19.0	--	10.7	15.3	14.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2004 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	1.6	2.1	11.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Containers.....	12.1	9.8	5.3	4.4	12.3	13.8	22.3	11.1	11.9	--	3.3	18.1	9.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.3	1.8	--	--	2.7	4.5	3.4	--	14.3	--	5.6	--	--
Machinery.....	6.7	10.0	13.3	9.3	9.6	4.2	5.4	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Parts and materials.....	11.5	20.7	18.6	13.2	23.7	4.6	7.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	13.1
Worker motion or position.....	15.5	19.2	3.5	18.5	22.2	12.8	10.7	16.7	--	41.2	6.9	16.7	11.5
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	15.2	12.3	11.5	18.5	10.4	17.4	14.9	27.8	19.0	--	14.6	27.8	24.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	6.8	7.7	6.2	13.7	6.0	6.3	4.6	--	--	--	4.3	16.7	--
Vehicles.....	9.1	6.2	8.0	8.3	5.4	11.3	18.1	22.2	14.3	--	5.1	--	21.3
Health care patient.....	8.9	--	--	--	--	15.6	--	--	--	--	49.9	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	25.7	33.6	46.0	26.8	33.4	19.8	24.5	16.7	11.9	--	12.8	28.5	18.0
Struck by object.....	13.0	16.3	25.7	12.2	15.9	10.5	13.3	--	--	--	5.9	14.6	--
Struck against object.....	6.6	8.3	9.7	7.3	8.5	5.3	6.0	--	--	--	5.4	--	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	3.3	5.4	8.8	2.9	5.5	1.8	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	4.3	4.4	3.5	10.7	2.7	4.3	5.4	--	11.9	--	2.3	--	--
Fall to same level.....	9.7	5.9	4.4	4.9	6.3	12.5	10.5	22.2	--	--	11.0	25.0	14.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	1.6	1.8	--	5.4	0.9	1.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Overexertion.....	27.3	22.9	28.3	16.6	24.0	30.6	31.0	11.1	26.2	--	43.5	--	21.3
Overexertion in lifting.....	17.0	12.9	10.6	10.2	14.2	20.1	19.9	11.1	23.8	--	27.1	--	16.4
Repetitive motion.....	3.0	5.5	--	--	7.6	1.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	4.2	4.4	1.8	2.9	5.2	4.1	4.6	--	11.9	--	3.1	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	3.9	2.1	1.8	4.4	1.4	5.3	6.6	16.7	14.3	--	3.1	--	18.0
Fires and explosions.....	0.1	0.3	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	2.2	0.4	3.5	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 11. 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, 2004

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 [22,140 cases].....	100.0	14.2	13.1	17.4	9.5	12.1	6.5	27.3	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	10.3	10.5	18.0	11.8	12.0	7.8	29.6	10
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	21.4	17.7	24.0	7.7	14.4	3.7	11.1	4
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	29.5	9.4	18.0	7.9	13.7	7.2	14.4	4
Fractures.....	100.0	9.0	4.2	16.2	8.4	12.6	4.8	44.9	20
Heat burns.....	100.0	21.7	13.0	17.4	13.0	8.7	4.3	21.7	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	8.6	--	--	--	11.4	--	62.9	48
Tendonitis.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	23.5	--	41.2	17
Chemical burns.....	100.0	28.6	--	35.7	14.3	--	--	--	3
Amputations.....	100.0	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	56.3	40
Multiple injuries.....	100.0	22.0	24.0	22.0	--	--	--	18.0	3
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	37.8	21.7	16.1	4.2	11.2	--	7.0	2
Eye.....	100.0	47.1	22.1	14.7	2.9	11.8	--	--	2
Neck.....	100.0	--	6.1	21.2	15.2	9.1	--	39.4	20
Trunk.....	100.0	7.3	15.1	16.3	10.5	13.6	7.3	29.8	11
Shoulder.....	100.0	10.9	8.0	8.0	11.6	13.8	7.2	41.3	20
Back.....	100.0	6.6	17.1	18.9	10.7	14.3	5.7	26.8	8
Upper extremities.....	100.0	21.8	9.5	17.0	9.3	11.3	6.1	24.8	6
Wrist.....	100.0	14.9	6.4	9.6	12.8	11.7	4.3	41.5	18
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	13.4	16.4	23.9	9.0	13.4	--	19.4	5
Finger.....	100.0	27.4	8.4	21.2	10.1	11.2	5.0	17.3	4
Lower extremities.....	100.0	11.2	12.1	17.1	9.8	12.9	8.6	28.5	10
Knee.....	100.0	9.4	9.4	13.6	10.5	14.1	10.5	32.5	15
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	14.5	21.0	19.4	8.1	--	8.1	25.8	5
Toe.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7	8
Body systems.....	100.0	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	38.9	5
Multiple parts.....	100.0	16.7	9.6	23.7	9.1	7.6	3.0	30.3	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. 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, 2004 -- 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	19.4	8.3	22.2	--	13.9	--	25.0	4
Containers.....	100.0	11.2	9.0	18.4	7.9	19.1	9.0	25.1	12
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.0	21.6	14.9	21.6	9.5	6.8	5.4	21.6	4
Machinery.....	100.0	19.6	13.5	10.1	8.1	10.8	5.4	31.8	9
Parts and materials.....	100.0	16.9	15.3	19.6	7.5	8.6	9.0	23.1	5
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	8.4	18.3	12.2	9.9	12.5	5.8	33.1	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	100.0	11.3	9.8	19.0	9.5	10.1	6.0	34.2	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	23.8	11.9	19.9	6.0	12.6	4.6	21.9	5
Vehicles.....	100.0	11.4	11.9	21.8	10.9	11.4	5.0	28.2	7
Health care patient.....	100.0	10.7	11.7	19.3	19.3	11.2	6.6	20.8	7
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment.....	100.0	21.8	13.3	18.6	7.2	13.0	6.0	20.2	5
Struck by object.....	100.0	25.1	14.6	17.4	6.6	11.5	5.6	18.8	4
Struck against object.....	100.0	13.6	15.0	21.1	8.8	16.3	7.5	17.7	6
Caught in equipment or object.....	100.0	13.5	8.1	17.6	8.1	14.9	5.4	33.8	14
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	18.8	7.3	14.6	6.3	16.7	--	34.4	15
Fall to same level.....	100.0	11.7	13.6	14.0	10.7	7.9	8.9	33.6	11
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	100.0	14.3	--	25.7	22.9	--	14.3	14.3	7
Overexertion.....	100.0	9.9	10.4	16.9	11.1	13.9	8.6	29.3	12
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	9.8	9.8	17.8	11.7	14.1	7.2	29.8	12
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	6.0	--	7.5	9.0	13.4	10.4	50.7	30
Exposure to harmful substances.....	100.0	28.7	17.0	20.2	9.6	6.4	2.1	17.0	3
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	12.6	13.8	24.1	11.5	4.6	--	29.9	5
Fires and explosions.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	100.0	14.3	14.3	30.6	12.2	--	--	22.4	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 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and weekday and major industry sector, 2004

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods producing ²				Service providing							
		Total goods producing ²	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [22,140 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	3.7	4.7	5.3	--	6.2	2.9	4.8	11.1	--	--	2.8	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	9.9	11.1	1.8	8.3	13.7	9.0	8.2	--	--	--	13.8	--	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	30.4	26.7	11.5	42.4	24.3	33.1	34.8	33.3	35.7	52.0	27.9	26.4	34.4
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	22.2	20.5	12.4	30.7	18.8	23.5	20.5	27.8	35.7	--	23.5	30.6	26.2
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	12.0	9.7	3.5	2.4	12.9	13.7	9.1	--	--	--	16.6	30.6	13.1
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	6.4	7.8	2.7	--	11.0	5.3	5.4	--	--	--	7.9	--	--
Not reported.....	15.5	19.5	61.9	16.1	13.1	12.4	17.3	16.7	19.0	--	7.4	--	18.0
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	--	0.2	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	7.5	7.5	1.8	6.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	16.7	11.9	--	10.2	--	9.8
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	10.7	9.7	--	7.3	11.8	11.5	9.7	11.1	--	--	13.0	21.5	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	25.0	22.1	9.7	25.4	23.2	27.3	28.4	22.2	23.8	45.1	22.0	28.5	24.6
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	14.8	14.8	3.5	14.6	16.7	14.8	14.1	11.1	16.7	--	17.1	--	14.8
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	15.5	15.1	8.0	18.0	15.5	15.9	13.1	16.7	--	--	20.7	16.7	18.0
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	7.5	9.1	9.7	11.2	8.4	6.3	6.8	--	14.3	--	5.1	--	11.5
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	2.2	1.7	--	--	1.9	2.5	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.7	0.4	--	--	0.5	1.0	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	15.9	19.5	61.9	16.1	13.1	13.2	18.9	16.7	19.0	--	7.7	--	18.0
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	4.0	3.2	5.3	2.0	3.2	4.7	4.8	--	--	--	7.7	--	--
Monday.....	17.9	18.7	17.7	19.0	18.6	17.3	21.7	16.7	14.3	--	13.0	18.8	--
Tuesday.....	17.2	18.9	23.9	18.0	18.3	15.8	12.9	22.2	16.7	--	18.9	12.5	23.0
Wednesday.....	19.3	20.3	13.3	18.0	22.1	18.6	19.1	27.8	16.7	--	16.4	22.9	37.7
Thursday.....	18.1	19.6	15.9	25.4	18.3	17.0	16.5	16.7	28.6	--	16.6	21.5	--
Friday.....	16.2	14.8	17.7	12.7	15.0	17.2	15.9	--	16.7	44.1	16.6	--	11.5
Saturday.....	7.4	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.4	9.5	9.1	11.1	--	--	10.7	13.9	11.5

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004
Kentucky--state government

Total:	1,260		
Sex:		Occupation:	
Men	770	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	240
Women	480	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	230
Age:		Operating engineers and other	
Under 14	--	construction equipment operators	90
14 to 15	--	Correctional officers and jailers	80
16 to 19	30	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	70
20 to 24	90	Food preparation workers	40
25 to 34	220	Janitors and cleaners, except	
35 to 44	450	maids and housekeeping cleaners	40
45 to 54	270	Registered nurses	30
55 to 64	170	Highway maintenance workers	30
65 and over	30	First-line supervisors/managers	
		of police and detectives	20
		Office clerks, general	20
		Carpenters	20
Length of service with employer:			
Less than 3 months	60		
3 months to 11 months	130		
1 year to 5 years	490		
More than 5 years	580		
Race or ethnic origin:			
White	910		
Black or African American	50		
Hispanic or Latino	--		
Asian	--		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--		
American Indian or Alaska Native	--		
Hispanic and other	--		
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	280		

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004
Kentucky--state government

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	620	Chemicals, chemical products	--
Fractures	110	Containers	60
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	30	Furniture, fixtures	70
Bruises, contusions	200	Machinery	20
Heat burns	--	Parts and materials	70
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	320
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	330
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	Handtools	--
Tendonitis	--	Vehicles	70
Multiple injuries	--	Health care patient	220
With fractures	--	All other	90
With sprains	--		
Soreness, Pain	200	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	80	Contact with object, equipment	130
All other	60	Struck by object	80
		Struck against object	--
		Caught in object, equipment, material	--
		Fall to lower level	40
		Fall on same level	150
		Slips, trips	--
		Overexertion	220
		Overexertion in lifting	120
		Repetitive motion	--
		Exposed to harmful substance	40
		Transportation accidents	40
		Fires, explosions	--
		Assault, violent act	150
		by person	140
		by other	--
		All other	470
Part of body affected:			
Head	50		
Eye	20		
Neck	--		
Trunk	320		
Back	230		
Shoulder	30		
Upper extremities	170		
Finger	30		
Hand, except finger	20		
Wrist	30		
Lower extremities	540		
Knee	380		
Foot, toe	40		
Body systems	--		
Multiple	160		
All other	--		

**Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004
Kentucky--local government**

Total:	2,380	Occupation	
Sex:		Janitors and cleaners, except	
Men	1,510	maids and housekeeping cleaners	280
Women	870	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	230
Age:		Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	150
Under 14	--	Animal control workers	120
14 to 15	--	Elementary school teachers, except	
16 to 19	--	special education	110
20 to 24	130	Refuse and recyclable material collectors	100
25 to 34	560	Fire fighters	70
35 to 44	750	Bus drivers, school	70
45 to 54	650	Teacher assistants	60
55 to 64	250	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	60
65 and over	--	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	50
Length of service with employer:		Registered nurses	40
Less than 3 months	100	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	40
3 months to 11 months	340	Water and liquid waste treatment	
1 year to 5 years	820	plant and system operators	40
More than 5 years	1,120	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	30
Race or ethnic origin:		Operating engineers and other	
White	1,300	construction equipment operators	30
Black or African American	180	Secondary school teachers, except	
Hispanic or Latino	--	special and vocational education	20
Asian	--	Nonfarm animal caretakers	20
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	Construction laborers	20
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	20
Hispanic and other	--		
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	890		

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies

**Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics, 2004
Kentucky--local government**

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	1,250	Chemicals, chemical products	40
Fractures	230	Containers	200
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	120	Furniture, fixtures	50
Bruises, contusions	300	Machinery	170
Heat burns	--	Parts and materials	60
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	370
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	550
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	Handtools	--
Tendonitis	20	Vehicles	350
Multiple injuries	100	Health care patient	110
With fractures	--	All other	470
With sprains	60		
Soreness, Pain	180	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	50	Contact with object, equipment	440
All other	170	Struck by object	170
		Struck against object	160
		Caught in object, equipment, material	--
Part of body affected:		Fall to lower level	160
Head	90	Fall on same level	290
Eye	--	Slips, trips	50
Neck	--	Overexertion	590
Trunk	960	Overexertion in lifting	390
Back	700	Repetitive motion	50
Shoulder	180	Exposed to harmful substance	100
Upper extremities	370	Transportation accidents	100
Finger	50	Fires, explosions	--
Hand, except finger	60	Assault, violent act	150
Wrist	90	by person	110
Lower extremities	580	by other	40
Knee	190	All other	450
Foot, toe	70		
Body systems	20		
Multiple	360		
All other	--		
		see footnotes on previous page	

For information concerning the Occupational safety and health standards, regulations interpretations and actions of the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, contact:

Office of Standards Interpretation and Development
Department of Labor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-3070

For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health training, consultation, technical assistance, publications and OSH recordkeeping forms, contact:

Division of Education and Training
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Division of Compliance
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Ernie Fletcher
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Secretary

Philip J. Anderson
Commissioner

Stephen L. Morrison
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Kentucky Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey

2005



ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET

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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 Kentucky employers who provided the information for this 2005 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
Kentucky Department 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 4,100 Kentucky employers in private industries, 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 (DART RATE)-the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction.
- 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.

Note on industry classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in series for industry data. Users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry categories and the results from previous years.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the private sector occurred at a rate of 6.2 per 100 full-time workers in Kentucky. This is a slight increase over the rate for the year 2004 of 6.1.
- Occupational injuries and illnesses in the public sector, which includes both state and local government operations, occurred at a rate of 5.8 per 100 full-time workers. This rate increased by 7% compared to the rate of 5.4 recorded in the year 2004.
- The count of injuries and illnesses that required days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased by 4% for both the public and the private sector. The count of injuries and illnesses listed as other recordable cases increased in both the public and private sector. The public sector count increased by 20% and the private sector count increased by 12%.
- Local government represents city government, county government, police, fire and board of education employees. The incidence rate for total cases increased by 16% when comparing the 2004 rate of 5.6 to the 2005 rate of 6.5.
- State government represents state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks and other state government operations. The incidence rate of 4.4 for total cases for this group compared to a rate of 5.0 for the year 2004 shows a decline of 12%.
- Of the 87,600 cases reported to the survey 6.5% were illnesses representing 5,700 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 for the private sector indicate that 52% of the injuries occurred to individuals between the ages of 25-44.
- A total of 62% of the cases in the private sector occurred to men.
- The most often reported length of service on the job for private sector employees is 1 to 5 years representing 1/3 of all employees.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand experienced the most injuries in the private sector.

**RANKING OF INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE
INCIDENCE RATE, ALL INDUSTRIES, KENTUCKY, 2005
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS**

NAICS	DESCRIPTION	2005 RATE
622	HOSPITALS (STATE GOVERNMENT)	18.4
313	TEXTILE MILLS	13.8
623	NURSING AND RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES	13.7
336	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING	11.8
	33612 Heavy duty truck mfg	3.4
	3362 Motor vehicle body & trailer mfg	14.1
	33634 Motor vehicle brake system mfg	8.3
	33637 Motor vehicle metal stamping	9.8
	33639 Other motor vehicle parts mfg	8.4
444	BUILDING MATERIAL & GARDEN EQUIP & SUPPLY DEALERS	11.7
332	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	11.5
	3321 Forging & stamping	18.6
	3323 Architectural & structural mtl mfg	12.2
	3324 Boiler, tank, & ship container mfg	13.7
	3325 Hardware manufacturing	6.3
	3327 Machine shops, screw, nut,bolt mfg	6.9
	3329 Other fabricated metal prod mfg	10.0
622	HOSPITALS	11.2
481	AIR TRANSPORTATION	10.9
321	WOOD PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	10.6
	3211 Sawmills and wood preservation	9.4
	3212 Veneer, plywood, and eng wd mfg	11.9
	3219 Other wood product mfg	10.8
	32191 Millwork	7.9
	32192 Wood container & pallet mfg	18.7
	32199 All other wood product mfg	7.8
326	PLASTICS AND RUBBER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	10.4
	3261 Plastics product manufacturing	11.0
	3262 Rubber product manufacturing	7.7

The rate is also high for the following industries. They are not included in the above list because the major group- at the 3-digit level- for that industry has a low incidence rate. This rate is shown in parenthesis.

NAICS	DESCRIPTION	2005 RATE
3315	FOUNDRIES (NAICS 331-PRIMARY METAL MFG RATE 7.6)	13.6
3333	COMMERCIAL & SERVICE INDUSTRY MACHINERY MFG (NAICS 333-MACHINERY MFG RATE 8.8)	12.8
3331	AGRICULTURE, CONSTR, & MINING MACHINERY MFG (NAICS 333-MACHINERY MFG RATE 8.8)	12.0
23822	PLUMBING HTG, & AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS (NAICS 238-SPECIALITY TRADE CONTRACTORS RATE 8.2)	11.4
33392	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT MFG (NAICS 333-MACHINERY MFG RATE 8.8)	10.9
3312	STEEL PRODUCT MFG FROM PURCHASED STEEL (NAICS 331-PRIMARY METAL MFG RATE 7.6)	10.8
3121	BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING (NAICS 312-BEVERAGE & TOBACCO PROD MFG RATE 10.0)	10.8

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

INDUSTRY	TOTAL CASES ¹		DART CASES ²		OTHER RECORDABLE CASES	
	KY	US	KY	US	KY	US
Private Sector ³	6.2	4.6	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.2
Agriculture, Forestry Fishing & Hunting ³	5.8	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.8
Mining	5.0	3.6	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.4
Construction	7.5	6.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.9
Manufacturing	8.6	6.3	4.8	3.5	3.8	2.8
Wholesale Trade	5.9	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	1.8
Retail Trade	6.0	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
Transportation & Warehousing	6.7	7.0	4.1	4.6	2.5	2.4
Utilities	3.6	4.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	2.3
Information	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Finance & Insurance	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	4.4	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Management of companies Administrative & Support	1.7	2.4	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Waste Mgt & Remediation	4.0	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
Education Services	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.5
Health Care & Social Asst	8.5	5.9	3.8	2.8	4.7	3.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3.5	6.1	1.4	2.9	2.1	3.2
Accommodation & Food	5.5	4.5	1.5	1.7	4.0	2.8
Other Services	4.3	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7

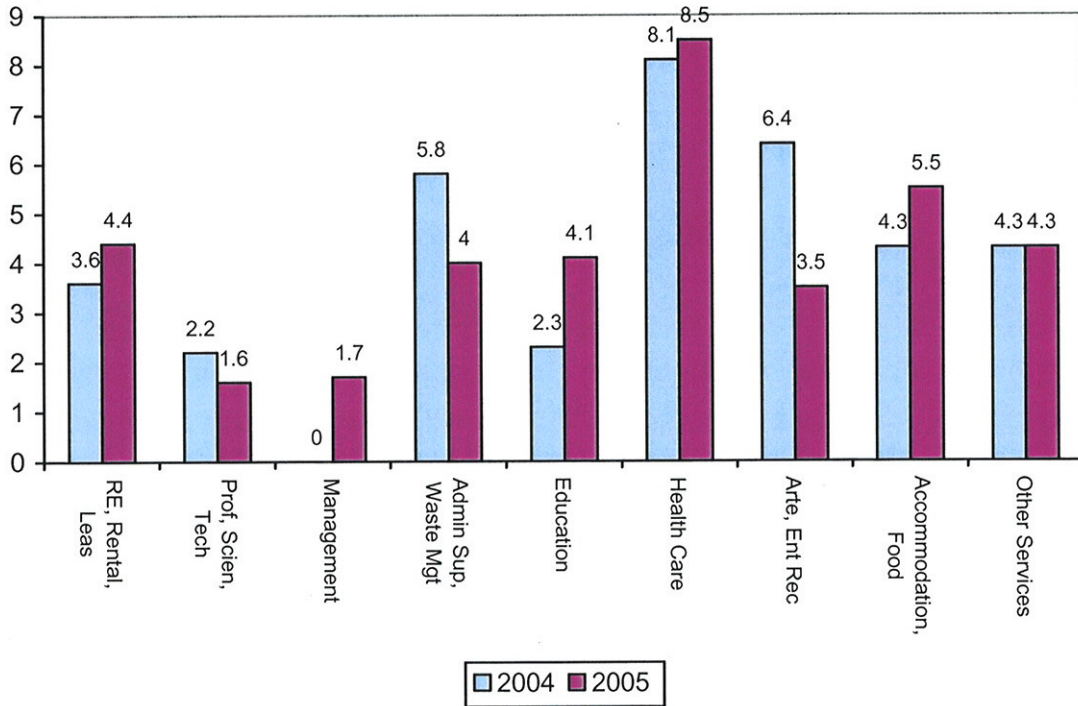
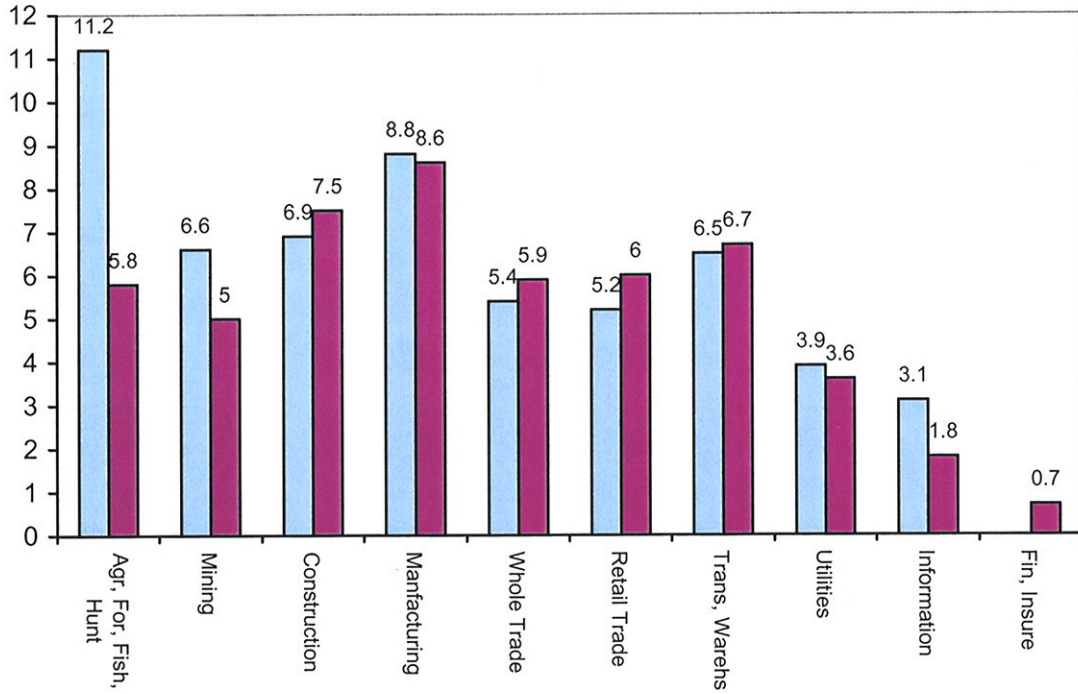
¹ Because of rounding the dart rate and other recordable rate may not sum to total cases.

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees

The rate for Kentucky is higher than the national rate in the following sectors: mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; real estate, rental, and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food; and other services.

**INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE COMPARISON
2004 - 2005**



ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING

The total case rate is half of the rate posted in the past. There were only 300 cases reported in 2004 compared to 700 cases in 2003. The employment of 5,800 is similar to the employment of 5,900 reported in 2003. The decrease in the number of cases created a significant drop in the rate.

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. The total case rate for this group decreased to 5.0 from the rate of 6.6 in 2003. Two factors affected this decrease. There was a 20% reduction in the number of cases in addition to the increase of 6% in the number of people employed.

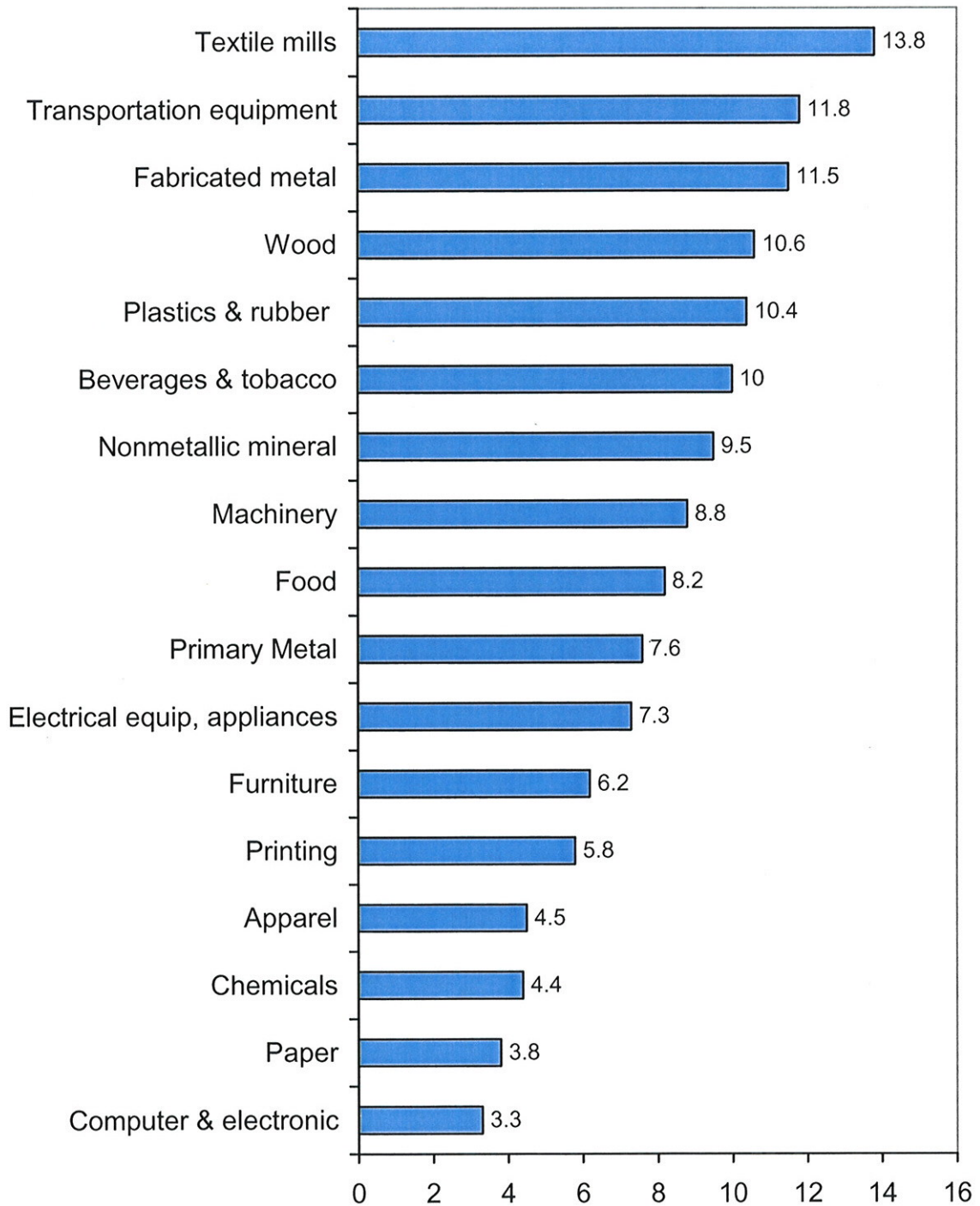
CONSTRUCTION

The highest rate of 11.4 posted in this sector belongs to plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors. This is an increase of 68% compared to the rate of 6.8 reported for this group in 2003. The electrical contractor rate doubled from 2004 to 2005. Their rate was 4.1 in 2004 and is now 8.6. Several industries have shown decreases in their rate. The roofing contractors have shown a significant reduction in their rate over the last 3 years. They had the highest rate, 12.2 in 2003 followed by a reduction of 17% to 10.1 in 2004. This year the rate is only 5.2 which is another reduction of 49%. The rate for non residential building construction decreased by 33%, the rate for highway, street, and bridge construction decreased by 30%, and the rate for drywall and insulation contractors decreased by 38%.

MANUFACTURING

Workers in this sector reported 26% of all cases reported in 2005. However, the employment is only 15% of the total for the state. This year the most hazardous industry is wood container and pallet manufacturing with a rate of 18.7. The rate for nonmetallic minerals was up by 13% and the rate for computer and electronic products increased by 14% although it is the lowest rate reported. The remaining increases were less than 10%. There were several significant declines in the total case rate. Furniture and related products decreased from 12.1 to 6.2 a decline of 48%. Apparel reported a decrease of 41% from a rate of 7.6 in 2004 to 4.5 in 2005. Paper also reported a large drop in their rate from 5.5 to 3.8 or 27%. A ranking of all manufacturing industries is on the following page.

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



WHOLESALE TRADE

A decrease in the employment and an increase in the number of cases resulted in an increase in the rate of 33% for the nondurable goods category. The rate increased from 7.5 to 10.0 for this group. The durable goods posted a decrease in rate from 4.3 to 3.8 or a reduction of 12% for the same time period. The number of cases reported declined and the number of employees increased. For the Division, the overall rate increased by 9%.

RETAIL TRADE

For the last two years, the highest rate in retail trade, 11.7, belongs to building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers. Although this is the highest, it is showing a decline of 9% compared to the rate reported in 2004 of 12.8. Rate increases were reported in motor vehicle and parts dealers, food and beverage stores, health and personal care stores, clothing and accessories stores, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores, general merchandise stores, and miscellaneous store retailers. In this sector there were 10,200 injuries reported for 212,800 employees producing an incidence rate of 6.0.

TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

The air transportation group recorded the highest incidence rate of 10.9 in this category. This rate is an increase over the rate recorded for this group in the year 2004 of 8.3. For the warehousing and storage group, the number of cases remained constant but an increase in employees produced a total case rate, 5.3, which is 12% lower than the rate recorded last year of 5.9. The data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. This group also had a reduction in the total case rate from 2.7 in 2004 to 2.0 in 2005.

UTILITIES

The rate for the utilities group decreased from 3.9 in the year 2004 to 3.6 for the year 2005. The employment increased slightly but the number of cases remained the same. Electric power generation and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water, sewage and other systems are included in this sector.

INFORMATION

Injuries decreased by 42% with only a slight increase in employment leading to a decrease in the rate from 3.1 to 1.8 in this sector from 2004 to 2005. Each group reported lower total case rates compared to the figures reported in the year 2004. The industries within this sector include publishing newspapers or books, motion picture and sound recording, radio and television broadcasting, internet publishing and services such as news syndicates and libraries.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The lowest rate for all sectors in the year 2005 was recorded here as .7. The data for the year 2004 is not available. This is, however, a decrease in the rate reported in the year 2003 which was .8.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING

This sector includes real estate, commercial and industrial machinery rental, car rental, video tape rental and home health equipment rental. There were 700 cases reported for the 19,800 employees represented. The rate increased from 3.6 in the year 2004 to 4.4 for this year. The total cases increased from 600 to 700 with only a slight increase in employees resulting in a 22% increase in the rate.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Legal services, accounting services, architectural, and engineering services, computer systems design, scientific research, advertising and services such as photography and marketing research are included in this sector. The incidence rate decreased from 2.2 to 1.6. The employment increased and the number of cases declined resulting in a reduction of 27% in the total case rate.

MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

This group including regional managing offices and holding companies was not published in the year 2004. The rate for the year 2005 does show a decline of 15% in comparison with the total case rate published in the year 2003 of 2.0.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES

Within this sector you have employment agencies, telephone call centers, credit bureaus, travel agencies, security guards, janitorial services, landscaping services, waste collection, treatment and disposal. The administration and support services component posted a decline of 31% and the waste management and remediation services posted a decline of 24%. An increase in employment affected these rates.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The rate for this sector increased from 2.3 to 4.1 due to an increase in the count of cases from 200 in the year 2004 to 400 this year. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, technical and trade schools are included in this group. For the private sector, only 14,500 people are employed.

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Nursing and residential care facilities group with a rate of 13.7 is ranked among the top 10 highest total case rates for all industries in Kentucky. This was the highest rate for all industries in the year 2003 and 2004. However, this rate is showing a decline from a high of 19.4 in 2004. The rate for hospitals, 11.2, showed an increase of 51% over the rate posted last year of 7.4. For this sector, employment increased by 3,600 and 700 more cases were reported.

ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries rate showed a significant decrease to 2.9 from a rate of 9.4 in the year 2004. The cases reported for this group decreased from 400 to 100 with the employment having a slight decrease. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries reported the same number of cases but showed an increase in employees. The total case rate for this sector decreased to 3.5 from a previous rate of 6.4 in the year 2004. This is a decline of 45%.

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

This sector recorded a decrease in the rate for accommodation (hotels, RV parks, rooming houses) changing from 4.8 in 2004 to 4.5 this year. For food services (restaurants, cafeterias, caterers, drinking places) the rate increased from 4.3 to 5.6 which affected the rate for this sector. This rate increased by 28% going from a rate of 4.3 in 2004 to 5.5 in 2005.

OTHER SERVICES, EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The total case rate and employment remained the same as in 2004. The number of cases decreased for the personal and laundry services group and the religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations group. The number of cases increased for the repair and maintenance group. Both of these factors affected the rate.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

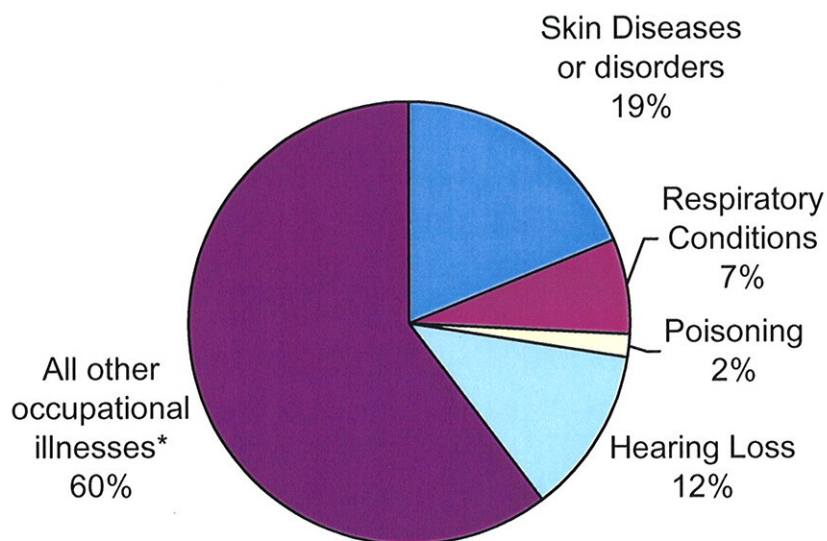
Within the State government portion of this sector the highest rate for total cases belongs to hospitals. This rate of 18.4 is the highest industry rate in Kentucky. In addition, this rate has increased by 8% over the rate it recorded in the year 2004 of 17.0. Educational services and public administration posted a lower rate in 2005 compared to 2004. For this sector, cases decreased by 400 and the employment increased by 1,200.

For local government, the rate increased by 16%. Educational services had the highest number of employees and posted a total case rate increase of 35%. Health care and social assistance decreased slightly in employment but had a significant increase in the rate from 4.4 in 2004 to 7.8 in 2005. To offset these increases, a large decrease of 43% was reported for the trade, transportation and utility group.

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 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.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES BY CATEGORY OF ILLNESS, KENTUCKY, ALL INDUSTRIES, 2005



*All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately

TECHNICAL NOTES 2005 SURVEY

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The BLS survey collected data from employers in the following industries in the State of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; oil and gas extraction (in the mining industry); construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration. 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 and metal and nonmetal mining, and for railroads 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 4,100 sample units contained in the BLS survey.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2005 form (OMB approval number 1220-0045) was used to collect the data.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky. The sample does, however, exclude farmers with fewer than 11 employees, railroads, mine activities (except oil and gas extraction), and private households, 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 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 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.

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:

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

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).

REFERENCE TABLES

SUMMARY DATA-Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types are shown on table 1 for all industries in Kentucky. Table 2 contains the corresponding count of cases for each category. Employment figures on these tables are an average produced by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

CASE DATA-The remaining tables, 3 to 14 contain numbers, rates, and percent distribution for data involving days away from work. 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 2004 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. The attached tables contain incidence rates, count of cases, and percent distributions of these cases. These distributions are presented for major industry divisions in addition to being shown overall for private industry. Characteristic categories used by State staff are listed in Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992).

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 number of such cases with days away from work had an estimated total of 21,900 in Kentucky's private establishments, about 900 in state government, and approximately 2,600 in local government in 2005.

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 remaining tables show the median number of days away from work associated with specific characteristics, for example, 7 days per case for workers in the 55 to 64 age group and 4 days for workers that are between 16 and 19 years old.

Data published in table 12 involve the time of day that the incident took place. The time of day most often reported was during the hours of 8:01a.m. to 12:00 noon. The day of the week most often reported was Monday. Also, more employees reported being on the job from 2 hours to 4 hours when they became injured. This data is shown by major industry group.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		1,707.5	6.1	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.1
Private industry⁵		1,452.2	6.2	3.1	1.8	1.3	3.0
Goods producing⁶		372.6	8.1	4.5	2.2	2.3	3.6
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		26.2	5.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	5.8	5.8	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.0	6.9	4.6	2.9	1.7	2.3
Support activities for animal production	1152	2.9	7.3	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.4
Mining⁷	21	20.3	5.0	3.4	3.0	0.4	1.6
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	17.4	5.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	1.6
Coal mining ⁸	2121	15.0	5.4	3.7	3.4	0.4	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁸	2123	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Construction		83.9	7.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.8
Construction	23	83.9	7.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.8
Construction of buildings	236	18.8	5.6	1.9	1.5	0.4	3.7
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	4.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	2.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.7	6.5	2.3	1.9	0.5	4.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.6	7.4	4.4	4.3	(¹¹)	3.0
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	7.0	3.2	3.2	(¹¹)	3.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.6	7.3	5.1	4.9	--	2.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.5	8.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	4.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	5.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.9
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	(¹¹)	--
Masonry contractors	23814	3.1	5.8	4.6	3.7	0.9	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	5.2	2.5	2.5	(¹¹)	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.7	10.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	5.4
Electrical contractors	23821	9.9	8.6	4.4	3.9	0.4	4.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.7	11.4	4.5	3.5	1.0	6.9
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.7	6.6	5.2	4.4	0.8	1.4
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.3	6.1	4.7	4.1	--	1.4
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.7	8.1	2.0	1.7	(¹¹)	6.1
Manufacturing		262.5	8.6	4.8	1.9	3.0	3.8
Manufacturing	31-33	262.5	8.6	4.8	1.9	3.0	3.8
Food manufacturing	311	23.3	8.2	5.9	1.1	4.8	2.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.8	9.2	7.1	1.6	5.5	2.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.8	7.4	5.2	0.6	4.6	2.2
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	10.0	6.1	3.2	2.9	4.0
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.6	10.8	6.4	3.6	--	4.4
Distilleries	31214	3.0	8.8	5.8	1.6	--	3.0
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.2	7.3	4.7	1.7	3.0	2.5
Textile mills	313	1.2	13.8	6.0	3.5	2.5	7.7
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	3133	--	5.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Textile and fabric finishing mills	31331	--	5.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Apparel manufacturing	315	7.2	4.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.0
Women's, girls', and infants' cut and sew apparel contractors	315212	0.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	5.2	5.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.3	10.6	6.3	3.8	2.5	4.3
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.4	9.4	4.9	4.5	(¹¹)	4.6
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	1.6	11.9	8.9	5.3	3.6	--
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.3	10.8	6.4	3.2	3.2	4.4
Millwork	32191	5.1	7.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	3.1
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.3	18.7	10.5	4.8	5.7	8.2
All other wood product manufacturing	32199	0.9	7.8	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.6
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	3.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	1.6	2.3	1.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	1.3
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	4.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.9
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.5	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	4.4	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Stationery product manufacturing	32223	0.6	7.2	4.7	2.8	--	2.5
Other converted paper product manufacturing	32229	1.2	3.6	2.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	1.4
Printing and related support activities	323	12.8	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.1
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.8	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.1
Printing	32311	12.4	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.6	5.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.0
Support activities for printing	32312	0.4	5.6	4.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	4.4	2.5	0.6	1.9	1.9
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	4.1	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.7
Industrial gas manufacturing	32512	0.1	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	32518	2.0	3.7	2.2	(¹¹)	1.7	1.4
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	3.1	1.4	(¹¹)	1.0	1.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.8	10.4	6.3	3.0	3.3	4.0
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.4	11.0	6.7	3.5	3.2	4.3
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	7.7	4.8	0.9	3.9	2.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.5	9.5	4.9	2.3	2.6	4.6
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	9.3	5.7	2.9	2.8	3.5
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	2.0	8.0	4.8	3.5	1.3	3.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.1	7.6	4.8	2.2	2.6	2.8
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	2.6	1.8	(¹¹)	1.0	(¹¹)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.1	10.8	6.2	2.9	3.4	4.6
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	3.7	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.0
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	6.9	4.1	2.3	1.8	2.8
Foundries	3315	3.5	13.6	8.5	4.2	4.3	5.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.0	11.5	5.8	2.5	3.3	5.7
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	18.6	9.0	2.1	6.9	9.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.3	12.2	6.1	3.8	2.3	6.1
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	1.0	13.7	6.9	3.1	3.7	6.9
Hardware manufacturing	3325	0.7	6.3	4.8	(¹¹)	4.2	--
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	6.9	2.9	1.8	1.1	4.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	2.8	10.0	7.4	4.6	2.7	2.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.8	8.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	5.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.3	12.0	5.9	4.6	1.3	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	0.7	12.8	4.3	3.0	(¹¹)	8.5
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.4	8.3	3.3	0.8	2.5	5.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	9.6	3.2	2.0	1.2	6.4
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	2.0	7.8	3.5	2.2	1.3	4.3
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.0	8.7	3.5	1.5	2.0	5.2
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	1.3	6.9	3.0	(¹¹)	2.5	3.9
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	10.9	4.3	1.8	2.5	6.6
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	2.5	6.8	2.6	1.6	1.0	4.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.1	7.3	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.4
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	5.7	2.4	(¹¹)	1.8	3.3
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.3	8.4	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Electrical equipment manufacturing	33531	3.3	8.4	4.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Motor and generator manufacturing	335312	1.7	10.2	6.4	3.2	3.2	3.8
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	1.8	8.0	5.6	1.4	4.1	2.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.7	11.8	6.6	1.9	4.8	5.2
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	3.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	2.7
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.8	14.1	6.1	3.0	3.1	8.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	8.3	4.9	1.0	3.9	3.4
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	9.8	2.8	1.3	--	6.9
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	33639	8.2	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.6	2.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.7	6.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.5	4.1	3.0	1.9	1.1	1.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.5	9.7	3.8	2.1	1.7	5.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.4
Service providing		1,079.6	5.3	2.5	1.6	0.9	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		372.8	6.1	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.6
Wholesale trade	42	74.7	5.9	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	36.8	3.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.9	10.0	6.2	2.3	3.9	3.7
Retail trade	44-45	212.8	6.0	3.2	2.0	1.2	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ ('000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.6	4.8	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	--	1.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.1	11.7	6.6	3.8	2.7	5.1
Food and beverage stores	445	35.1	6.8	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.4
Health and personal care stores	446	13.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1
Gasoline stations	447	20.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13.6	3.0	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	2.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.8	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.6
General merchandise stores	452	50.7	9.0	5.3	3.2	2.1	3.7
Department stores	4521	18.9	6.3	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.9
Other general merchandise stores	4529	31.7	10.6	5.8	3.2	2.6	4.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	13.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.9
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	6.7	3.1	2.1	1.0	3.6
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	79.0	6.7	4.1	1.9	2.2	2.5
Air transportation	481	9.6	10.9	8.7	4.3	4.5	2.2
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	2.0	1.4	1.4	(¹¹)	0.6
Truck transportation	484	22.7	5.9	3.5	2.4	1.1	2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.5	6.9	2.0	2.0	(¹¹)	4.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.2	3.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	1.6
Couriers and messengers	492	21.0	10.1	5.7	2.1	3.6	4.5
Warehousing and storage	493	14.5	5.3	3.5	--	3.0	1.8
Utilities	22	6.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.4
Utilities	221	6.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.4
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.5
Information		29.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Information	51	29.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.2	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5
Software publishers	5112	0.5	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Other information services	519	0.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Financial activities		86.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	(¹⁰)	0.9
Finance and insurance	52	66.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	--	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	37.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	22.7	0.4	(¹¹)	--	--	0.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0.3	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.8	4.4	2.1	2.0	0.1	2.2
Real estate	531	11.3	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.6
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	5.8	2.7	2.5	--	3.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Professional and business services		169.7	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	59.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	55	15.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	--	1.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	94.7	4.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.8
Administrative and support services	561	90.4	3.6	1.9	1.3	--	1.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.2	8.4	5.7	2.6	3.1	2.6
Education and health services		215.1	8.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	4.6
Educational services	61	14.5	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.1
Health care and social assistance	62	200.6	8.5	3.8	2.7	1.1	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	68.4	4.4	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.4
Hospitals	622	68.4	11.2	4.3	2.9	1.5	6.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	38.7	13.7	9.3	6.5	2.7	4.4
Social assistance	624	25.2	4.7	1.8	1.7	0.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality		164.2	5.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	3.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.4	3.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	2.9	0.5	0.5	(¹¹)	2.4
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.6	3.7	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.9
Accommodation and food services	72	145.8	5.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	4.0
Accommodation	721	15.4	4.5	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.8
Food services and drinking places	722	130.4	5.6	1.4	1.0	0.3	4.3
Other services		42.2	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.5
Other services, except public administration	81	42.2	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.5
Repair and maintenance	811	17.0	5.5	2.1	1.6	0.5	3.4
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.2	4.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	3.5
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.8	7.8	3.6	3.3	--	4.2
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	0.7	3.0	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Personal and laundry services	812	15.0	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.3	2.9	1.0	1.0	(¹¹)	1.9
State and local government		255.3	5.8	2.1	1.8	0.4	3.6
State government		82.6	4.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.7
Service providing		82.6	4.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.7
Education and health services		50.6	4.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	61	38.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Educational services	611	38.5	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	28.5	3.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.9
Health care and social assistance	62	12.1	9.6	4.1	3.2	0.9	5.5
Hospitals	622	--	18.4	3.5	1.8	1.8	14.8
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	7.5	3.5	3.3	--	4.0
Public administration		29.1	4.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.8
Public administration	92	29.1	4.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.4	6.6	1.5	1.3	--	5.1
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	6.0	3.7	2.2	1.5	2.3
Local government		172.7	6.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	4.2
Service providing		172.6	6.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		7.0	6.4	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.0
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	--	4.7	3.1	2.6	(")	1.5
Utilities	22	4.9	7.1	2.0	1.3	--	5.0
Information		2.0	(")	(")	(")	(")	(")
Financial activities		1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	(")	--
Education and health services		117.2	6.6	2.0	1.7	0.3	4.6
Educational services	61	106.7	6.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	611	106.7	6.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.9
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	106.7	6.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.9
Health care and social assistance	62	10.5	7.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	2.2
Public administration		43.5	6.9	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.5
Public administration	92	43.5	6.9	3.4	3.0	0.3	3.5
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.4	7.6	3.7	3.4	0.3	3.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.6	5.9	3.0	2.7	(¹¹)	2.9
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.8	5.4	2.0	1.6	--	3.4
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	1.2	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Administration of economic programs	926	0.3	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)

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 *North American Industry Classification System 2002 Edition*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

¹¹ Fewer than 15 cases.

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

-- 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, 2005

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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		1,707.5	87.6	42.8	25.5	17.3	44.8
Private industry⁵		1,452.2	75.9	38.4	21.9	16.5	37.5
Goods producing⁵		372.6	30.0	16.6	8.2	8.4	13.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		26.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Support activities for animal production	1152	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining⁶	21	20.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	17.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Coal mining ⁷	2121	15.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		83.9	5.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	2.9
Construction	23	83.9	5.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	2.9
Construction of buildings	236	18.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	0.4
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.5	3.7	1.9	1.5	0.3	1.8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	--
Masonry contractors	23814	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.7	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.2
Electrical contractors	23821	9.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.4
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.3
Manufacturing		262.5	22.9	12.9	5.0	7.9	10.0
Manufacturing	31-33	262.5	22.9	12.9	5.0	7.9	10.0
Food manufacturing	311	23.3	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.5
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	--	0.2
Distilleries	31214	3.0	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	--	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Textile mills	313	1.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	3133	--	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Textile and fabric finishing mills	31331	--	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Apparel manufacturing	315	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Women's, girls', and infants' cut and sew apparel contractors	315212	0.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Millwork	32191	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
All other wood product manufacturing	32199	0.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	1.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Stationery product manufacturing	32223	0.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Other converted paper product manufacturing	32229	1.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Printing and related support activities	323	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Printing	32311	12.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Support activities for printing	32312	0.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Industrial gas manufacturing	32512	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	32518	2.0	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.8	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.0	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	1.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Hardware manufacturing	3325	0.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	--
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.8	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	0.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.4	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	2.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	1.3	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	0.1
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	2.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	10.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	33531	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Motor and generator manufacturing	335312	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	1.8	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.7	6.8	3.8	1.1	2.7	3.0
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	0.4	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	--	0.4
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	33639	8.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Service providing		1,079.6	45.9	21.8	13.8	8.1	24.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		372.8	19.1	11.0	6.0	4.9	8.2
Wholesale trade	42	74.7	3.9	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	36.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.9	2.6	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Retail trade	44-45	212.8	10.2	5.5	3.4	2.1	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(in thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
Food and beverage stores	445	35.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8
Health and personal care stores	446	13.6	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	20.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	13.6	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	50.7	3.6	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.5
Department stores	4521	18.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	31.7	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	13.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	79.0	4.8	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
Air transportation	481	9.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	22.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	21.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Warehousing and storage	493	14.5	0.7	0.5	--	0.4	0.3
Utilities	22	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Information		29.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	51	29.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Software publishers	5112	0.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other information services	519	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Financial activities		86.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	(⁹)	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	66.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	37.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	22.7	0.1	(¹⁰)	--	--	0.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.4
Real estate	531	11.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Professional and business services		169.7	3.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	59.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	15.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	94.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	90.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	--	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education and health services		215.1	14.3	6.3	4.5	1.8	8.1
Educational services	61	14.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Health care and social assistance	62	200.6	13.9	6.2	4.4	1.7	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Ambulatory health care services	621	68.4	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.9
Hospitals	622	68.4	6.4	2.5	1.6	0.8	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	38.7	4.1	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.3
Social assistance	624	25.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.6
Leisure and hospitality		164.2	6.1	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	11.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Accommodation and food services	72	145.8	5.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.1
Accommodation	721	15.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	130.4	5.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.9
Other services		42.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	42.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	17.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	0.7	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Personal and laundry services	812	15.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1
State and local government		255.3	11.7	4.3	3.6	0.8	7.3
State government		82.6	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Service providing		82.6	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0
Education and health services		50.6	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Educational services	61	38.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Educational services	611	38.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	28.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Health care and social assistance	62	12.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Hospitals	622	--	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Public administration		29.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Public administration	92	29.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	0.5
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local government		172.7	8.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	5.4
Service providing		172.6	8.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		7.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Utilities	22	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Information		2.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Financial activities		1.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	--
Education and health services		117.2	5.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.7
Educational services	61	106.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2005 Average annual employment 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	
Educational services	611	106.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	106.7	4.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	3.5
Health care and social assistance	62	10.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Public administration		43.5	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.3
Public administration	92	43.5	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	1.3
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Administration of housing programs, urban planning, and community development	925	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Administration of economic programs	926	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

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

-- 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 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	21,940	8,190	850	2,330	5,010	13,750	6,010	110	440	1,060	4,500	1,200	430
Gender:													
Male.....	13,540	6,800	810	2,330	3,660	6,740	4,140	80	300	670	760	460	330
Female.....	8,310	1,390	40	--	1,350	6,920	1,770	30	140	390	3,740	750	100
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	830	220	--	80	120	610	390	--	--	--	120	50	20
20 to 24.....	2,550	960	90	340	540	1,580	570	--	100	160	470	230	40
25 to 34.....	5,360	2,270	300	690	1,280	3,090	1,310	20	60	230	1,030	330	120
35 to 44.....	5,990	2,360	200	690	1,480	3,630	1,540	60	130	310	1,110	350	130
45 to 54.....	4,960	1,630	180	360	1,080	3,330	1,670	--	70	150	1,250	120	70
55 to 64.....	1,890	670	70	150	450	1,220	410	--	80	190	470	--	20
65 and over.....	340	80	--	30	50	260	80	--	--	--	60	110	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,950	1,050	110	280	660	1,900	870	--	--	220	450	250	90
3 to 11 months.....	4,900	1,940	260	780	900	2,960	1,370	20	60	230	930	220	120
1 to 5 years.....	7,890	2,520	330	790	1,400	5,380	2,200	40	180	390	2,040	400	130
More than 5 years.....	6,080	2,660	130	470	2,060	3,420	1,470	50	180	220	1,090	330	80
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	15,430	5,600	50	2,020	3,530	9,830	3,790	50	170	820	3,810	830	360
Black only.....	1,000	320	--	90	230	680	200	--	60	--	320	--	30
Hispanic or Latino only.....	300	230	40	40	160	70	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	40	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	5,150	2,000	760	180	1,060	3,150	1,960	50	210	190	370	330	40

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male.....	61.7	83.0	95.3	100.0	73.1	49.0	68.9	72.7	68.2	63.2	16.9	38.3	76.7
Female.....	37.9	17.0	4.7	--	26.9	50.3	29.5	27.3	31.8	36.8	83.1	62.5	23.3
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	3.8	2.7	--	3.4	2.4	4.4	6.5	--	--	--	2.7	4.2	4.7
20 to 24.....	11.6	11.7	10.6	14.6	10.8	11.5	9.5	--	22.7	15.1	10.4	19.2	9.3
25 to 34.....	24.4	27.7	35.3	29.6	25.5	22.5	21.8	18.2	13.6	21.7	22.9	27.5	27.9
35 to 44.....	27.3	28.8	23.5	29.6	29.5	26.4	25.6	54.5	29.5	29.2	24.7	29.2	30.2
45 to 54.....	22.6	19.9	21.2	15.5	21.6	24.2	27.8	--	15.9	14.2	27.8	10.0	16.3
55 to 64.....	8.6	8.2	8.2	6.4	9.0	8.9	6.8	--	18.2	17.9	10.4	--	4.7
65 and over.....	1.5	1.0	--	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.3	--	--	--	1.3	9.2	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	13.4	12.8	12.9	12.0	13.2	13.8	14.5	--	--	20.8	10.0	20.8	20.9
3 to 11 months.....	22.3	23.7	30.6	33.5	18.0	21.5	22.8	18.2	13.6	21.7	20.7	18.3	27.9
1 to 5 years.....	36.0	30.8	38.8	33.9	27.9	39.1	36.6	36.4	40.9	36.8	45.3	33.3	30.2
More than 5 years.....	27.7	32.5	15.3	20.2	41.1	24.9	24.5	45.5	40.9	20.8	24.2	27.5	18.6
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	70.3	68.4	5.9	86.7	70.5	71.5	63.1	45.5	38.6	77.4	84.7	69.2	83.7
Black only.....	4.6	3.9	--	3.9	4.6	4.9	3.3	--	13.6	--	7.1	--	7.0
Hispanic or Latino only.....	1.4	2.8	4.7	1.7	3.2	0.5	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	23.5	24.4	89.4	7.7	21.2	22.9	32.6	45.5	47.7	17.9	8.2	27.5	9.3

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [21,940 cases].....	100.0	18.9	11.5	16.4	9.2	12.8	7.0	24.2	7
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	18.1	11.1	16.4	11.0	12.2	5.5	25.8	7
Female.....	100.0	20.1	12.4	16.5	6.3	13.8	9.5	21.4	7
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	16.9	15.7	27.7	16.9	9.6	2.4	10.8	4
20 to 24.....	100.0	23.5	17.6	19.6	11.4	9.0	5.9	13.3	4
25 to 34.....	100.0	19.8	12.1	19.0	9.3	9.1	7.8	22.8	5
35 to 44.....	100.0	19.0	9.3	15.5	10.0	15.0	4.8	26.2	8
45 to 54.....	100.0	13.9	10.3	12.7	7.3	16.5	8.5	30.6	16
55 to 64.....	100.0	21.7	11.1	14.3	5.8	11.1	7.4	28.0	7
65 and over.....	100.0	23.5	--	5.9	5.9	20.6	32.4	14.7	20
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	20.0	14.6	15.6	7.8	15.9	5.8	20.3	5
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	19.4	8.8	18.2	12.2	9.2	4.5	27.8	6
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	17.1	13.3	20.2	7.9	13.3	9.0	19.3	5
More than 5 years.....	100.0	20.1	10.2	10.7	9.2	13.8	7.1	28.9	10
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	21.3	11.2	17.3	9.3	12.4	7.5	21.0	6
Black only.....	100.0	13.0	7.0	14.0	10.0	16.0	4.0	37.0	14
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	26.7	13.3	13.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	5
Asian only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	21,940	8,190	850	2,330	5,010	13,750	6,010	110	440	1,060	4,500	1,200	430
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,310	620	--	--	610	1,690	1,440	--	--	60	110	--	50
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,510	--	--	--	--	1,510	--	--	--	90	1,420	--	--
Construction laborers.....	900	860	--	860	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	770	40	--	--	30	730	560	--	--	--	--	--	40
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	690	180	30	40	110	510	460	--	--	50	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	640	--	--	--	--	640	510	--	--	30	--	100	--
Food preparation workers.....	550	--	--	--	--	550	160	--	--	--	--	370	--
Registered nurses.....	540	--	--	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	540	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	490	210	70	--	120	280	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	410	60	--	--	60	360	360	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	400	190	--	100	100	210	100	--	40	--	--	--	50
Retail salespersons.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	310	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	280	200	--	200	--	80	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Home health aides.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand.....	260	160	--	--	150	110	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	240	30	--	--	30	220	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	220	60	--	--	50	170	30	--	--	--	100	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	220	140	--	--	130	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	120	80	--
Electricians.....	210	200	20	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	200	180	40	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	190	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	130	--	--	--	--	--	30
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	160	140	--	--	140	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 work ¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2005

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 [21,940 cases]	100.0	18.9	11.5	16.4	9.2	12.8	7.0	24.2	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	19.0	17.3	16.0	8.2	8.2	5.2	25.5	5
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	22.5	25.2	19.2	3.3	4.0	4.6	21.2	3
Construction laborers.....	100.0	24.4	11.1	10.0	13.3	6.7	13.3	21.1	6
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	18.2	13.0	7.8	6.5	35.1	--	16.9	11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	11.6	7.2	18.8	13.0	4.3	10.1	33.3	10
Cashiers.....	100.0	6.3	6.3	21.9	7.8	48.4	3.1	7.8	18
Food preparation workers.....	100.0	27.3	3.6	21.8	--	3.6	29.1	12.7	4
Registered nurses.....	100.0	31.5	11.1	9.3	20.4	7.4	3.7	16.7	5
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	100.0	12.2	--	6.1	--	8.2	--	67.3	128
Driver/sales workers.....	100.0	--	4.9	24.4	14.6	--	--	56.1	32
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	5.0	--	30.0	8
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	16.1	9.7	19.4	12.9	16.1	--	16.1	7
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	100.0	28.6	39.3	14.3	10.7	--	--	7.1	2
Home health aides.....	100.0	--	11.1	7.4	--	--	55.6	14.8	28
Packers and packagers, hand.....	100.0	11.5	--	15.4	--	11.5	19.2	38.5	23
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	100.0	8.3	--	--	8.3	70.8	--	8.3	17
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	16.7	8.3	41.7	--	8.3	--	25.0	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	27.3	13.6	31.8	9.1	--	--	13.6	5
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	100.0	22.7	9.1	9.1	13.6	--	9.1	31.8	10
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	14.3	--	19.0	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	10
Electricians.....	100.0	38.1	14.3	23.8	--	--	--	14.3	2
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	100.0	20.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	45.0	19
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	100.0	35.0	--	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	6
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	100.0	10.5	--	10.5	--	10.5	--	68.4	180
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	100.0	38.9	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	4
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	100.0	18.8	--	12.5	12.5	12.5	--	31.3	9

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. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	178.0	221.4	290.5	311.2	188.4	159.4	191.4	42.5	56.7	87.8	258.9	103.4	124.9
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	95.5	95.6	123.1	118.0	86.2	95.5	112.9	23.6	43.8	42.9	179.4	44.2	40.5
Bruises, contusions.....	23.3	29.5	33.1	52.2	22.7	20.7	21.2	9.3	--	18.8	33.6	19.9	11.2
Cuts, lacerations.....	10.6	19.5	19.2	25.4	17.9	6.8	9.5	--	--	5.0	2.0	5.2	36.9
Fractures.....	15.7	25.9	54.8	53.5	15.0	11.3	14.0	--	--	8.1	10.3	18.9	9.6
Heat burns.....	2.6	3.2	--	2.7	3.5	2.3	1.2	--	--	--	1.8	8.8	8.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	0.9	2.3	--	--	3.2	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	1.0	3.0	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.9	0.9	--	--	0.8	0.9	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
Amputations.....	1.2	3.3	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	1.9	1.9	--	3.1	1.3	1.9	4.2	--	--	--	1.5	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	11.0	18.0	15.6	27.9	15.5	8.0	6.3	--	7.0	7.8	10.2	10.2	12.3
Eye.....	4.6	8.5	6.1	16.4	6.5	2.9	2.1	--	--	--	3.6	--	5.9
Neck.....	3.5	3.1	7.9	6.3	1.6	3.6	3.2	--	5.1	--	4.9	--	--
Trunk.....	72.2	80.7	114.6	99.3	71.7	68.5	81.8	9.8	28.9	30.8	124.2	37.5	37.5
Shoulder.....	13.8	17.1	18.6	19.6	16.3	12.4	12.2	--	3.1	2.7	27.5	11.4	4.8
Back.....	47.4	48.0	73.5	52.5	44.0	47.2	58.1	7.6	19.7	23.9	86.0	18.1	22.9
Upper extremities.....	34.7	62.8	54.7	82.2	58.2	22.7	28.3	12.9	--	13.6	22.8	26.4	44.0
Wrist.....	5.0	10.5	6.5	7.3	11.8	2.6	3.1	--	--	--	4.9	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	7.4	10.9	12.0	20.3	8.2	5.9	8.7	--	--	--	3.3	11.2	--
Finger.....	12.3	25.5	24.3	32.8	23.6	6.6	9.2	--	--	9.3	2.8	5.4	17.2
Lower extremities.....	40.2	41.6	77.2	57.2	33.3	39.5	57.0	9.8	5.9	18.2	62.2	16.1	18.2
Knee.....	17.0	15.8	33.4	15.9	13.8	17.6	29.4	7.1	3.5	6.6	25.2	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	5.2	6.9	11.2	5.5	6.8	4.5	8.9	--	--	--	2.7	--	7.8
Toe.....	2.1	1.9	--	2.4	1.8	2.2	5.3	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
Body systems.....	2.3	1.7	--	--	1.8	2.5	0.8	--	--	--	9.0	--	--
Multiple parts.....	13.9	13.5	19.5	36.8	6.2	14.0	13.0	--	7.4	10.6	25.6	12.0	5.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	3.0	6.0	48.2	3.7	2.0	1.8	0.7	--	5.1	--	2.3	--	--
Containers.....	26.6	23.7	22.1	16.4	25.9	27.9	49.6	--	10.3	12.3	19.3	18.6	17.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.7	3.3	--	4.6	3.3	5.3	8.7	--	--	--	7.0	--	--
Machinery.....	9.5	20.2	34.1	8.3	22.1	4.8	3.0	--	4.3	--	8.6	--	24.6
Parts and materials.....	22.6	45.4	37.5	64.9	40.8	12.8	26.9	--	3.2	11.3	--	--	18.0
Worker motion or position.....	28.9	41.6	5.6	38.9	46.4	23.4	28.9	11.3	11.0	12.8	44.5	5.0	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	28.2	24.7	40.3	45.8	17.0	29.7	28.0	10.7	8.8	13.2	47.8	47.0	14.3
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	9.6	17.8	8.9	56.6	7.8	6.1	9.9	--	--	3.8	5.5	--	10.0
Vehicles.....	16.1	16.9	30.5	42.1	8.2	15.7	23.8	--	9.9	13.0	12.5	8.6	13.7
Health care patient.....	13.5	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--	6.6	91.0	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	43.5	77.8	138.2	98.1	65.4	28.7	45.6	--	8.9	29.7	16.5	11.8	53.5
Struck by object.....	24.0	42.1	74.7	66.1	31.7	16.2	26.8	--	3.2	13.6	10.3	6.1	33.2
Struck against object.....	10.0	13.4	34.4	10.1	12.1	8.5	13.3	--	4.0	14.5	2.9	--	8.6
Caught in equipment or object.....	5.9	15.9	28.1	10.0	16.2	1.6	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	9.8	14.4	14.3	46.8	5.3	7.8	12.1	--	13.2	5.7	4.1	--	7.6
Fall to same level.....	12.1	11.4	17.4	12.9	10.4	12.3	12.6	--	--	6.1	12.4	29.5	6.5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	4.0	1.6	--	--	1.8	5.1	6.0	--	--	--	13.7	--	--
Overexertion.....	51.3	47.6	91.0	43.5	43.9	52.9	57.4	8.0	16.9	15.8	123.3	16.6	24.6
Overexertion in lifting.....	33.5	29.0	32.9	31.8	27.7	35.4	31.3	--	16.8	11.4	89.7	14.5	17.4
Repetitive motion.....	5.4	12.7	--	--	17.3	2.3	3.4	--	--	4.4	1.4	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	8.4	10.3	8.3	18.9	8.1	7.6	4.5	--	5.1	--	14.7	12.7	14.1
Transportation accidents.....	8.9	8.6	--	35.4	1.7	9.1	10.6	--	--	12.6	9.4	8.1	6.5
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	21,940	8,190	850	2,330	5,010	13,750	6,010	110	440	1,060	4,500	1,200	430
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	11,770	3,540	360	880	2,290	8,240	3,540	60	340	520	3,120	510	140
Bruises, contusions.....	2,880	1,090	100	390	600	1,780	670	20	--	230	580	230	40
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,310	720	60	190	470	590	300	--	--	60	30	60	130
Fractures.....	1,940	960	160	400	400	980	440	--	--	100	180	220	30
Heat burns.....	320	120	--	20	90	200	40	--	--	--	30	100	30
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	110	80	--	--	80	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	130	110	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	110	30	--	--	20	80	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Amputations.....	140	120	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	230	70	--	20	30	160	130	--	--	--	30	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,360	670	50	210	410	690	200	--	50	90	180	120	40
Eye.....	560	310	20	120	170	250	70	--	--	--	60	--	20
Neck.....	430	110	20	50	40	310	100	--	40	--	90	--	--
Trunk.....	8,900	2,980	340	740	1,910	5,910	2,570	30	230	370	2,160	440	130
Shoulder.....	1,700	630	50	150	430	1,070	380	--	20	30	480	130	20
Back.....	5,850	1,780	210	390	1,170	4,070	1,820	20	150	290	1,500	210	80
Upper extremities.....	4,280	2,320	160	620	1,550	1,960	890	30	--	160	400	310	150
Wrist.....	620	390	20	50	310	230	100	--	--	--	90	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	910	400	40	150	220	510	270	--	--	--	60	130	--
Finger.....	1,510	940	70	250	630	570	290	--	--	110	50	60	60
Lower extremities.....	4,950	1,540	230	430	890	3,410	1,790	30	50	220	1,080	190	60
Knee.....	2,100	580	100	120	370	1,520	920	20	30	80	440	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	640	260	30	40	180	390	280	--	--	--	50	--	30
Toe.....	260	70	--	20	50	190	170	--	--	--	20	--	--
Body systems.....	280	60	--	--	50	220	30	--	--	--	160	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,710	500	60	280	170	1,210	410	--	60	130	450	140	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	370	220	140	30	50	150	20	--	40	--	40	--	--
Containers.....	3,280	880	60	120	690	2,400	1,560	--	80	150	340	220	60
Furniture and fixtures.....	580	120	--	30	90	460	270	--	--	--	120	--	--
Machinery.....	1,170	750	100	60	590	420	90	--	30	--	150	--	80
Parts and materials.....	2,780	1,680	110	490	1,080	1,100	840	--	30	140	--	--	50
Worker motion or position.....	3,560	1,540	20	290	1,230	2,020	910	30	90	150	770	60	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3,470	910	120	340	450	2,560	880	30	70	160	830	550	50
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	1,180	660	30	420	210	520	310	--	--	50	90	--	30
Vehicles.....	1,980	620	90	320	220	1,360	750	--	80	160	220	100	50
Health care patient.....	1,660	--	--	--	--	1,660	--	--	--	80	1,580	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	5,360	2,880	400	740	1,740	2,480	1,430	--	70	360	290	140	180
Struck by object.....	2,960	1,560	220	500	840	1,400	840	--	30	160	180	70	110
Struck against object.....	1,230	500	100	80	320	740	420	--	30	170	50	--	30
Caught in equipment or object.....	730	590	80	70	430	140	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	1,200	530	40	350	140	670	380	--	100	70	70	--	30
Fall to same level.....	1,490	420	50	100	280	1,060	390	--	--	70	220	340	20
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	500	60	--	--	50	440	190	--	--	--	240	--	--
Overexertion.....	6,330	1,760	270	330	1,170	4,570	1,800	20	130	190	2,140	190	80
Overexertion in lifting.....	4,130	1,070	100	240	740	3,050	980	--	130	140	1,560	170	60
Repetitive motion.....	660	470	--	--	460	200	110	--	--	50	20	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	1,040	380	20	140	210	660	140	--	40	--	260	150	50
Transportation accidents.....	1,100	320	--	270	50	790	330	--	--	150	160	90	20
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	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.....	53.6	43.2	42.4	37.8	45.7	59.9	58.9	54.5	77.3	49.1	69.3	42.5	32.6
Bruises, contusions.....	13.1	13.3	11.8	16.7	12.0	12.9	11.1	18.2	--	21.7	12.9	19.2	9.3
Cuts, lacerations.....	6.0	8.8	7.1	8.2	9.4	4.3	5.0	--	--	5.7	0.7	5.0	30.2
Fractures.....	8.8	11.7	18.8	17.2	8.0	7.1	7.3	--	--	9.4	4.0	18.3	7.0
Heat burns.....	1.5	1.5	--	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	--	--	--	0.7	8.3	7.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	0.5	1.0	--	--	1.6	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.6	1.3	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.5	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--
Amputations.....	0.6	1.5	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	1.0	0.9	--	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.2	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	6.2	8.2	5.9	9.0	8.2	5.0	3.3	--	11.4	8.5	4.0	10.0	9.3
Eye.....	2.6	3.8	2.4	5.2	3.4	1.8	1.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	4.7
Neck.....	2.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	0.8	2.3	1.7	--	9.1	--	2.0	--	--
Trunk.....	40.6	36.4	40.0	31.8	38.1	43.0	42.8	27.3	52.3	34.9	48.0	36.7	30.2
Shoulder.....	7.7	7.7	5.9	6.4	8.6	7.8	6.3	--	4.5	2.8	10.7	10.8	4.7
Back.....	26.7	21.7	24.7	16.7	23.4	29.6	30.3	18.2	34.1	27.4	33.3	17.5	18.6
Upper extremities.....	19.5	28.3	18.8	26.6	30.9	14.3	14.8	27.3	--	15.1	8.9	25.8	34.9
Wrist.....	2.8	4.8	2.4	2.1	6.2	1.7	1.7	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	4.1	4.9	4.7	6.4	4.4	3.7	4.5	--	--	--	1.3	10.8	--
Finger.....	6.9	11.5	8.2	10.7	12.6	4.1	4.8	--	--	10.4	1.1	5.0	14.0
Lower extremities.....	22.6	18.8	27.1	18.5	17.8	24.8	29.8	27.3	11.4	20.8	24.0	15.8	14.0
Knee.....	9.6	7.1	11.8	5.2	7.4	11.1	15.3	18.2	6.8	7.5	9.8	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	2.9	3.2	3.5	1.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	--	--	--	1.1	--	7.0
Toe.....	1.2	0.9	--	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.8	--	--	--	0.4	--	--
Body systems.....	1.3	0.7	--	--	1.0	1.6	0.5	--	--	--	3.6	--	--
Multiple parts.....	7.8	6.1	7.1	12.0	3.4	8.8	6.8	--	13.6	12.3	10.0	11.7	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2005 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	1.7	2.7	16.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.3	--	9.1	--	0.9	--	--
Containers.....	14.9	10.7	7.1	5.2	13.8	17.5	26.0	--	18.2	14.2	7.6	18.3	14.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	2.6	1.5	--	1.3	1.8	3.3	4.5	--	--	--	2.7	--	--
Machinery.....	5.3	9.2	11.8	2.6	11.8	3.1	1.5	--	6.8	--	3.3	--	18.6
Parts and materials.....	12.7	20.5	12.9	21.0	21.6	8.0	14.0	--	6.8	13.2	--	--	11.6
Worker motion or position.....	16.2	18.8	2.4	12.4	24.6	14.7	15.1	27.3	20.5	14.2	17.1	5.0	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	15.8	11.1	14.1	14.6	9.0	18.6	14.6	27.3	15.9	15.1	18.4	45.8	11.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	5.4	8.1	3.5	18.0	4.2	3.8	5.2	--	--	4.7	2.0	--	7.0
Vehicles.....	9.0	7.6	10.6	13.7	4.4	9.9	12.5	--	18.2	15.1	4.9	8.3	11.6
Health care patient.....	7.6	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	7.5	35.1	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	24.4	35.2	47.1	31.8	34.7	18.0	23.8	--	15.9	34.0	6.4	11.7	41.9
Struck by object.....	13.5	19.0	25.9	21.5	16.8	10.2	14.0	--	6.8	15.1	4.0	5.8	25.6
Struck against object.....	5.6	6.1	11.8	3.4	6.4	5.4	7.0	--	6.8	16.0	1.1	--	7.0
Caught in equipment or object.....	3.3	7.2	9.4	3.0	8.6	1.0	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	5.5	6.5	4.7	15.0	2.8	4.9	6.3	--	22.7	6.6	1.6	--	7.0
Fall to same level.....	6.8	5.1	5.9	4.3	5.6	7.7	6.5	--	--	6.6	4.9	28.3	4.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	2.3	0.7	--	--	1.0	3.2	3.2	--	--	--	5.3	--	--
Overexertion.....	28.9	21.5	31.8	14.2	23.4	33.2	30.0	18.2	29.5	17.9	47.6	15.8	18.6
Overexertion in lifting.....	18.8	13.1	11.8	10.3	14.8	22.2	16.3	--	29.5	13.2	34.7	14.2	14.0
Repetitive motion.....	3.0	5.7	--	--	9.2	1.5	1.8	--	--	4.7	0.4	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	4.7	4.6	2.4	6.0	4.2	4.8	2.3	--	9.1	--	5.8	12.5	11.6
Transportation accidents.....	5.0	3.9	--	11.6	1.0	5.7	5.5	--	--	14.2	3.6	7.5	4.7
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 11. 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, 2005

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 [21,940 cases].....	100.0	18.9	11.5	16.4	9.2	12.8	7.0	24.2	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	15.2	12.3	16.7	10.3	12.1	6.7	26.6	7
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	22.2	12.2	22.6	8.0	10.8	11.8	12.2	4
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	33.6	14.5	18.3	8.4	5.3	13.0	6.9	3
Fractures.....	100.0	11.9	5.2	6.2	7.7	24.7	5.7	38.1	16
Heat burns.....	100.0	40.6	9.4	6.3	12.5	9.4	6.3	15.6	3
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	18.2	18.2	45.5	27
Tendonitis.....	100.0	15.4	--	--	--	15.4	--	46.2	19
Chemical burns.....	100.0	45.5	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	2
Amputations.....	100.0	21.4	--	14.3	21.4	21.4	--	21.4	9
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	21.7	--	17.4	8.7	21.7	--	30.4	10
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	44.9	13.2	22.8	4.4	8.1	1.5	5.9	2
Eye.....	100.0	55.4	14.3	23.2	--	5.4	--	--	1
Neck.....	100.0	16.3	--	7.0	20.9	20.9	--	32.6	12
Trunk.....	100.0	15.1	12.8	14.9	10.1	12.9	6.6	27.4	8
Shoulder.....	100.0	13.5	11.8	19.4	10.6	8.2	3.5	32.9	7
Back.....	100.0	15.9	14.2	13.5	9.6	15.2	6.3	25.1	7
Upper extremities.....	100.0	22.0	10.0	14.0	11.2	14.0	9.1	19.6	7
Wrist.....	100.0	9.7	6.5	8.1	6.5	29.0	4.8	35.5	19
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	27.5	7.7	9.9	6.6	7.7	13.2	27.5	7
Finger.....	100.0	22.5	13.9	17.2	16.6	9.9	11.9	8.6	5
Lower extremities.....	100.0	16.6	10.9	19.0	6.5	10.7	9.7	26.9	8
Knee.....	100.0	11.0	9.0	12.9	9.0	5.7	16.2	36.7	21
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	25.0	20.3	9.4	6.3	9.4	9.4	18.8	4
Toe.....	100.0	7.7	11.5	34.6	--	26.9	--	19.2	5
Body systems.....	100.0	21.4	21.4	25.0	--	--	--	21.4	4
Multiple parts.....	100.0	16.4	9.9	19.3	8.2	18.7	3.5	24.0	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2005 -- 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	35.1	5.4	16.2	10.8	5.4	5.4	21.6	5
Containers.....	100.0	15.2	11.6	16.2	9.5	18.3	4.0	25.0	7
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.0	34.5	3.4	31.0	5.2	8.6	3.4	13.8	5
Machinery.....	100.0	22.2	10.3	17.9	12.0	7.7	4.3	25.6	5
Parts and materials.....	100.0	18.0	10.8	13.3	12.6	8.6	9.0	27.7	8
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	11.8	9.3	19.9	11.2	11.0	7.9	28.7	9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	100.0	14.1	8.9	16.4	4.9	19.6	8.9	27.4	13
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	34.7	11.9	15.3	7.6	11.9	9.3	10.2	4
Vehicles.....	100.0	13.6	14.1	16.7	11.6	11.1	8.1	24.7	7
Health care patient.....	100.0	24.1	23.5	5.4	6.6	9.0	9.6	21.1	3
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment.....	100.0	26.3	13.1	16.8	9.7	9.7	7.1	17.0	4
Struck by object.....	100.0	28.0	10.8	20.3	6.8	10.1	7.8	16.2	4
Struck against object.....	100.0	23.6	17.9	14.6	12.2	10.6	5.7	16.3	4
Caught in equipment or object.....	100.0	26.0	13.7	9.6	13.7	9.6	5.5	23.3	6
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	19.2	15.0	14.2	5.0	13.3	4.2	30.0	8
Fall to same level.....	100.0	14.8	6.7	16.8	3.4	23.5	7.4	27.5	12
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	100.0	10.0	10.0	38.0	6.0	4.0	22.0	10.0	4
Overexertion.....	100.0	16.0	14.1	14.7	10.3	13.9	5.8	25.4	7
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	17.2	16.9	15.3	10.4	9.0	6.5	24.5	6
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	9.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	21.2	9.1	39.4	17
Exposure to harmful substances.....	100.0	41.3	12.5	15.4	7.7	9.6	2.9	11.5	2
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	16.4	6.4	13.6	11.8	13.6	10.0	28.2	12
Fires and explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	100.0	28.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	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 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2005

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [21,940 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	5.3	5.7	9.4	--	7.8	5.1	6.2	--	--	4.7	6.0	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	10.8	11.2	12.9	8.6	12.2	10.5	6.0	--	--	4.7	17.6	11.7	14.0
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	29.9	28.1	23.5	31.3	27.5	31.0	30.0	27.3	20.5	31.1	29.1	45.8	34.9
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	22.6	22.2	20.0	31.8	18.2	22.8	21.8	45.5	34.1	33.0	20.4	20.8	23.3
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	11.4	9.2	15.3	3.9	10.6	12.8	12.5	--	22.7	7.5	14.2	11.7	11.6
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	5.9	6.0	12.9	--	7.4	5.8	4.5	--	--	6.6	8.4	4.2	4.7
Not reported.....	14.1	17.6	7.1	24.0	16.4	12.0	18.8	--	11.4	13.2	4.4	6.7	9.3
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	8.9	5.9	--	3.4	7.8	10.7	8.0	--	--	--	14.4	17.5	16.3
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	9.9	9.5	2.4	8.2	11.2	10.1	8.0	--	--	2.8	13.3	15.8	16.3
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	21.6	18.8	4.7	18.9	21.4	23.3	23.5	27.3	18.2	18.9	22.7	31.7	20.9
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	16.6	15.0	--	15.9	17.0	17.7	16.0	36.4	9.1	27.4	21.1	8.3	11.6
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	15.1	14.0	3.5	16.3	14.6	15.8	14.3	--	18.2	21.7	17.6	10.8	16.3
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	7.6	8.2	3.5	11.2	7.6	7.3	8.2	--	20.5	9.4	3.8	9.2	7.0
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	2.4	2.8	--	2.1	3.6	2.1	1.8	--	--	3.8	1.8	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.5	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	17.4	25.6	83.5	24.0	16.4	12.4	19.8	--	11.4	13.2	4.4	6.7	9.3
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	6.6	5.2	--	6.8	--	9.6	10.0	--
Monday.....	19.6	22.0	20.0	26.6	20.2	18.2	13.3	18.2	27.3	23.6	23.6	10.8	27.9
Tuesday.....	19.5	17.5	20.0	15.5	18.0	20.7	21.8	27.3	9.1	27.4	17.6	26.7	18.6
Wednesday.....	16.9	17.1	17.6	13.3	19.0	16.8	17.8	18.2	34.1	16.0	13.1	19.2	18.6
Thursday.....	16.0	18.9	16.5	21.5	18.0	14.2	14.5	27.3	13.6	22.6	11.6	15.8	9.3
Friday.....	15.2	15.3	14.1	15.0	15.6	15.1	16.3	--	6.8	4.7	16.7	14.2	20.9
Saturday.....	7.4	5.9	8.2	4.7	6.0	8.4	11.1	--	--	3.8	8.0	4.2	4.7

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 (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky - State Government

Total:	900	Occupation:	
Gender:		Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	160
Men	420	Correctional officers and jailers	90
Women	490	Psychiatric aides	60
Age:		Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	50
Under 14	--	Registered nurses	40
14 to 15	--	Maintenance and repair workers, general	30
16 to 19	--	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	20
20 to 24	60	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	20
25 to 34	190	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	20
35 to 44	310	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	20
45 to 54	260	Amusement and recreation attendants	20
55 to 64	70	Construction laborers	20
65 and over	20	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	20
Length of service with employer:		Truck drivers, light or delivery services	20
Less than 3 months	80		
3 months to 11 months	150		
1 year to 5 years	330		
More than 5 years	360		
Race or ethnic origin:		Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.	
White	410	Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.	
Black or African American	100		
Hispanic or Latino	--	Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.	
Asian	--		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies.	
American Indian or Alaska Native	--		
Hispanic and other	--		
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	410		

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky-State Government

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	490	Chemicals, chemical products	20
Fractures	50	Containers	40
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	30	Furniture, fixtures	30
Bruises, contusions	120	Machinery	20
Heat burns	20	Parts and materials	30
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	130
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	190
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	Handtools	--
Tendonitis	--	Vehicles	50
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	Health care patient	210
With fractures	--	All other	190
With sprains	--		
Soreness, Pain	60	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	--	Contact with object, equipment	150
All other	120	Struck by object	100
		Struck against object	40
		Caught in object, equipment, material	--
Part of body affected:		Fall to lower level	60
Head	110	Fall on same level	80
Eye	40	Slips, trips	--
Neck	30	Overexertion	240
Trunk	290	Overexertion in lifting	120
Back	200	Repetitive motion	--
Shoulder	60	Exposed to harmful substance	90
Upper extremities	200	Transportation accidents	30
Finger	30	Fires, explosions	--
Hand, except finger	30	Assault, violent act	60
Wrist	40	by person	60
Lower extremities	170	by other	--
Knee	70	All other	190
Foot, toe	30		
Body systems	20		
Multiple	120		
All other	--		

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky - Local Government

Total:	2,630	Occupation:	
Gender:		Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	340
Male	1,500	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	310
Female	1,140	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	310
Age:		Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	120
Under 14	--	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	110
14 to 15	--	Correctional officers and jailers	100
16 to 19	--	Bus drivers, school	100
20 to 24	120	Teacher assistants	70
25 to 34	740	Food preparation workers	70
35 to 44	660	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	60
45 to 54	750	Registered nurses	50
55 to 64	320	Fire fighters	50
65 and over	50	Fire inspectors and investigators	50
Length of service with employer:		Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	40
Less than 3 months	30	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	40
3 months to 11 months	230	Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school	30
1 year to 5 years	1,020	Security guards	30
More than 5 years	1,350	Medical records and health information technicians	20
Race or ethnic origin:		Home health aides	20
White	1,470	Maintenance and repair workers, general	20
Black or African American	20	Bus drivers, transit and intercity	20
Hispanic or Latino	--		
Asian	--	Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.	
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.	
Hispanic and other	--	Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of occupational injuries and illnesses in cooperation with state agencies.	
Multi-race	--		
Not reported	1,140		

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics
Kentucky - Local Government

Nature of injury, illness:		Source of injury, illness:	
Sprains, strains	1,320	Chemicals, chemical products	50
Fractures	160	Containers	150
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	120	Furniture, fixtures	100
Bruises, contusions	460	Machinery	50
Heat burns	50	Parts and materials	100
Chemical burns	--	Worker motion or position	410
Amputations	--	Floor, ground surfaces	520
Carpal tunnel syndrome	40	Handtools	20
Tendonitis	--	Vehicles	320
Multiple traumatic injuries	50	Health care patient	260
With fractures	--	All other	660
With sprains	--		
Soreness, Pain	110	Event or exposure:	
Back pain	--	Contact with object, equipment	450
All other	310	Struck by object	150
		Struck against object	180
Part of body affected:		Caught in object, equipment, material	60
Head	140	Fall to lower level	80
Eye	60	Fall on same level	260
Neck	30	Slips, trips	80
Trunk	990	Overexertion	540
Back	690	Overexertion in lifting	440
Shoulder	100	Repetitive motion	60
Upper extremities	350	Exposed to harmful substance	150
Finger	110	Transportation accidents	240
Hand, except finger	30	Fires, explosions	--
Wrist	120	Assault, violent act	190
Lower extremities	700	by person	190
Knee	310	by other	--
Foot, toe	110	All other	590
Body systems	50		
Multiple	380		
All other	--		

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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Kentucky

2004-2005

Prepared by:
The Kentucky Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet, Department of Labor
In Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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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 in 1992. This is Kentucky's fourteenth 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, and the fatality must be work-related according to the CFOI guidelines.

Many of these fatalities involve 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 workers are the self-employed, laborers on small farms, and certain government employees. Thus CFOI data, which covers these workers may differ from data obtained through other administrative sources.

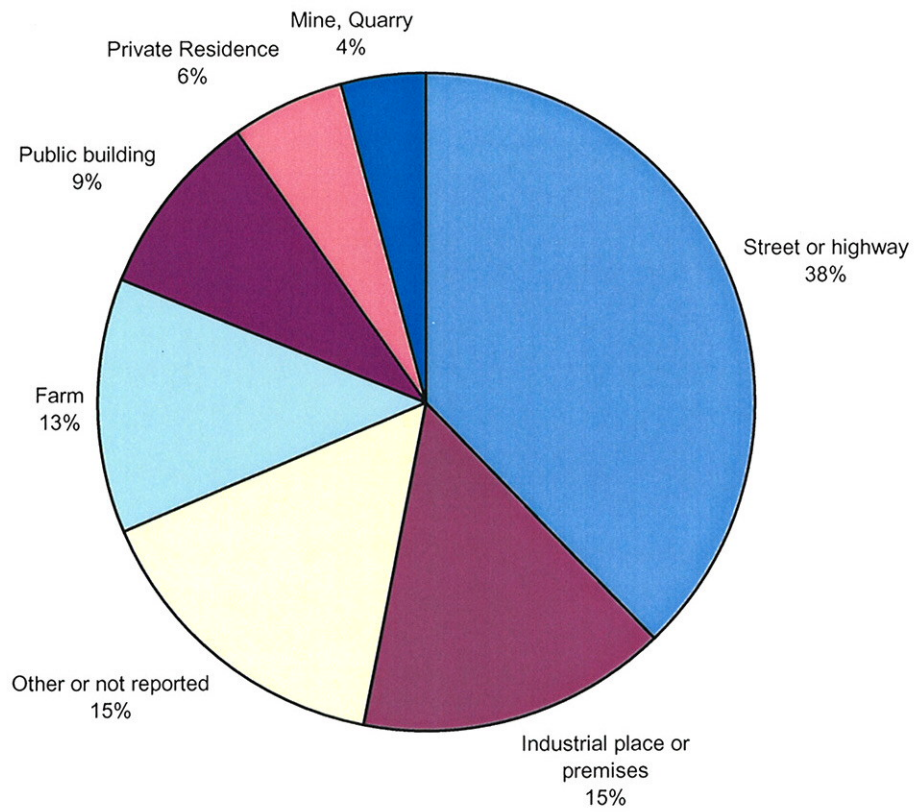
Timely information on all fatal occupational injuries were compiled from a variety of administrative sources including death certificates, motor vehicle traffic accident reports, medical examiners reports, newspaper articles, Kentucky and Federal Worker's Compensation reports and other government investigative 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 Kentucky CFOI program provides useful data for identifying hazardous industries, occupations, activities, and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. The CFOI program gives both public and private analysts and leaders information that will lead to safer working conditions.

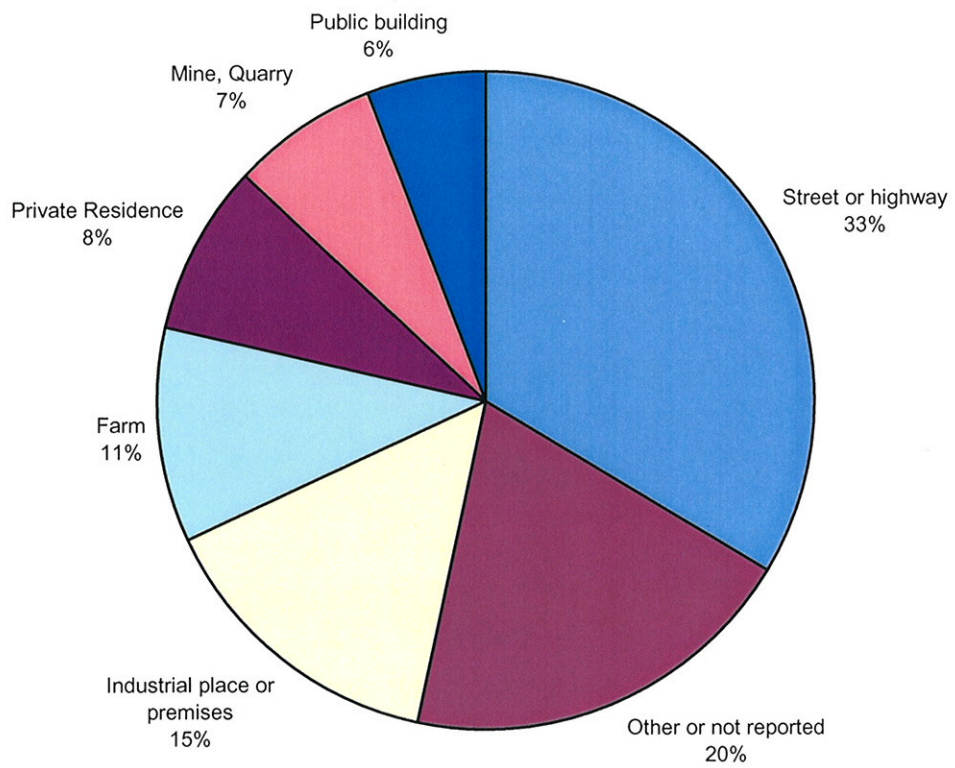
Summary of Observations

- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky decreased from 143 in 2004 to 122 in 2005.
- ◆ Transportation Incidents were the leading cause of death in 2004 and 2005. In this category there was a 32 percent decline in the number of cases from 2004 to 2005.
- ◆ Workers in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry experienced 17 percent of all deaths in the year 2004 and 20 percent of fatalities in 2005.
- ◆ The data indicate that the age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was 35 to 44 in 2004 and 45-54 in 2005.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanics accounted for over 90 percent of work related fatalities in both years.
- ◆ Vehicles were the primary source of the fatality in 58 percent of the cases in the year 2004 and 48 percent in 2005. Of these incidents, tractors were involved in about 20 percent of these cases and trucks were involved in over 50 percent.
- ◆ For workers with occupations in construction and extraction falls increased from 6 in 2004 to 11 in 2005. For this group, contact with objects & equipment decreased by the same amount.
- ◆ Of the 143 occupational fatalities in 2004, 128 were men and 15 were women. Of the 122 fatalities in the year 2005, 115 were men and 7 were women.
- ◆ Workplace homicides increased from 9 in the year 2004 to 11 in the year 2005.
- ◆ In 2004 there were 10 fatalities in the government sector. This number increased to 12 for the year 2005.
- ◆ Approximately 20 percent of the fatalities in both years involved individuals that were self-employed.

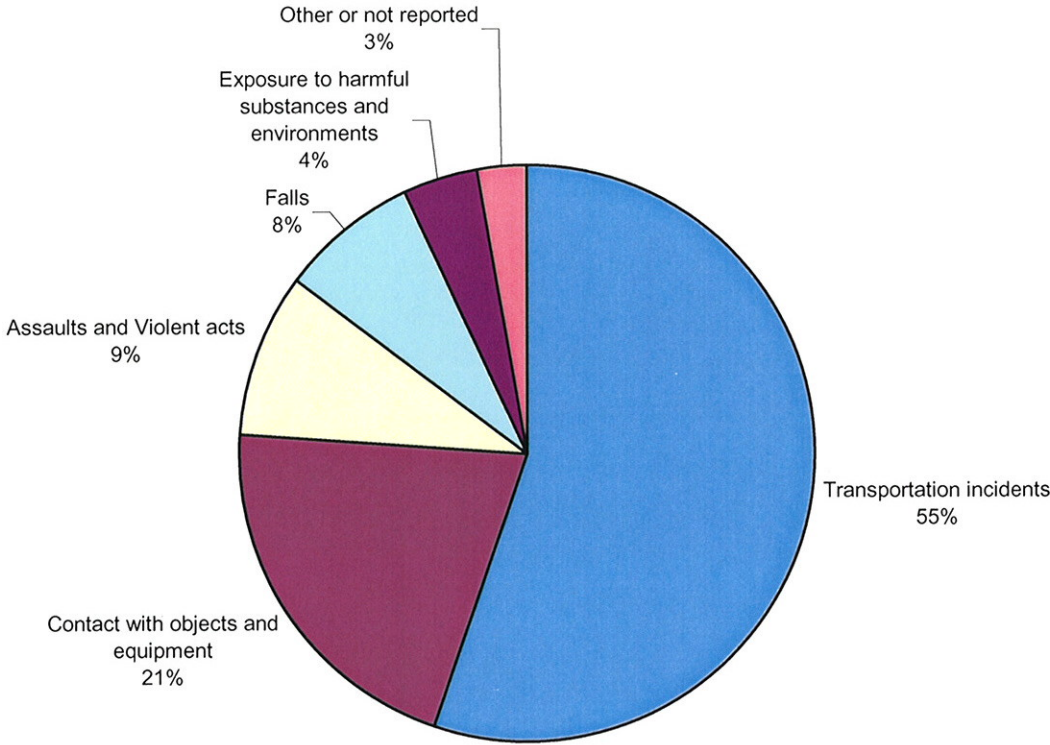
**2004 Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships
(143 Total fatalities)**



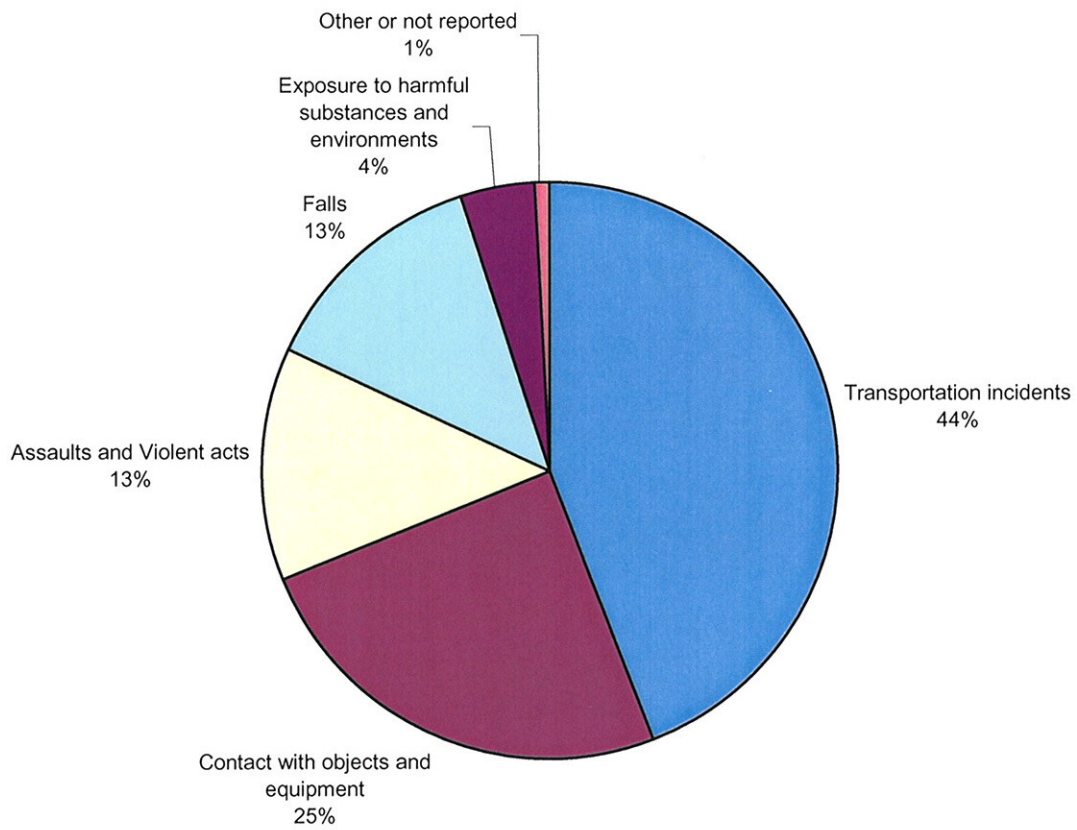
**2005 Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships
(122 Total fatalities)**



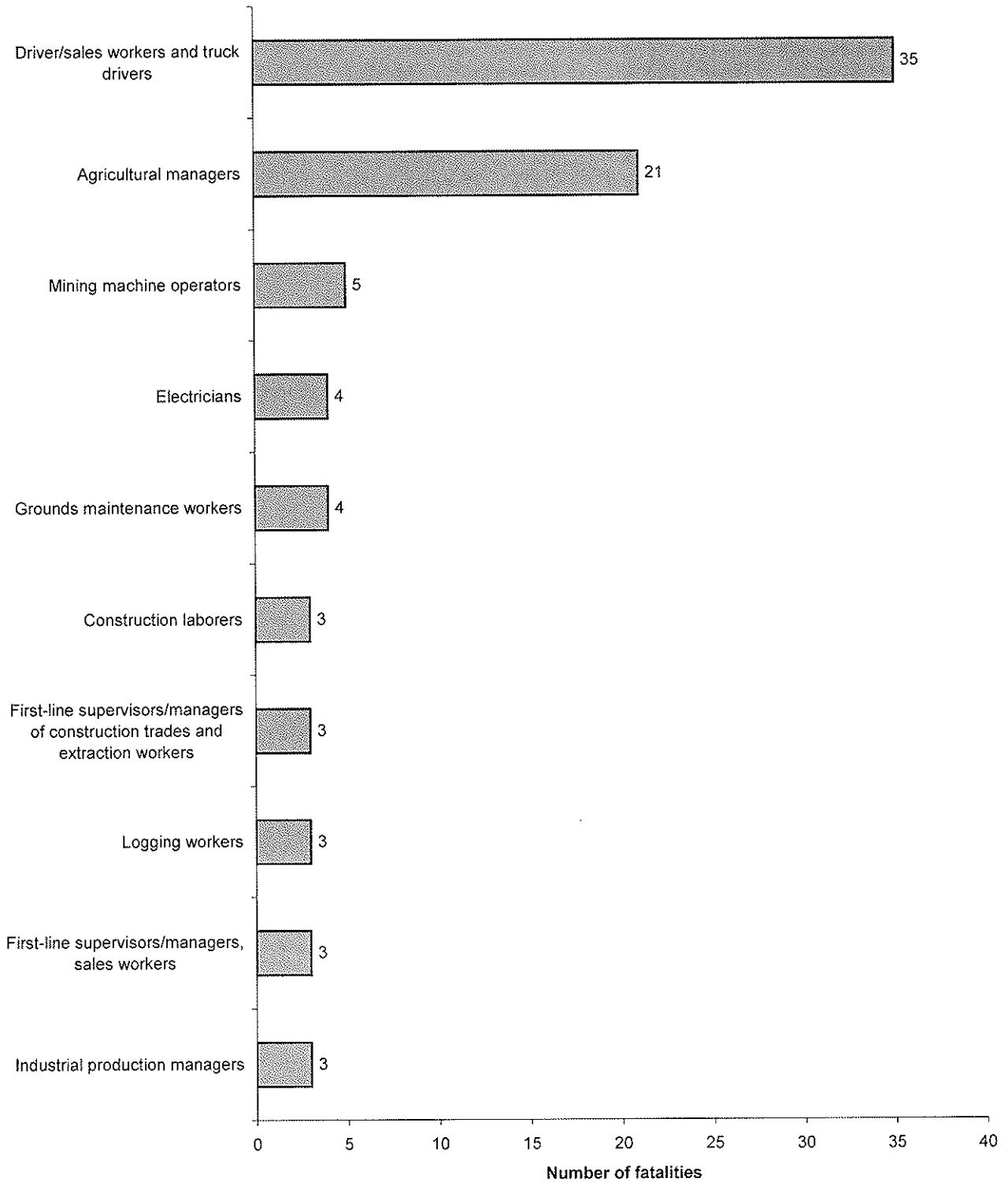
**2004 Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, all ownerships
(143 Total fatalities)**



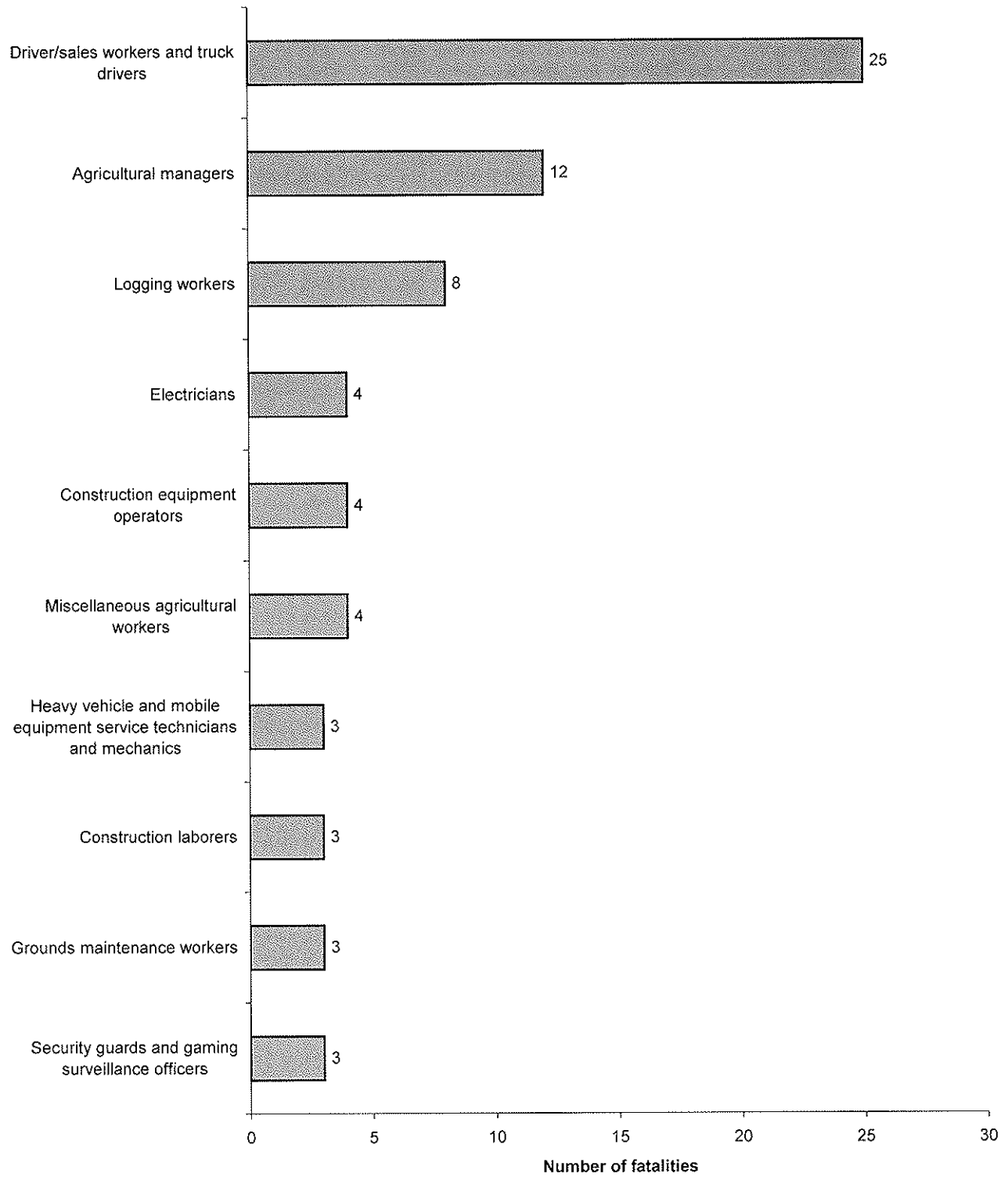
**2005 Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, all ownerships
(122 Total fatalities)**



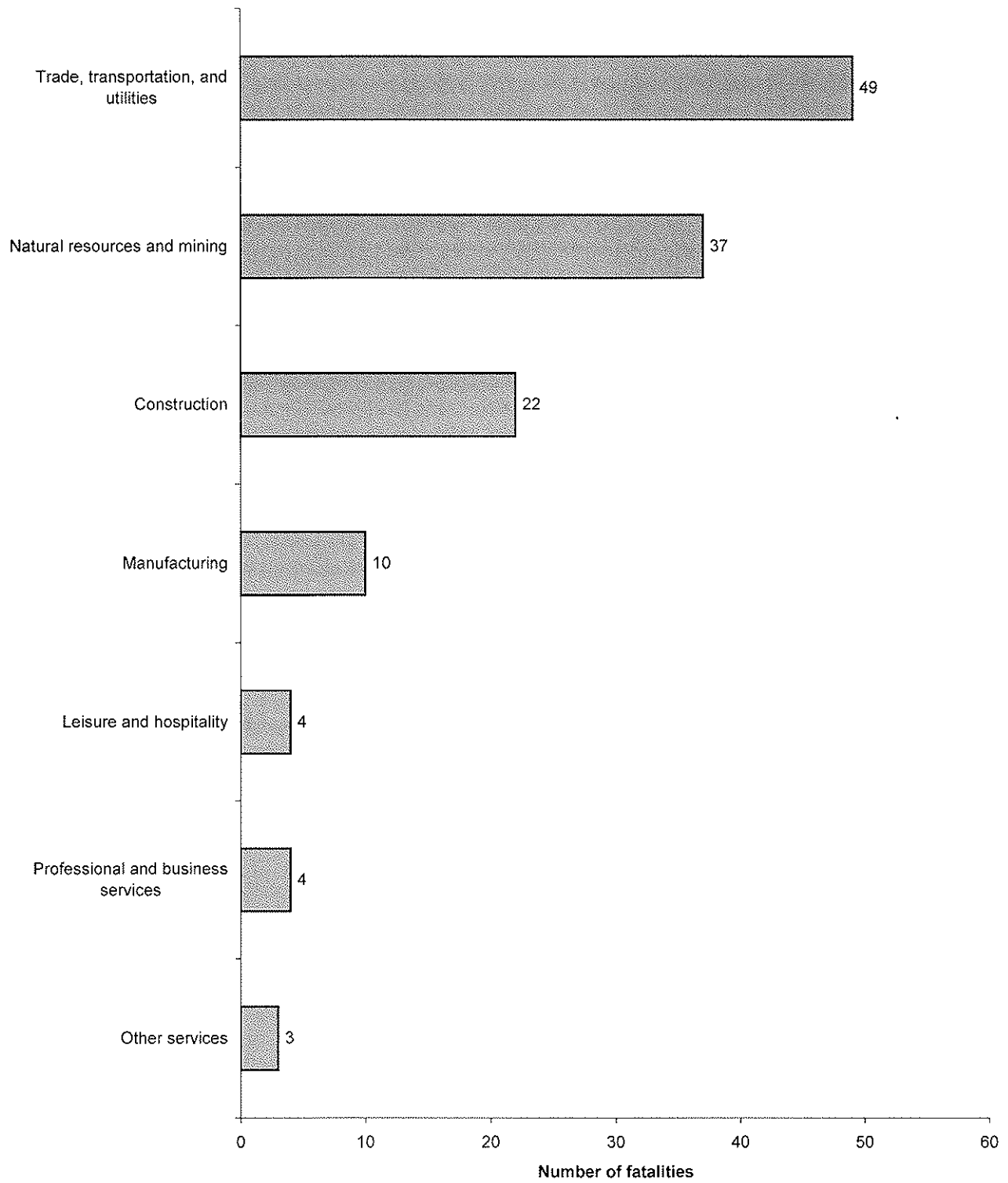
**2004 Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities,
All ownerships (143 Total fatalities)**



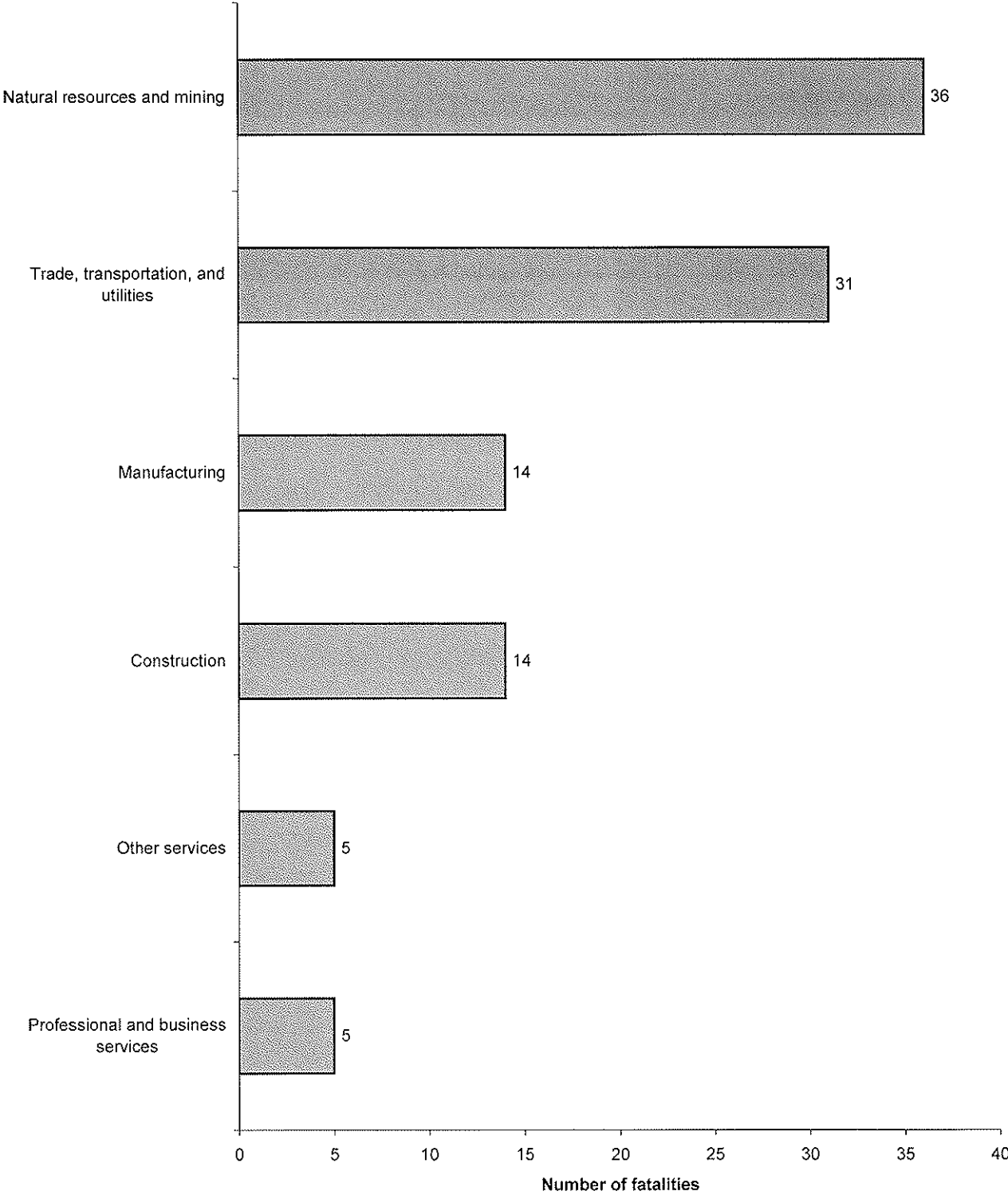
**2005 Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities,
All ownerships (122 Total fatalities)**



**2004 Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships
(143 Total fatalities)**



**2005 Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships
(122 Total fatalities)**



Fatal Work Injury Counts 1996-2005

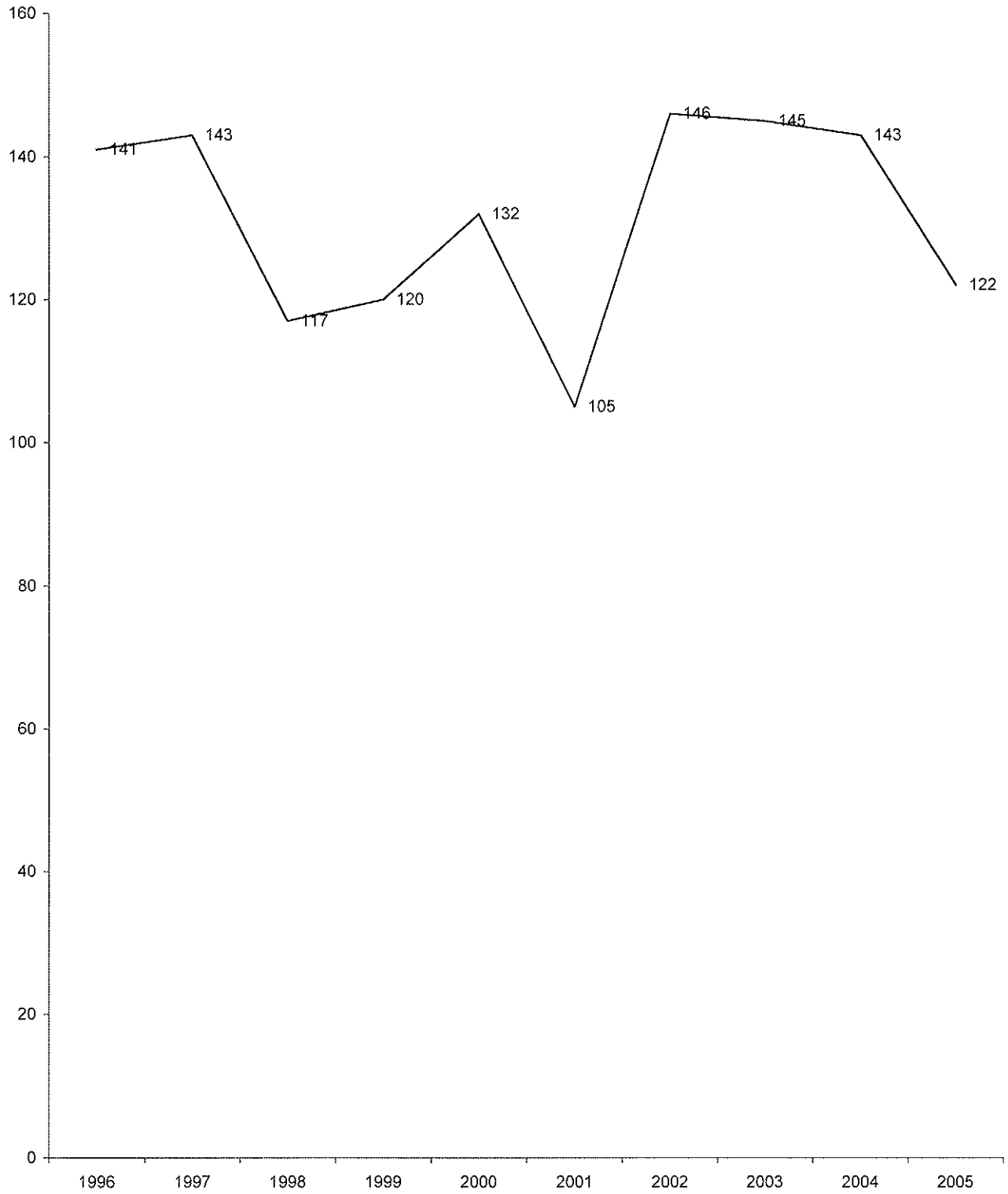


Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and location

Characteristic	All Industries 2004	All Industries 2005
Total	143	122
Employee status:		
Wage and salary workers.....	110	96
Self-employed.....	33	26
Gender:		
Men.....	128	115
Women.....	15	7
Age:		
Under 16 years.....	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	8	11
25 to 34 years.....	20	25
35 to 44 years.....	41	15
45 to 54 years.....	34	31
55 to 64 years.....	20	24
65 years and over.....	18	13
Race or ethnic origin:		
White, non-Hispanic.....	133	110
Black, non-Hispanic.....	7	5
Hispanic or Latino.....	--	6
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo.....	--	--
Asian.....	--	--
Pacific Islander.....	--	--
Multiple races.....	--	--
Other or not reported.....	--	--
Location:		
Private residence.....	8	10
Farm.....	18	13
Mine, quarry.....	6	9
Industrial place and premises.....	22	18
Place for recreation or sports.....	--	--
Street and highway.....	54	41
Public building.....	13	7
Residential institutions.....	--	--
Other or not reported.....	20	22

Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2005 are preliminary.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by case characteristics

Characteristic	All Industries 2004	All Industries 2005
Total:	143	122
Nature:		
Intracranial injuries.....	15	19
Other traumatic injuries.....	42	27
Internal injuries.....	11	14
Asphyxiations, suffocations.....	18	8
Drownings.....	3	--
Electrocutions.....	3	3
Poisonings, toxic effects.....	7	--
Open wounds.....	13	15
Gunshot wounds.....	11	12
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.).....	10	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	61	57
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs.....	18	3
Part of body:		
Head.....	20	21
Trunk.....	13	19
Chest.....	10	16
Back.....	--	--
Neck.....	--	3
Lower extremities.....	--	--
Upper extremities.....	--	--
Body systems.....	31	12
Multiple.....	76	66

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2005 are preliminary.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by case characteristics

Source	All Industries 2004	All Industries 2005
Total:	143	122
Primary source:		
Vehicles.....	83	59
Highway vehicles.....	59	42
Automobiles.....	12	9
Trucks.....	43	30
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	19	13
Tractors.....	16	12
Structures and surfaces.....	11	18
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	9	16
Machinery.....	9	12
Construction, logging, and mining machinery.....	4	5
Parts and materials.....	4	6
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	13	8
Trees, logs.....	8	7
Chemicals and chemical products.....	3	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	3	--
Other.....	16	13
Bullets and pellets.....	11	12
Secondary source:		
Vehicles.....	32	23
Highway vehicles.....	29	19
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	--	3
Structures and surfaces.....	18	21
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	6	8
Structures.....	7	8
Machinery.....	5	4
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	19	16
Persons -other than injured worker.....	9	11
Robber.....	4	--
Trees, logs.....	8	3
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	--	4
Containers.....	3	--
No secondary source.....	58	50

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

The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury.

For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

For most falls, the primary source identifies the source or object contacted.

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 and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or or surface from which the worker fell. Dashes: data that does not meet guidelines. Data for 2005 are preliminary.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by case characteristics

Event or Exposure	All Industries 2004	All Industries 2005
Total:	143	122
Event or exposure:		
Contact with objects and equipment.....	30	30
Struck against object.....	3	--
Struck by object.....	18	22
Struck by falling object.....	14	11
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	--	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	5	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	--	3
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	4	--
Excavation or trenching cave-in.....	3	--
Falls.....	11	16
Fail to lower level.....	9	14
Fall from ladder.....	--	3
Fall from roof.....	4	3
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	--	--
Fall from building girders or other structural steel.....	--	3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	6	5
Contact with electric current.....	3	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	--	--
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning).....	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	79	54
Highway incidents.....	49	31
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	24	17
Moving in same direction.....	9	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	12	10
Moving in intersection.....	--	3
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	11	3
Noncollision incidents.....	14	10
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	9	4
Ran off highway--no collision.....	4	4
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water.....	20	14
Noncollision incident.....	19	13
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	6	--
Overturned.....	13	10
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	7
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	--	4
Aircraft incidents.....	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	13	16
Homicides.....	9	11
Self inflicted injuries.....	3	3
Other or not reported.....	--	--

Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual

Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, 2004

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	143	79	13	30	11	6	--
Management occupations.....	27	18	--	5	--	--	--
Operations specialties managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial production managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial production managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	22	16	--	5	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	21	16	--	4	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	19	15	--	3	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	6	3	--	3	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	10	4	5	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Fallers.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	31	6	--	11	6	3	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	17	4	--	4	4	3	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Extraction workers.....	11	--	--	7	--	--	--
Mining machine operators.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Mining machine operators, all other.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	42	38	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	35	32	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	35	32	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	25	23	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

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

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for years prior to 2005 are revised and final.

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

Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, 2005

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	122	54	16	30	16	5	--
Management occupations.....	14	9	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	12	7	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	12	7	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	10	6	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	7	--	4	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	12	5	--	5	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	8	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	8	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fallers.....	7	--	--	4	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	23	3	--	6	11	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	17	--	--	3	10	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	11	3	--	3	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Assemblers and fabricators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	31	20	--	6	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	26	19	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	25	19	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	19	14	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

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

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2005 are preliminary.

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

Table 7. Fatal occupational injuries by State and event or exposure, 2004-2005

State of injury	Total Fatalities		Event or exposure 2005					
	2004 ⁴ (revised)	2005 ⁵	Transportation incidents ⁶	Assaults and violent acts ⁶	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	5,764	5,702	2,480	787	1,001	767	496	158
Alabama	133	128	55	19	23	21	8	-
Alaska	42	29	21	-	-	3	-	-
Arizona	84	99	42	16	17	9	11	-
Arkansas	70	80	53	5	9	8	-	-
California	467	453	165	87	76	59	51	14
Colorado	117	125	76	8	17	9	11	3
Connecticut	54	46	12	14	10	8	-	-
Delaware	10	10	-	-	-	3	-	-
District of Columbia	11	12	-	4	-	4	-	-
Florida	422	404	186	47	39	72	50	8
Georgia	232	200	81	32	31	39	13	3
Hawaii	25	15	6	-	-	3	4	-
Idaho	38	35	15	-	12	5	-	-
Illinois	208	194	74	30	34	24	26	6
Indiana	153	157	72	15	25	23	14	8
Iowa	82	88	44	3	26	8	-	4
Kansas	80	81	40	12	16	4	5	-
Kentucky	143	122	54	16	30	16	5	-
Louisiana	121	106	53	11	18	10	13	-
Maine	16	15	5	-	5	3	-	-
Maryland	81	95	31	23	16	19	4	-
Massachusetts	72	75	23	12	15	14	7	4
Michigan	127	110	40	16	20	19	10	5
Minnesota	80	87	34	12	26	11	3	-
Mississippi	88	111	49	19	20	17	6	-
Missouri	165	183	91	20	42	12	12	6
Montana	39	50	19	8	14	7	-	-
Nebraska	46	36	18	4	10	3	-	-
Nevada	61	57	26	7	7	10	6	-
New Hampshire	15	18	9	-	5	3	-	-
New Jersey	129	111	51	17	16	15	6	5
New Mexico	57	44	23	9	4	4	-	-
New York (including N.Y.C.)	254	239	87	49	40	33	23	7
New York City	107	88	18	29	11	17	9	4
North Carolina	183	165	62	22	31	30	15	5
North Dakota	24	22	9	-	5	5	3	-
Ohio	202	168	71	23	34	18	18	4
Oklahoma	91	95	57	9	10	10	5	4
Oregon	60	65	31	5	15	11	-	-
Pennsylvania	230	223	107	41	30	33	10	-
Rhode Island	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	113	133	61	18	21	13	17	-
South Dakota	24	28	16	-	7	3	-	-
Tennessee	145	139	70	18	29	14	5	3
Texas	440	495	200	67	80	54	63	31
Utah	50	54	29	-	12	5	4	-
Vermont	7	7	-	-	4	-	-	-
Virginia	171	186	69	22	35	33	21	6
Washington	98	83	40	6	20	8	8	-
West Virginia	58	46	23	5	7	3	7	-
Wisconsin	94	125	48	20	22	25	6	3
Wyoming	43	46	25	3	11	-	-	-

1 State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

2 The BLS news release issued August 25, 2005, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2004. Since then, an additional 61 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2004 to 5,764. Includes 2 fatalities that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

3 Includes 1 fatality that occurred within the territorial boundaries of the United States, but a State of incident could not be determined.

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

5 Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

6 Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for 2005 are preliminary. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

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

**2004 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
Fatality Rates
Kentucky**

	Total		Industry ¹ (2004)												
	1999-2003	2004	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Information	Trade	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public administration
Fatality rate ²	6.7	7.6	52.1	50.0	15.5	3.9	33.3	--	6.3	--	4.2	--	--	--	6.2

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002. Because there are substantial differences between NAICS and the Standard Industrial Classification system used from 1992-2002, comparisons of industry rates between years prior to 2003 and 2004 should not be made.

² Excludes military personnel and workers under age 16. Includes all self-employed, family business, and wage and salary workers. The ownership category Government is not presented separately and may be included in any industry category.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the data did not meet publication criteria or there were no data reported.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatality rate computation

Fatality rates may be used to compare the risk of incurring injury among worker groups with varying employment levels. These fatality rates were computed using estimates of civilian workers (age 16 and older) from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are expressed as the number of fatalities per 100,000 employed. The numerator (fatalities) and denominator (employment) of the rate should refer to the same group of workers as closely as possible. Because CPS employment data exclude workers under the age of 16 and the military, fatalities to these workers were also excluded from the numerator in the calculation. The rates were computed for 2004 and for the previous 5-year period (1999-2003) as:

Fatality rate (2004) = $(N_{04}/W_{04}) \times 100,000$
 Fatality rate (1999-2003) = $[(N_{99} + N_{00} + N_{01} + N_{02} + N_{03}) / (W_{99} + W_{00} + W_{01} + W_{02} + W_{03})] \times 100,000$, where
 N_{year} = number of civilian worker fatal injuries, age 16 and older
 W_{year} = annual average number of employed civilians, age 16 and older

Fatality rate limitations

- **State of residence versus State of incident**
 The CPS counts workers by their State of residence, whereas the CFOI counts workers by State of injury. Fatality rates may be impacted for States with net inflows or outflows of commuters, migrant workers, business travelers, and workers in inter-State transportation. For example, truck drivers incur a large number of occupational fatalities outside their State of residence. For this reason, inter-State comparisons should be made with caution. Comparisons among industries within a State also may be affected by differing inter-State worker inflows and outflows by industries.
- **Primary job versus job at the time of incident**
 The CPS annual average employment data used in the rate calculations categorize workers among industries according to their primary job, which may differ from the job held when fatally injured. The CFOI categorizes decedents into the industry in which they were employed at the time of the fatal incident. For example, a person who works full-time as a hotel clerk, but works occasionally for a moving company, is classified in the hotel and motel industry by the CPS. If the worker is fatally injured while working for the moving company, the CFOI classifies the fatality in the transportation industry.
- **Employment sampling errors**
 Rather than a complete count, the CPS employment data used to calculate the rates are estimates based on a sample of households which are surveyed to obtain data for all workers in those households. Therefore, the CPS estimates and the fatality rates based on them have sampling errors. The estimates of fatality rates may differ from rates that would have been obtained if it had been possible to take a census of employed persons. Users may use relative standard errors of the CPS employment estimates to approximate confidence intervals for the fatality rates. See "Explanatory notes and estimates of error" in January 2005 *Employment and Earnings* for an explanation of CPS sampling, estimation, and standard error computations.

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