



**Kentucky
Occupational
Injury, Illness
&
Fatality
Report**

2006 - 2007

Report prepared by:

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in cooperation with
The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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KENTUCKY LABOR CABINET

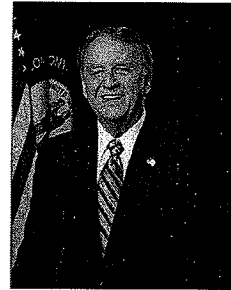
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Steven L. Beshear
Governor

Daniel Mongiardo
Lieutenant Governor

J. R. Gray
Secretary

Mark S. Brown
Deputy Secretary



October 29, 2008

Dear Fellow Kentuckian:

During my entire working life, I have considered myself to be a working Kentuckian.

Having worked in the steel manufacturing industry and in the chemical manufacturing industry, I attained an acute awareness of occupational illness and injury issues and the devastating effects they have on Kentucky workers and their families.

During my careers with the labor movement and in the Kentucky House of Representatives, I was a strong advocate of safety and health at all work sites across the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

As your Secretary of Labor, I join with Governor Beshear and this administration in attempting to eliminate safety and health hazards through education and training and through vigorous and fair enforcement of our laws and regulations.

For your information, I enclose a survey of our illness and accident status and occurrences which have been carefully verified. It is our sincere hope that this survey will provide you with valuable statistics.

Our extremely capable safety and health experts stand ready to assist you in any and all ways possible to help ensure that all work sites in Kentucky are safe and healthful facilities.

Sincerely,

J. R. Gray, Secretary
Kentucky Labor Cabinet

JRG:sl
Encl.



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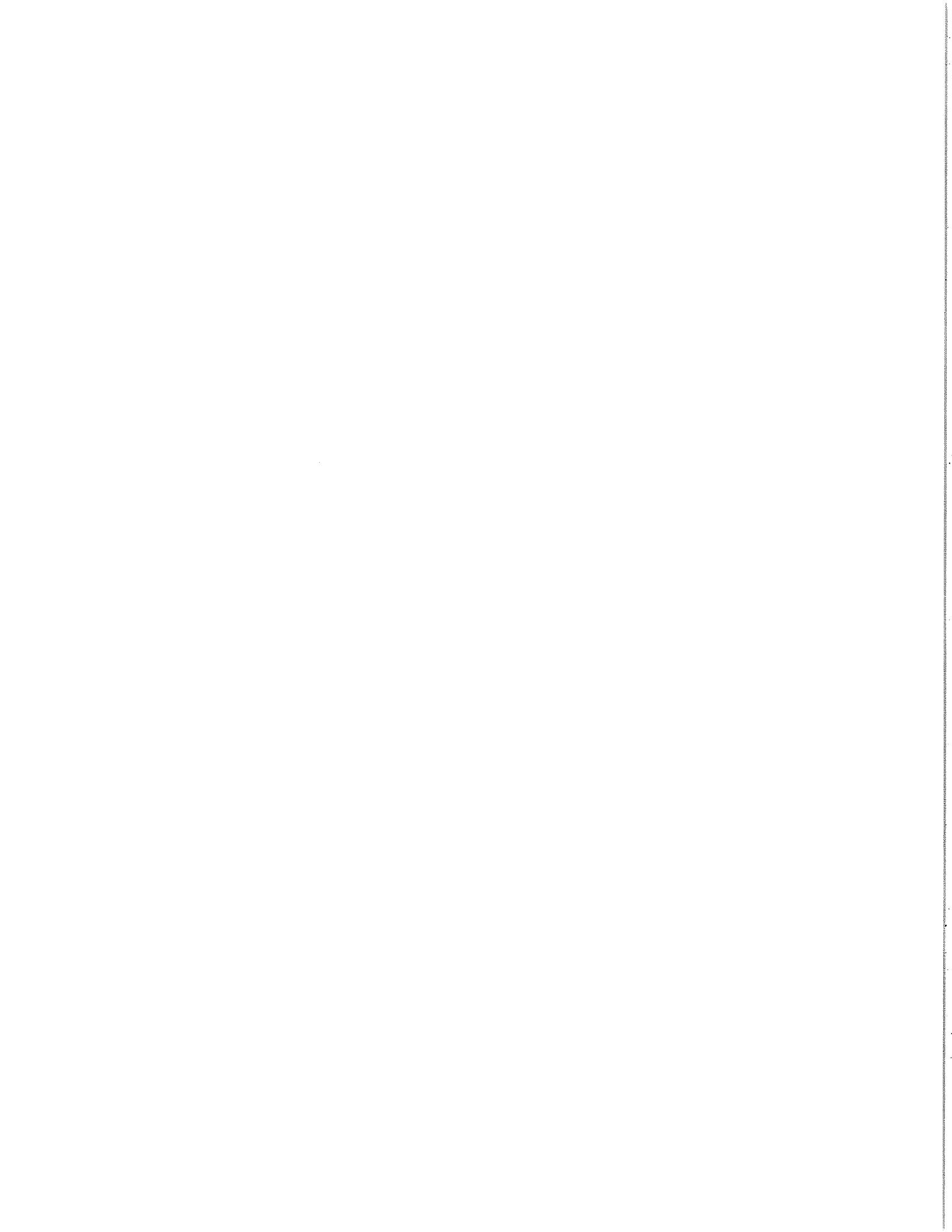


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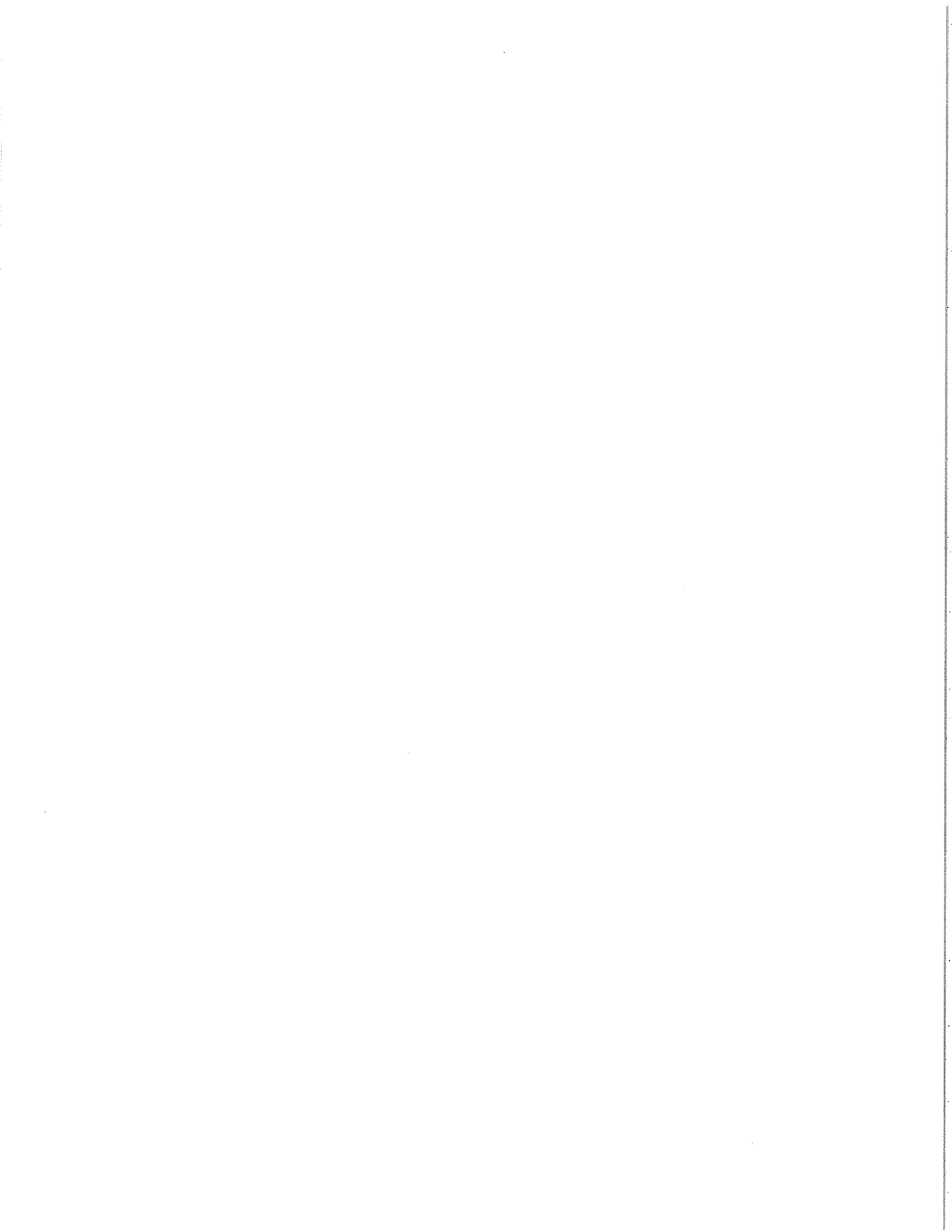


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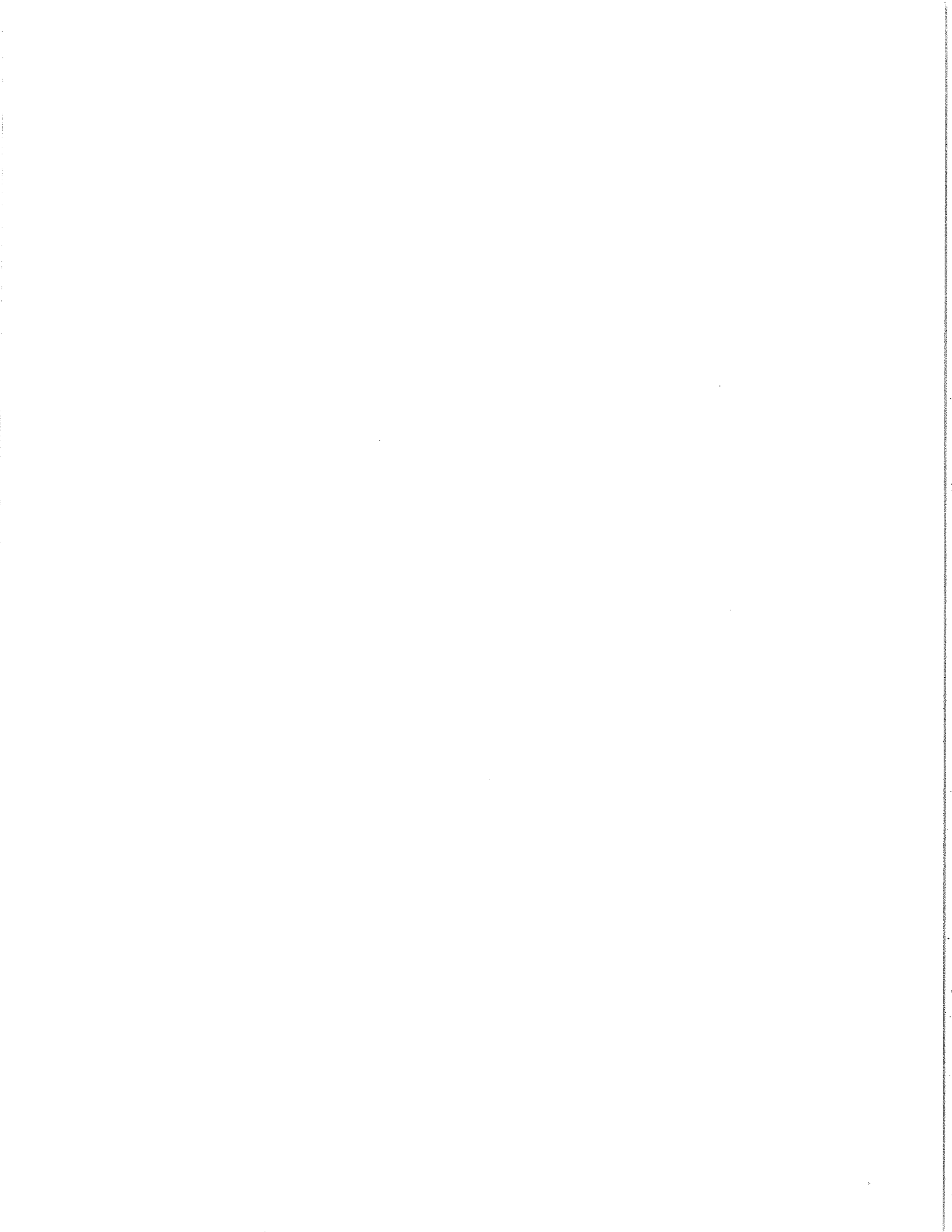
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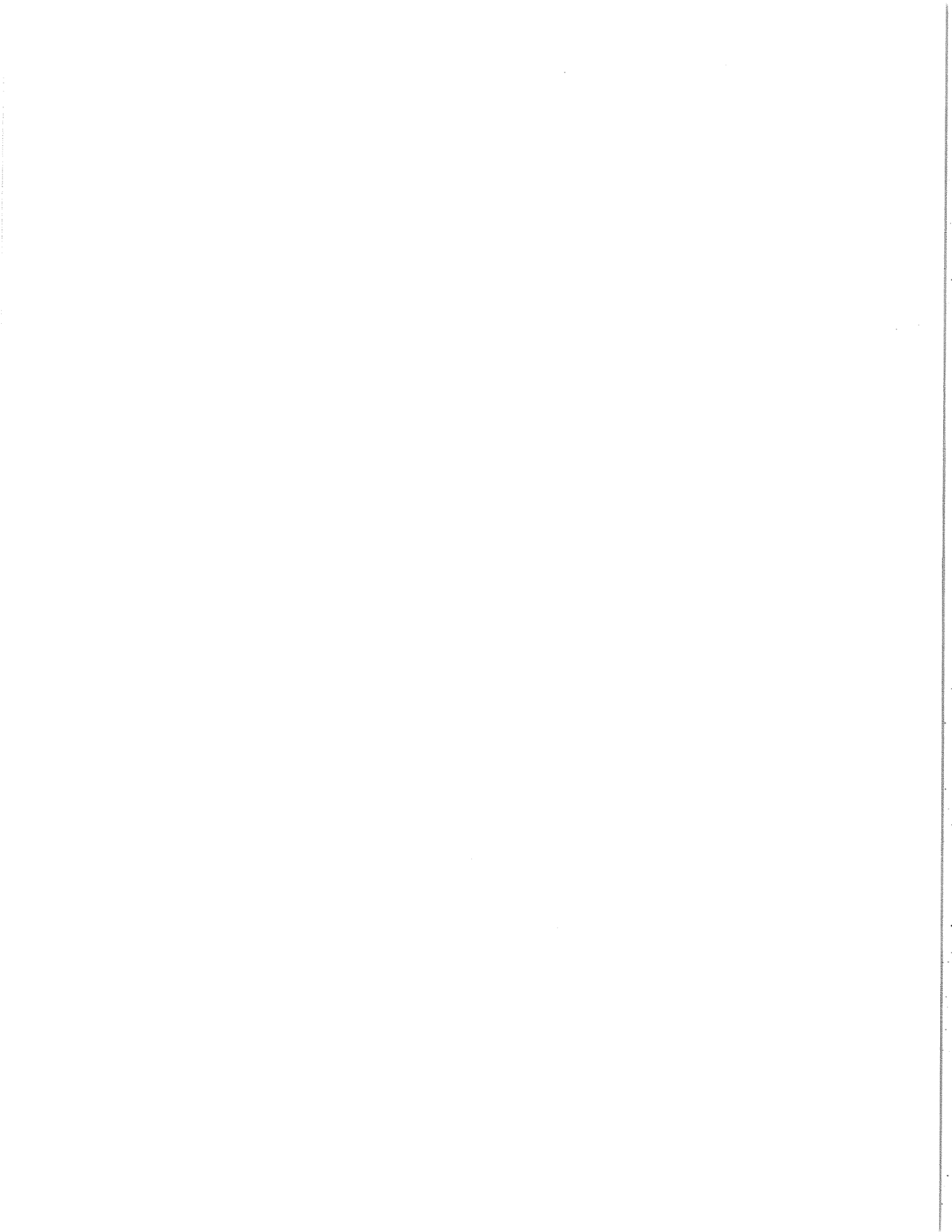


SURVEY

OF

OCCUPATIONAL

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES



INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of Kentucky's Occupational Safety and Health law (Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 339), the Kentucky Labor Cabinet collects, compiles, and analyzes injury and illness statistics. This is accomplished through a Federal/State survey program conducted jointly by the Kentucky Labor Cabinet and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This publication will present the data collected for the years 2006 and 2007 concurrently. The data was collected using a mandatory survey form mailed to 4,100 employers in the year 2006 and to about 4,200 employers in the year 2007. Surveys were mailed to a sampling of Kentucky employers in private industries as well as state and local government agencies. Excluded from this collection were self-employed individuals, farm employers with fewer than eleven employees, and federal government agencies. The data on mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and included in this publication. Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation and are also included here.

Throughout this publication, reference will be made to the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for the 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 BLS Survey collected data on nonfatal cases. Fatality data is collected by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Program (CFOI). The results from the CFOI program are listed in the back of this publication.

The categories by case type listed in this publication are:

- Total recordable cases – the sum of rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and other recordable cases
- Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (also called DART)
 - Total – the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction
 - Cases with days away from work – include those cases that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction
 - Cases with job transfer or restriction – cases which result only in a job transfer or restricted activity days
- Other recordable cases – the rate of cases listed as other recordable cases. This category includes cases where the employee was able to return to work following medical treatment by a professional and any case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum. Cases involving only first aid treatment or visits to a doctor or health care professional for observation or counseling are not recorded on the OSHA Recordkeeping Log.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- For every 100 full-time workers in the private sector, 5.3 received an injury or illness in the year 2007. This is identical to the rate for the previous year.
- For every 100 full-time workers in the state and local government sector, 5.8 received an injury or illness in the year 2007. This is an increase compared to the rate of 5.7 recorded in the year 2006.
- As shown on page 11, the total case rate has declined by 17% in the past 5 years. Any comparison to previous years' data is discouraged due to changes in the recordkeeping regulations which began in 2002 and changes in industry classification from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) implemented in 2003.
- For the calendar year 2007, the number of people employed in Kentucky was approximately 1,760,600 according to the count provided by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. This is an increase of 1% compared to the same count of employees recorded in the year 2006.
- The number of injuries and illness cases recorded for the calendar year of 2007 increased. The count recorded by the 2006 BLS Survey was 75,700 compared to the count of 77,300 recorded by the 2007 BLS Survey. This is an increase of 2%.
- Local government operations represent city government, county government, police, fire, and board of education employees. The rates for this group decreased slightly from the year 2006 to 2007. The total case rate changed from 6.3 to 6.2 for total cases. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction had a similar change from 2.5 to 2.4. The rate for other recordable cases remained the same.
- State government represents state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks, and other state government operations. For this group the other recordable case rate increased by 17 % from 2.9 to 3.4 causing an increase in the total case rate. The total case rate went from 4.7 to 5.0, an increase of 6%. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased from 1.8 to 1.6.
- Illnesses are cases involving skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, hearing loss, or other cases such as heat stroke, welding flash, bloodborne pathogenic diseases and other abnormal conditions resulting from an exposure in the work environment. In the year 2006 there were 4062 recorded. In the year 2007 this number increased to 4,609.

**RANKING OF INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS
TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATE, ALL INDUSTRIES**

2007		
NAICS	DESCRIPTION	RATE
622	Hospitals (State Government)	18.7
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (State Government)	15.2
3315	Foundries	13.4
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (Private Sector)	12.6
33633	Motor vehicle steering & suspension components (except spring)	12.6
3321	Forging & stamping	12.1
3211	Sawmills	10.9
3326	Spring & wire product	10.8
3323	Architectural & structural metals	10.7
33637	Motor vehicle metal stamping	10.1

2006		
NAICS	DESCRIPTION	RATE
622	Hospitals (State Government)	27.1
3328	Coating, engraving, heat treating, & allied activities	18.0
3321	Forging & stamping	14.0
3372	Office furniture (including fixtures)	13.7
32192	Wood container & pallet	13.0
3323	Architectural & structural metals	13.0
33392	Material handling equipment	12.9
3362	Motor vehicle body & trailer	12.9
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (Private Sector)	12.3
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (State Government)	12.3
3315	Foundries	11.5

As these tables indicate, there have been significant reductions in the incidence rate in the year 2007 for most of the industries identified in the year 2006 as having high total case rates. The exception to this would be in foundries and in the nursing and residential care facilities group. Although hospitals in State Government have the highest rate, it shows a decline of 30% from the rate shown in 2006.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Natural Resources and Mining

For the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting division, the total case rate increased from 7.1 in the year 2006 to a rate of 8.8 in the year 2007. Injuries increased from 500 to 600 in this group. Although employment increased by 4% this was not enough to off set the rise in injuries leading to an increase in the total case incidence rate. There are approximately 6,400 people employed in this division.

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 from 4.8 to 4.6 from the years 2006 to 2007. There were 100 fewer cases reported for this group in 2007 and 200 fewer people employed. There are approximately 22,100 people employed in mining.

Construction

The construction division rates have fluctuated over the past 5 years. In order to take into account the variation, I have included a table for this time period with the averages for each group shown in parenthesis. The most hazardous activity would be for roofing contractors with an average incidence rate of 8.5. The safest construction activity would be the residential building construction contractors with an average incidence rate of 3.6. The utility system construction group and the drywall and insulation contractors have shown steadily decreasing rates during this period. There are approximately 84,900 people employed in the construction division.

The following table is a comparison of incidence rates:

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Construction Division Total	6.3	6.9	7.5	4.6	5.0
Residential building construction (3.6)	4.9	3.5	4.3	3.9	1.6
Nonresidential building construction (6.0)	5.0	9.7	6.5	3.9	4.9
Utility system construction (6.0)	8.7	7.5	7.0	3.1	3.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction (7.8)	5.3	10.4	7.3	9.2	6.6
Poured concrete foundation and structure (4.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.2	3.5
Structural steel and precast concrete (6.7)	n/a	n/a	4.2	9.7	6.1
Masonry contractors (4.7)	4.8	5.9	5.8	1.5	5.4
Roofing contractors (8.5)	12.2	10.1	5.2	5.1	9.7
Electrical contractors (4.8)	3.9	4.1	8.6	4.5	3.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contr. (7.7)	n/a	6.8	11.4	5.3	7.2
Drywall and insulation contractors (6.5)	8.2	9.9	6.1	4.2	4.1
Other specialty trade contractors (6.0)	5.8	6.8	8.1	2.0	7.1

Manufacturing

The chart on the following page contains a comparison of the years 2006 and 2007 and is arranged by decreasing incidence rate for the year 2007. In 2007 the highest rate for this sector is for manufacturing of transportation equipment. For the year 2006 the highest rate was for the manufacture of fabricated metal. The rate for the majority of industries declined in this 2 year period. The most notable declines were recorded for fabricated metal, plastic & rubber, textile product mills, and apparel. The manufacturing division rate decreased from 7.9 in the year 2006 to 7.1 in 2007. There are approximately 258,900 people employed in the manufacturing division.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

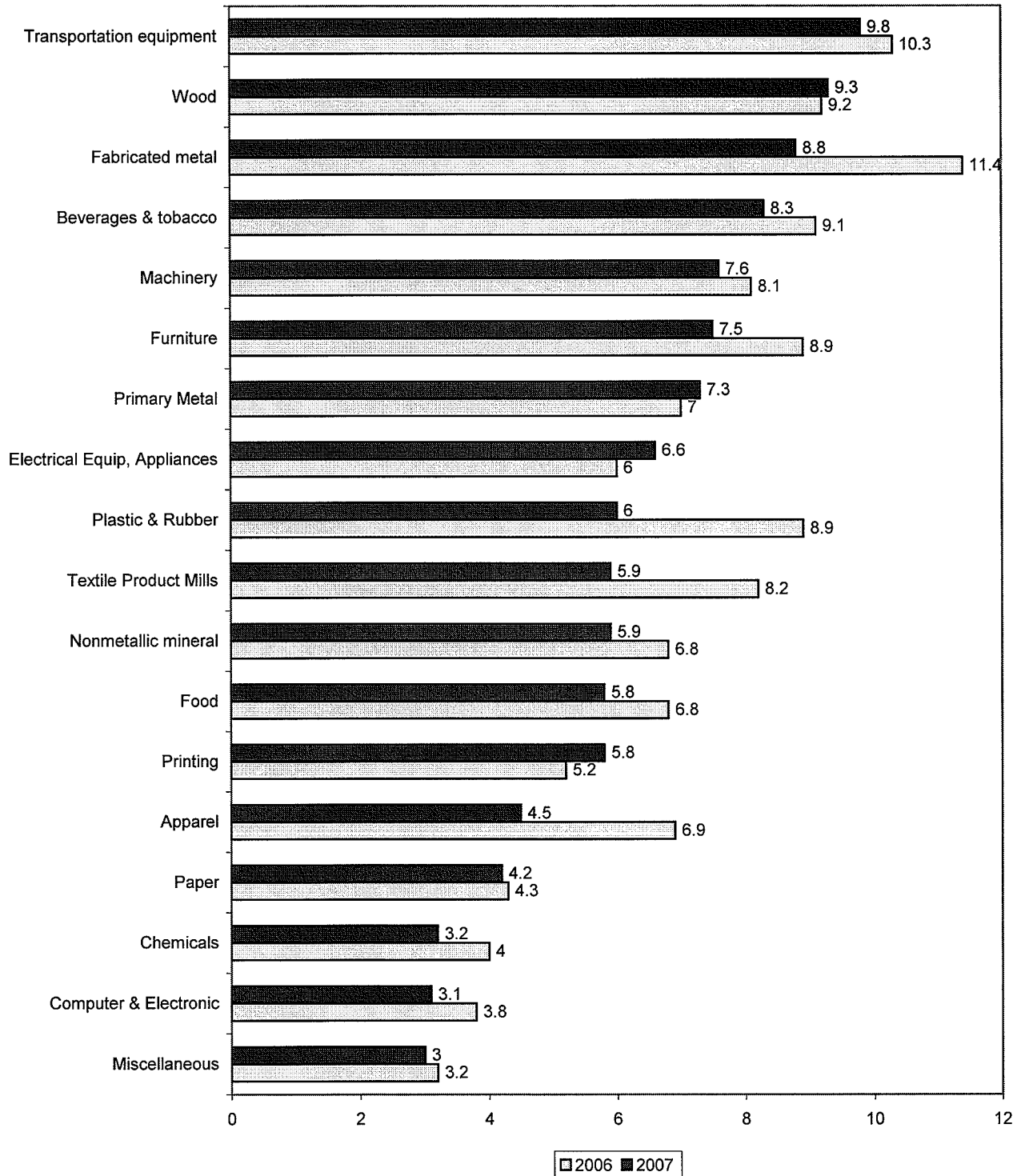
The wholesale trade division is broken into the durable goods, non durable goods and electronic markets and agents and brokers. The incidence rate for durable goods increased from 5.6 to 6.0. The increase in the number of people employed from 37,700 to 38,500 was off set by an increase in the number of cases. The incidence rate of the nondurable goods group decreased from 7.9 to 7.0. There was an increase in the number of employees from 30,600 to 31,000 with a decrease in the count of cases. There are about 7,000 employees in the electronic markets and agents and brokers group but the number of cases reported is too low to publish. The difference in employment and cases resulted in a decrease in the incidence rate of 6 % as it went from 6.1 to 5.7.

For the retail trade division, the highest incidence rate reported in this division belongs to the category general merchandise stores. The lowest rate belongs to sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores. This is the same for the year 2006 and 2007. Food and beverage stores rate increased from 5.2 to 6.0. Motor vehicle and parts dealers went from 2.6 to 3.7. Electronics and appliance stores increased from 2.1 to 3.4. General merchandise stores increased from 6.9 to 7.5. The most significant decrease reported is in the category of nonstore retailers as it decreased from 6.4 to 3.2. The overall rate for retail trade increased to 4.9 from the rate of 4.8 listed for the year 2006. There are approximately 213,900 people employed in this division.

In the transportation and warehousing division, the group with the highest incidence rate in the year 2006 was for air transportation. This total recordable case rate was 9.1. In the year 2007 the highest rate belonged to warehousing and storage with a rate of 8.1. Rail transportation data as supplied to BLS from the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation showed a decline from 2.1 to 1.8. Increases in the rates were recorded in both the truck transportation and the transit and ground passenger transportation groups. The rates for the truck group increased by 3% while the transit group rates increased by 40%. The rate for this division increased slightly from 6.5 in the year 2006 to 6.6 in the year 2007. There are approximately 83,300 people employed in this division.

Electric power generation and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water, sewage and other systems are included in the utilities division. Since this sector refers to the

**INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE
BY MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY
2006-2007**



private sector data, most utility information will be included in the government section. Utilities in the private sector reported an incidence rate of only 3.5 in the year 2007 as compared to the rate of 5.7 reported in the year 2006. The reported cases decreased from 400 to 200. There are about 6,500 people working in this division.

Information

The increase of 200 cases and a decrease of 100 in employment from the year 2006 to 2007 caused an increase in the total case rate from 2.1 to 2.6. The publishing industry including newspapers, periodicals, books and directories had a decrease in incidence rates from 3.4 to 2.1. The telecommunication and internet service providers reported increases. There are approximately 29,400 people employed in this division.

Financial Activities

This division includes both the finance and insurance division and the real estate and rental and leasing division. For this sector the incidence rate and the number of employees increased. The rate went from 1.0 to 1.4 and the employment increased from 89,200 to 93,400. The insurance carrier component had fewer cases and an increase in employees. Real estate and rental and leasing services had a large increase in the number of cases from 500 in 2006 to 900 cases in the year 2007 for a rate change from 3.0 to 4.9.

Professional and Business Services

Several groups are combined within this division. The overall rate increased from 1.7 to 2.0. Professional, scientific, and technical services with an employment of 64,600 had a rate decrease from 1.5 in the year 2006 to 1.1 for the year 2007. Management of companies and enterprises posted a rate of 2.3 for the year 2007 which is more than double the rate of .9 which they posted in the year 2006. Administrative and support services recorded an additional 200 cases during this time period for change in rate from 2.2 to 2.9. The waste management and remediation services group recorded an additional 100 cases and a decrease in employment leading to a change in the rate from 3.7 to 5.5. There are approximately 183,200 people employed in this division.

Education and Health Services

Education services in the private sector would include colleges, trade schools and other educational institutions that are not operated by the government. For this group, the incidence rate increased from 2.3 to 3.1 comparing the data for 2006 and 2007. There was a 50% increase in cases recorded but only a 5% increase in employees leading to an increase in the rate. There are about 15,200 people employed in this sector.

Health care and social assistance includes hospitals, nursing homes and social assistance agencies. With a total case incidence rate of 12.5 nursing and residential care facilities continue to rank among the top 10 hazardous industries in the state. In comparing the data for 2006 and 2007, there is a slight increase in employment and case count for an

increase of 2% in the rate. Hospitals have shown a slight decrease in incidence rate from 2006 to 2007. A decline of 3% in the number of cases affected the total case rate decreasing the rate from 8.7 to 8.5. Ambulatory health care services showed the greatest decline in rates from 3.3 to 2.5. An employment increase of 3% plus a decrease of 10% in the count of cases caused this decline. Overall in the healthcare & social assistance group the rate declined from 6.9 to 6.6. There are about 206,800 people employed in this sector.

Leisure and Hospitality

The total case rate for the arts, entertainment, and recreation nearly doubled from the year 2006 (3.5) to 2007 (6.0). The majority of this was caused by a 300% increase in the count of cases recorded in the performing arts and spectator sports group. The rate for this group went from 2.7 to 9.2. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries rate increased slightly from 3.7 to 3.9. There are about 19,200 people employed in this group.

The accommodation and food services sector increased in employment and rate. The accommodation section representing hotels, motels, RV parks, and rooming and boarding houses had a rate decrease from 5.3 in the year 2006 to 3.4 in 2007. The number of cases reported decreased by about 33% with a small increase of 1% in employment affecting the change in rate. The rate for food services and drinking places increased from 4.7 to 5.5 for this time period. Employment for this group increased about 3% but the count of cases increased by 18%. Since more people are employed in this group this increase had a greater effect on the sector rate causing an increase from 4.8 to 5.3. There are about 153,300 people employed in this group.

Other services

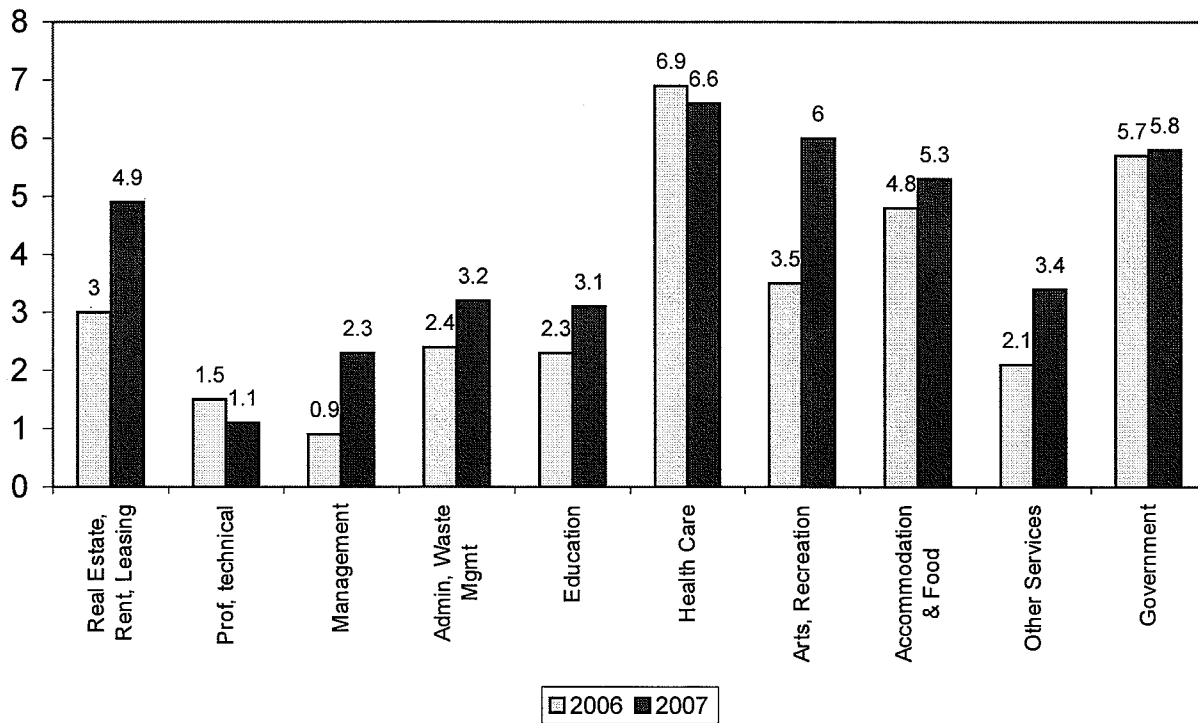
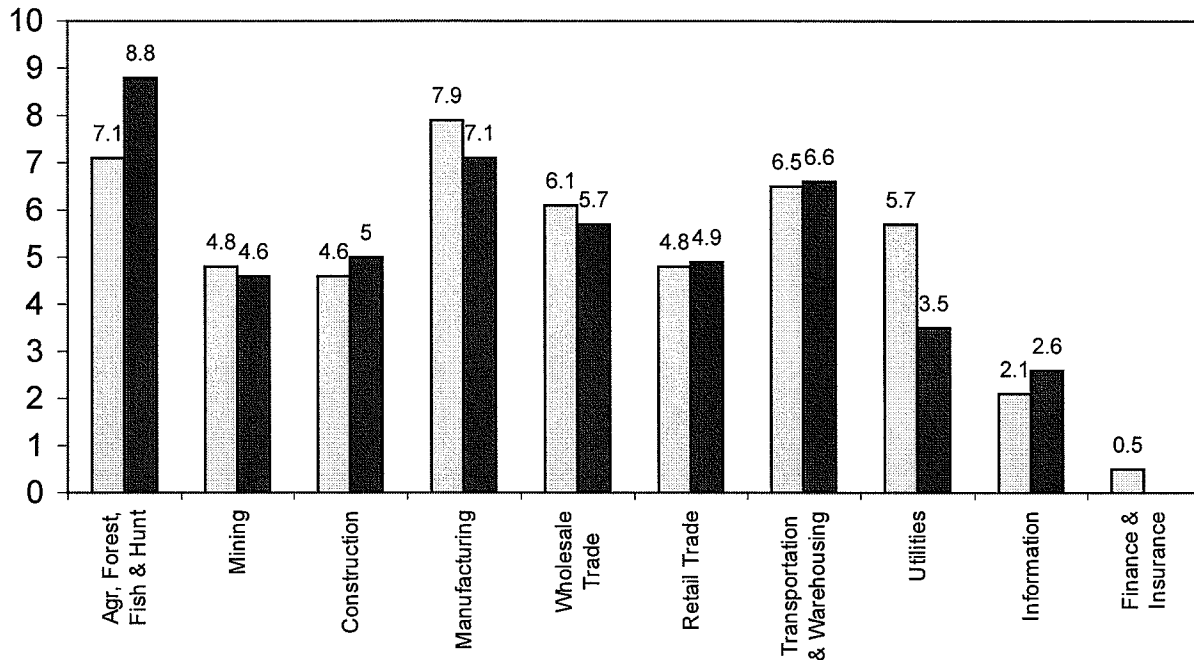
This group includes data for repair services, personal and laundry services and religious and civic organizations. The data for repair and maintenance had a rate increase of 50% due mainly to a corresponding increase in the number of cases reported. The personal and laundry services rates increased by 100% going from 1.7 to 3.4. The rate for religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations also increased. This rate went up by 24%. The total rate for the other services group increased from 2.1 in the year 2006 to 3.4 in 2007. There are about 46,400 people employed in this group.

State and Local Government

Hospitals in the state government sector have the highest incidence rate of any industry in Kentucky. The other recordable case rate is a problem. The second highest rate belongs to the nursing and residential care facilities run by the state. Lost workday cases are high for this group. The rate for state government increased from 4.7 in 2006 to 5.0 in 2007.

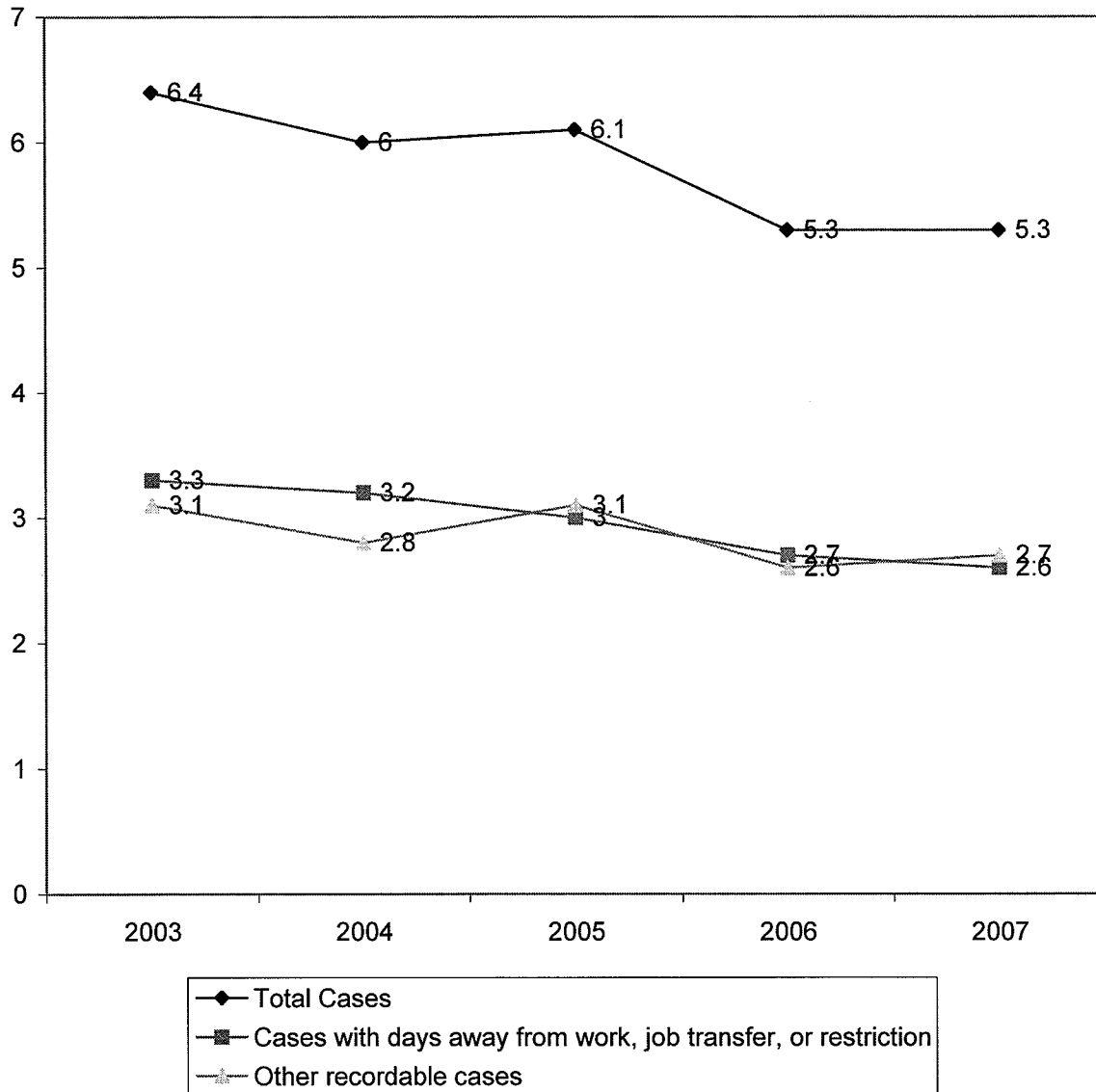
Within local government, public administration rates went from 8.2 to 5.1, a decrease of 37%. The other categories showed increases; educational services went from 5.3 to 7.2, utilities went from 5.8 to 6.0, and health care and social assistance from 5.2 to 5.3. There are 260,200 people working for state and local government operations.

INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE BY INDUSTRY 2006 - 2007



□ 2006
■ 2007

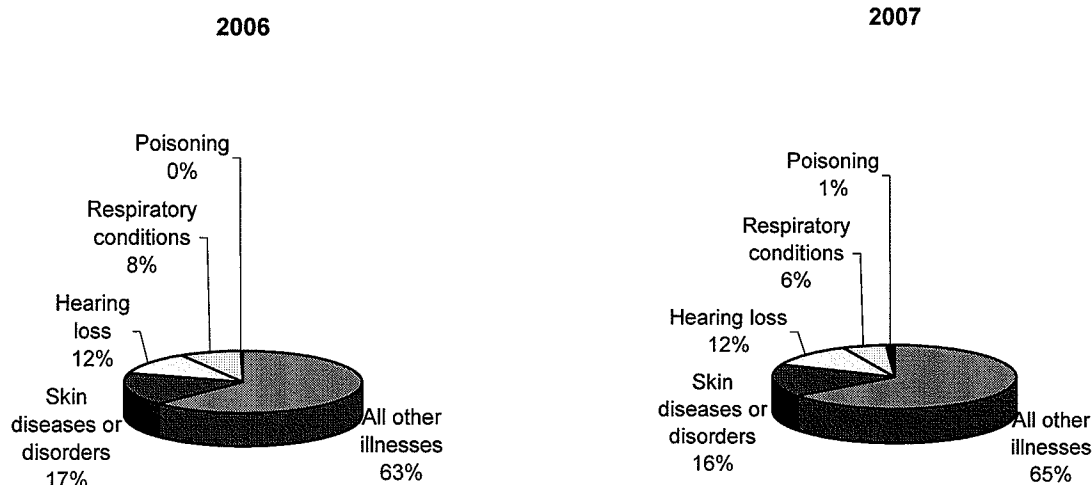
INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES BY CASE TYPE 2003 - 2007



The total case rate has shown a steady decline over the past 5 year period. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction has mirrored this decline. The increases in the rates occurred twice - in the years 2005 and 2007 with the other recordable case rate.

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 the series for industry data.

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES



The data contained in this publication is a compilation of injuries and illnesses as reported on employer's OSHA Form 300 "Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses". Recordkeeping regulation 1904.46 states 'An injury or illness is an abnormal condition or disorder. Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation. Illnesses include both acute and chronic illnesses, such as, but not limited to, a skin disease, respiratory disorder, or poisoning.'

Employers are to use their best judgement in deciding to report a case as either an injury or an illness.

The illnesses reported on the survey were in the following categories:

Category of Illness	2006		2007	
	Number of cases	Percent	Number of cases	Percent
Skin diseases or disorders	688	17%	758	16%
Respiratory conditions	333	8%	279	6%
Poisoning	16	0%	46	1%
Hearing loss	482	12%	544	12%
All other illnesses	2,542	63%	2,982	65%

TECHNICAL NOTES

Scope of the 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; 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 and the federal government. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,100 establishments. Although not collected using the BLS survey instrument, data for employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts were provided to this publication by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. Data on railroad employers was provided to this publication by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Sample Design

A weighted sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky with the exceptions noted above. Industries were developed using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget. The injury and illness data for all 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.

Instructions for computing an incidence rate

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries. By so doing, an employer may compare his own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience of his industry in Kentucky. This formula uses a constant figure of 200,000 which represents the number of hours worked per 100 full-time equivalent workers. In the formula use the total hours worked by all categories of employees, full time, part time, seasonal etc during the time period you wish to study. This should correspond with the case count time period. (month, year) The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Count of cases} \times 200,000}{\text{Hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

REFERENCE TABLES

Summary Data

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collected data recorded on OSHA's form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses from employers in the sample. For calendar year 2006 the number of cases reported on the Log is shown as an incidence rate on Table 1 and as a count of cases on Table 2. For calendar year 2007 the incidence rate is shown on Table 3 and the count of cases is shown on Table 4.

Case Data

Employers in the survey were asked to submit additional information for each case that was serious enough for the employee to miss days from work. The data on these forms provided the information for the remainder of the tables in this section of the publication. Each injury or illness became part of a database containing the following characteristics:

- Physical condition, or nature of injury or illness (cut, sprain, fracture)
- Part of the body affected by the condition
- Source of injury or illness—the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the condition
- Type of event or exposure associated with the injury or illness—that is, how the condition was inflicted or produced (struck by an object, fall, bodily motion)
- Occupation of the person
- Race
- Age
- Hire date
- Gender
- Time of event
- Number of days missed per case

Several of the available tables are contained in this book. Additional tables are available on request or through the website www.bls.gov/iif

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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		1,729.0	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.6
Private industry⁶		1,471.9	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.4
Goods producing⁶		374.0	7.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	3.1
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		28.4	5.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	6.1	7.1	3.8	2.6	1.2	3.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.2	7.0	4.2	3.3	1.0	2.7
Mining⁷	21	22.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	0.5	1.6
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	19.0	5.4	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.9
Coal mining ⁸	2121	16.4	5.9	3.9	3.4	0.5	2.0
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁸	2123	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	(¹⁰)	1.1
Construction		83.6	4.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.1
Construction	23	83.6	4.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.1
Construction of buildings	236	18.9	3.9	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.8
Residential building construction	2361	8.3	3.9	--	--	(¹⁰)	1.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.6	3.9	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.2	6.5	3.1	2.7	0.4	3.5
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	--	1.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.3	9.2	3.7	2.9	0.7	5.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.6	4.4	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.3	6.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	6.2	3.1	1.8	--	3.1
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	9.7	5.4	4.1	1.3	4.3
Masonry contractors	23814	2.9	1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	--	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	5.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.9
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.8	4.9	2.8	2.3	0.5	2.1
Electrical contractors	23821	9.8	4.5	2.4	2.2	--	2.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.9	5.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	2.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.6	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.4	4.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.2
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing		262.0	7.9	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.5
Manufacturing	31-33	262.0	7.9	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.5
Food manufacturing	311	23.5	6.8	4.9	1.4	3.5	1.9
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	3.1	6.3	4.8	0.6	4.2	1.4
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.9	6.0	4.1	1.1	3.0	1.9
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	6.9	5.5	1.1	4.3	1.4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	9.1	4.9	2.5	2.4	4.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	9.8	5.3	2.7	2.6	4.5
Distilleries	31214	3.1	6.9	3.4	1.3	2.2	3.4
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	5.8	2.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	2.9
Textile product mills	314	2.2	8.2	5.4	2.1	3.3	2.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	5.5	6.9	2.7	1.1	1.6	4.2
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	4.5	7.8	3.0	1.3	1.7	4.8
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.9	8.5	3.3	1.4	1.9	5.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.5	9.2	5.2	3.1	2.0	4.0
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.3	9.7	5.5	5.2	--	4.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.5	9.1	5.3	2.5	2.8	3.7
Millwork	32191	5.2	7.1	3.5	1.6	1.9	3.7
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	13.0	9.1	4.1	5.1	3.8
Paper manufacturing	322	10.2	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.6	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.4	2.0
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	3.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.3
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	5.2	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
Printing and related support activities	323	12.7	5.2	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.9
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.7	5.2	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.9
Printing	32311	12.3	5.3	3.4	1.4	2.1	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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 lithographic printing	323110	6.5	6.1	4.4	1.8	2.6	1.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.9
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	5.2	3.1	1.0	2.1	2.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.1	8.9	4.6	1.8	2.8	4.3
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.8	9.2	4.5	1.9	2.7	4.7
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.3	7.3	4.8	1.6	3.2	2.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.3	6.8	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.9
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	3.2	6.3	3.0	2.2	0.8	3.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.5	7.1	5.3	2.9	2.4	1.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.2
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	2.0	1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.2	7.4	4.0	2.5	1.6	3.4
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	3.7	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.4
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.4	10.1	6.0	4.0	1.9	4.1
Foundries	3315	3.2	11.5	5.3	2.8	2.5	6.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.4	11.4	5.5	2.5	3.0	5.9
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	14.0	7.2	2.7	4.5	6.8
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	13.0	6.5	3.4	3.1	6.5
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	7.8	4.2	1.4	2.8	3.5
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	6.5	1.5	1.1	(¹⁰)	5.0
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	18.0	10.5	3.7	6.8	7.5
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.2	8.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	4.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.2	7.0	2.9	0.9	2.0	4.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	8.2	3.4	1.5	2.0	4.8
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.1	9.2	4.6	2.2	2.4	4.6
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	12.9	6.5	3.8	2.8	6.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.7	6.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.5
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	5.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.0
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.2	7.6	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	57.8	10.3	5.8	1.6	4.2	4.5
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.7	12.9	5.9	3.0	2.9	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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 electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	4.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.5
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	11.3	7.5	1.5	6.1	3.8
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	8.7	6.0	1.3	4.7	2.6
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.8	6.9	4.7	1.1	3.5	2.2
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	10.4	6.6	1.6	5.0	3.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.5	8.9	4.5	2.0	2.6	4.4
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.4	4.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	13.7	6.9	3.0	3.9	6.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.3	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.9
Service providing		1,097.9	4.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		374.6	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.3
Wholesale trade	42	75.4	6.1	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	37.7	5.6	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.6	7.9	5.4	2.7	2.8	2.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	7.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Retail trade	44-45	212.1	4.8	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	(¹⁰)	1.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.6	4.8	2.7	2.1	0.5	2.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.6	2.1	0.7	--	(¹⁰)	1.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.8	6.4	3.9	2.6	1.3	2.5
Food and beverage stores	445	34.3	5.2	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.4
Health and personal care stores	446	14.1	2.2	--	--	(¹⁰)	1.9
Gasoline stations	447	19.2	4.5	2.1	--	--	2.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	14.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	0.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	--	0.5
General merchandise stores	452	50.8	6.9	4.4	1.1	3.3	2.5
Department stores	4521	17.4	5.7	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	33.4	7.4	5.0	0.9	4.0	2.5
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	7.2	5.8	1.1	4.7	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.6	6.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	80.7	6.5	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.6
Air transportation	481	8.2	9.0	7.4	3.1	4.3	1.6
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	2.1	1.7	1.6	(¹⁰)	0.4
Truck transportation	484	23.6	5.9	3.6	2.5	1.0	2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	3.5	1.3	1.2	(¹⁰)	2.1
Support activities for transportation	488	6.4	4.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	3.6
Warehousing and storage	493	15.8	8.4	5.7	1.2	4.6	2.6
Utilities	22	6.5	5.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.8
Utilities	221	6.5	5.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	5.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.1
Information		29.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
Information	51	29.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.5
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.1	3.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	7.0	0.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	--	0.7
Financial activities		89.2	1.0	0.5	--	0.1	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	69.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.1	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	24.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.9	3.0	--	--	0.3	0.9
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.3
Professional and business services		177.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	61.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	(¹⁰)	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	16.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	99.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
Administrative and support services	561	95.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	3.7	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.9
Education and health services		217.8	6.6	3.3	1.9	1.5	3.3
Educational services	61	14.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance	62	203.3	6.9	3.5	2.0	1.6	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	69.5	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.1
Hospitals	622	68.8	8.7	3.9	2.0	1.9	4.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.2	12.3	7.9	4.3	3.7	4.4
Social assistance	624	25.8	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality		167.2	4.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.7	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	(¹⁰)	1.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.0	3.7	1.2	1.0	(¹⁰)	2.6
Accommodation and food services	72	148.5	4.8	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.4
Accommodation	721	15.5	5.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.6
Food services and drinking places	722	133.0	4.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	3.5
Other services		42.4	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.2
Other services, except public administration	81	42.4	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	
Repair and maintenance	811	17.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.0	1.7	1.0	--	--	--
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	(¹⁰)	2.9
Personal and laundry services	812	14.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.4	2.9	1.1	1.0	--	--
State and local government		257.1	5.7	2.2	1.8	0.4	3.5
State government		84.0	4.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	2.9
Service providing		84.0	4.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	2.9
Education and health services		51.4	5.8	1.9	1.4	0.5	3.8
Educational services	61	38.8	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.2
Health care and social assistance	62	12.7	12.2	4.5	3.5	0.9	7.7
Hospitals	622	--	27.1	5.1	2.4	2.7	22.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	12.3	9.1	8.5	0.6	3.2
Social assistance	624	4.8	1.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.6
Public administration		29.6	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.7
Public administration	92	29.6	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.7
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	2.8	1.0	0.9	(¹⁰)	1.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.7	4.1	1.6	1.5	--	2.5
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	--	1.2
Local government		173.1	6.3	2.5	2.0	0.4	3.8
Goods producing ⁶		0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Service providing		173.0	6.3	2.4	2.0	0.4	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		7.0	5.9	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.7
Utilities	22	4.9	5.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	3.2
Education and health services		116.8	5.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.8
Educational services	61	106.1	5.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	3.9
Health care and social assistance	62	10.7	5.2	2.3	1.6	0.6	2.9
Hospitals	622	7.3	7.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	4.1
Public administration		44.3	8.2	4.0	3.5	0.5	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2006 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	
Public administration	92	44.3	8.2	4.0	3.5	0.5	4.2
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.9	9.5	4.8	4.1	0.7	4.6

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 Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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, 2006

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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		1,729.0	75.7	38.6	22.1	16.6	37.1
Private industry⁵		1,471.9	64.6	34.3	18.5	15.8	30.3
Goods producing⁵		374.0	25.8	14.3	6.8	7.5	11.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		28.4	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	6.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Mining⁶	21	22.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	19.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Coal mining ⁷	2121	16.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		83.6	3.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.6
Construction	23	83.6	3.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	18.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Residential building construction	2361	8.3	0.3	--	--	(⁹)	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.4
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.6	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Masonry contractors	23814	2.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5
Electrical contractors	23821	9.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Manufacturing		262.0	20.5	11.3	4.5	6.8	9.2
Manufacturing	31-33	262.0	20.5	11.3	4.5	6.8	9.2
Food manufacturing	311	23.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	3.1	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Distilleries	31214	3.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Textile product mills	314	2.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Apparel manufacturing	315	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.9	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Millwork	32191	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	10.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	12.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Printing	32311	12.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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 lithographic printing	323110	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.4	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.3
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.2	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	57.8	5.9	3.3	0.9	2.4	2.6
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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 electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Service providing		1,097.9	38.8	20.0	11.7	8.3	18.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		374.6	17.7	10.3	5.3	5.0	7.4
Wholesale trade	42	75.4	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	37.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.6	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	7.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Retail trade	44-45	212.1	8.0	4.4	2.4	2.1	3.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.6	0.1	(⁹)	--	(⁹)	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Food and beverage stores	445	34.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Health and personal care stores	446	14.1	0.2	--	--	(⁹)	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	19.2	0.7	0.3	--	--	0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	14.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	452	50.8	2.7	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.0
Department stores	4521	17.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	33.4	2.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.7
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	1.6	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.3
Nonstore retailers	454	3.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	80.7	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.9
Air transportation	481	8.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	23.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.4	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	15.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Utilities	22	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information		29.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Information	51	29.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	7.0	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Financial activities		89.2	0.8	0.4	--	(⁹)	0.4
Finance and insurance	52	69.3	0.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.1	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	24.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.9	0.5	--	--	(⁹)	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Professional and business services		177.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	61.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	(⁹)	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	16.1	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	99.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support services	561	95.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Education and health services		217.8	11.8	5.9	3.3	2.6	5.9
Educational services	61	14.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	203.3	11.5	5.8	3.3	2.6	5.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	69.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	622	68.8	5.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.2	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
Social assistance	624	25.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Leisure and hospitality		167.2	5.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Accommodation and food services	72	148.5	4.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.5
Accommodation	721	15.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	133.0	4.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	3.2
Other services		42.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other services, except public administration	81	42.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	
Repair and maintenance	811	17.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.0	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812	14.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
State and local government		257.1	11.1	4.3	3.5	0.8	6.8
State government		84.0	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.9
Service providing		84.0	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.9
Education and health services		51.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.4
Educational services	61	38.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	12.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
Hospitals	622	--	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	0.4	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.1
Social assistance	624	4.8	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Public administration		29.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.5
Public administration	92	29.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	0.5
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1
Local government		173.1	8.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	4.9
Goods producing ⁵		0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Service providing		173.0	8.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵		7.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utilities	22	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	0.1
Education and health services		116.8	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	2.9
Educational services	61	106.1	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.6
Health care and social assistance	62	10.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	622	7.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration		44.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2006 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	
Public administration	92	44.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.7
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.4

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 Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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		1,760.6	5.3	2.6	1.5	1.2	2.7
Private industry⁶		1,500.4	5.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.5
Goods producing⁶		372.4	6.5	3.5	1.7	1.9	3.0
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		28.5	5.4	3.6	2.8	0.8	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	6.4	8.8	5.3	3.0	2.3	3.5
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.4	9.4	6.0	3.2	2.7	3.5
Mining⁷	21	22.1	4.6	3.2	2.8	0.4	1.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	18.2	4.8	3.3	2.9	0.4	1.5
Coal mining ⁸	2121	15.6	5.1	3.5	3.1	0.4	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁸	2123	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.1	(¹⁰)	0.9
Construction		84.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.8
Construction	23	84.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.8
Construction of buildings	236	19.5	3.6	1.5	1.2	0.3	2.1
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	1.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	11.3	4.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.4	4.6	2.2	1.5	0.6	2.5
Utility system construction	2371	6.4	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.2	6.6	2.9	2.1	--	3.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	52.1	5.6	2.5	1.8	0.7	3.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	8.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	5.1
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.6	(¹⁰)	--
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.6	6.1	1.9	1.7	(¹⁰)	4.2
Masonry contractors	23814	3.0	5.4	4.5	3.9	--	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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	2.2	9.7	3.0	1.9	1.1	6.7
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.6	5.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.8
Electrical contractors	23821	9.7	3.0	1.7	0.9	--	1.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.8	7.2	3.2	2.4	0.8	4.0
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.6
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	4.1	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.8
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	7.0	7.1	3.6	2.5	1.0	3.5
Manufacturing		258.9	7.1	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.2
Manufacturing	31-33	258.9	7.1	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.2
Food manufacturing	311	23.6	5.8	3.6	1.0	2.5	2.2
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.9	4.0	2.6	(¹⁰)	2.3	1.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	9.0	5.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	2.0
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	5.7	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.7	8.3	5.1	1.9	3.2	3.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	8.7	5.4	1.9	3.6	3.2
Distilleries	31214	3.1	5.7	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.5
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	6.3	3.3	2.3	(¹⁰)	2.9
Textile product mills	314	2.2	5.9	4.1	2.3	1.7	1.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	4.7	4.5	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.1
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	3.8	5.6	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.7
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.4	5.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.1	9.3	4.6	2.8	1.8	4.7
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.2	10.9	4.4	3.6	0.8	6.5
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.4	8.4	4.5	2.4	2.1	3.9
Millwork	32191	5.0	8.3	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	9.2	5.3	2.7	2.6	3.9
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.7
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	4.6	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.8
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.4	5.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.4
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.6	3.9	2.9	0.7	2.1	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	13.0	5.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	2.1
Printing and related support activities	3231	13.0	5.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	2.1
Printing	32311	12.5	6.0	3.9	1.0	2.9	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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 lithographic printing	323110	6.6	6.7	4.2	1.1	3.1	2.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.5	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.7
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.4	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.6
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	3.8	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.0	6.0	3.3	1.7	1.5	2.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.6	5.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.9
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	6.9	4.7	2.6	2.1	2.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.9	5.9	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.3
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	2.8	4.1	2.2	(¹⁰)	1.8	1.9
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	5.7	3.2	3.1	--	2.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	13.8	7.3	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.6
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.5	2.0	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.0	9.6	5.2	3.4	1.8	4.4
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.9	4.0	1.7	(¹⁰)	1.5	2.2
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	8.3	4.8	3.3	1.5	3.5
Foundries	3315	3.1	13.4	6.5	3.2	3.4	6.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.6	8.8	4.7	1.8	2.9	4.1
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	12.1	7.5	2.2	5.3	4.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	10.7	6.1	2.1	4.0	4.6
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	10.8	6.7	3.5	3.2	4.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.9	6.5	2.1	1.4	0.7	4.4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	6.8	4.5	1.1	3.4	2.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.3	7.6	3.6	1.7	1.9	4.0
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.0	8.3	4.3	1.3	3.0	4.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	6.7	3.9	2.1	1.8	2.8
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.9	7.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	4.4
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.1	9.6	3.7	2.3	1.5	5.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.6	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.4	6.6	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.7
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	5.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	3.8
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.1	8.9	4.0	2.3	1.7	4.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.6	9.8	5.6	1.4	4.2	4.2
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	3.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	33.5	8.7	5.4	1.4	4.0	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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 electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	4.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.7
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing ..	33633	2.5	12.6	9.1	1.6	7.5	3.5
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.7	8.3	5.4	1.3	4.1	2.9
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.5	7.2	5.6	0.9	4.7	1.7
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	10.1	5.7	1.5	4.3	4.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.4	7.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	3.6
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.3	5.9	3.4	2.6	0.8	2.6
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	9.2	4.0	2.2	1.8	5.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4
Service providing		1,128.0	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		381.2	5.5	3.3	1.6	1.7	2.2
Wholesale trade	42	77.5	5.7	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38.5	6.0	3.2	1.2	2.0	2.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	31.0	7.0	5.0	2.4	2.6	2.0
Retail trade	44-45	213.9	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.4	3.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	2.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	4.5	2.6	--	0.6	1.9
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	3.4	2.6	--	1.6	0.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	19.2	6.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.4
Food and beverage stores	445	34.6	6.0	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.1
Gasoline stations	447	18.9	4.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3
General merchandise stores	452	50.9	7.5	4.2	1.7	2.5	3.4
Department stores	4521	16.4	6.6	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.7
Other general merchandise stores	4529	34.6	7.9	4.3	1.5	2.7	3.7
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	7.9	5.2	1.9	3.3	2.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	12.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	(¹⁰)	0.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	83.3	6.6	4.2	2.0	2.3	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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	
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.8	1.6	1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Truck transportation	484	24.2	6.1	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.7	4.9	3.7	3.7	(¹⁰)	1.2
Support activities for transportation	488	6.9	5.4	4.3	1.3	--	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	22.8	8.0	4.3	1.6	2.7	3.6
Warehousing and storage	493	16.7	8.1	5.3	1.2	4.1	2.7
Utilities	22	6.5	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.0
Utilities	221	6.5	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.4	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.7
Information		29.4	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.2
Information	51	29.4	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	7.1	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.3
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.7	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	0.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.6
Telecommunications	517	10.5	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.8
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	--	0.6
Financial activities		93.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.7	0.8	0.5	--	--	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	27.1	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	20.4	4.9	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.0
Real estate	531	12.0	4.5	0.8	--	(¹⁰)	--
Rental and leasing services	532	8.2	5.4	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.1
Professional and business services		183.2	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	64.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	--	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	17.4	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	101.2	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.6
Administrative and support services	561	96.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	5.5	3.5	2.9	0.6	2.0
Education and health services		222.0	6.4	3.1	1.7	1.4	3.3
Educational services	61	15.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	--	1.6
Health care and social assistance	62	206.8	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	71.6	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.9
Hospitals	622	69.4	8.5	3.6	1.7	1.9	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.7	12.6	8.1	4.3	3.7	4.5
Social assistance	624	26.2	5.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.3
Leisure and hospitality		172.5	5.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	19.2	6.0	2.6	2.3	0.2	3.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.0	9.2	3.0	3.0	(¹⁰)	6.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.1	3.9	2.5	2.1	--	1.4
Accommodation and food services	72	153.3	5.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	3.7
Accommodation	721	15.7	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.7
Food services and drinking places	722	137.6	5.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	3.9
Other services		46.4	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0
Other services, except public administration	81	46.4	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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	
Repair and maintenance	811	18.0	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.2
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8112	2.7	2.0	0.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.1
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.4	5.2	1.9	1.9	(¹⁰)	3.3
Personal and laundry services	812	14.8	3.4	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.6	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.4
State and local government		260.2	5.8	2.1	1.7	0.4	3.7
State government		84.9	5.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.4
Service providing		84.9	5.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.4
Education and health services		52.3	5.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	4.1
Educational services	61	39.1	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	62	13.3	12.3	3.9	2.7	1.2	8.4
Hospitals	622	--	18.7	3.2	1.4	1.8	15.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	15.2	10.2	8.2	2.0	5.0
Social assistance	624	4.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	(¹⁰)	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	7.8	4.4	4.1	--	3.4
Public administration		29.6	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Public administration	92	29.6	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	1.5	0.5	(¹⁰)	--	1.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.8	3.0	1.1	0.9	--	1.9
Administration of economic programs	926	7.0	4.4	3.4	3.1	--	1.0
Local government		175.3	6.2	2.4	2.0	0.4	3.8
Goods producing ⁶		0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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	
Service providing		175.2	6.2	2.4	2.0	0.4	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	0.8	2.9
Utilities	22	5.0	6.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	3.6
Education and health services		118.3	6.9	1.7	1.4	0.3	5.2
Educational services	61	107.7	7.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	5.5
Health care and social assistance	62	10.6	5.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	3.0
Hospitals	622	7.0	4.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.4
Public administration		44.8	5.1	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.5
Public administration	92	44.8	5.1	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2007 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	34.3	5.9	4.4	3.7	0.6	1.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.7	1.8	0.6	0.4	--	1.3
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.9	5.0	2.7	--	(¹⁰)	2.3

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 Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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		1,760.6	77.3	38.4	21.2	17.2	38.9
Private industry⁵		1,500.4	65.4	34.1	17.7	16.4	31.4
Goods producing⁵		372.4	24.0	13.0	6.1	6.9	11.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		28.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	6.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining⁶	21	22.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	18.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Coal mining ⁷	2121	15.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		84.9	3.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.0
Construction	23	84.9	3.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.0
Construction of buildings	236	19.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	11.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Utility system construction	2371	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	52.1	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.4
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Masonry contractors	23814	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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	2.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Electrical contractors	23821	9.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing		258.9	18.5	10.2	4.0	6.2	8.3
Manufacturing	31-33	258.9	18.5	10.2	4.0	6.2	8.3
Food manufacturing	311	23.6	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	9.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Distilleries	31214	3.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Textile product mills	314	2.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Apparel manufacturing	315	4.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	3.8	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Millwork	32191	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Printing and related support activities	323	13.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Printing and related support activities	3231	13.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Printing	32311	12.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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 lithographic printing	323110	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	13.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.6	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.6	5.7	3.3	0.8	2.4	2.4
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	33.5	3.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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 electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.5	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.3	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Service providing		1,128.0	41.4	21.0	11.6	9.5	20.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		381.2	17.8	10.7	5.1	5.5	7.2
Wholesale trade	42	77.5	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	31.0	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Retail trade	44-45	213.9	8.0	4.5	2.3	2.2	3.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	0.3	0.1	--	(⁹)	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	(⁹)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	19.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Food and beverage stores	445	34.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Gasoline stations	447	18.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.6	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	452	50.9	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.3
Department stores	4521	16.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	34.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	12.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	83.3	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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	
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	24.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	--	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	22.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
Warehousing and storage	493	16.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Utilities	22	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Utilities	221	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Information		29.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information	51	29.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	7.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Telecommunications	517	10.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Financial activities		93.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.7	0.3	0.2	--	--	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	27.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	20.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Real estate	531	12.0	0.5	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Rental and leasing services	532	8.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services		183.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	64.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	--	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	55	17.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	101.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Administrative and support services	561	96.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Education and health services		222.0	11.9	5.8	3.2	2.6	6.2
Educational services	61	15.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	206.8	11.6	5.6	3.1	2.5	6.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	71.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Hospitals	622	69.4	5.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.7	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
Social assistance	624	26.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Leisure and hospitality		172.5	6.2	2.0	1.4	0.5	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	19.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Accommodation and food services	72	153.3	5.5	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.8
Accommodation	721	15.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	137.6	5.1	1.5	1.0	0.4	3.6
Other services		46.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Other services, except public administration	81	46.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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	
Repair and maintenance	811	18.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.4
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8112	2.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Personal and laundry services	812	14.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
State and local government		260.2	11.9	4.4	3.5	0.8	7.5
State government		84.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.3
Service providing		84.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.3
Education and health services		52.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.7
Educational services	61	39.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	13.3	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	622	--	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Social assistance	624	4.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Public administration		29.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.6
Public administration	92	29.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.6
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	(⁹)
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Administration of economic programs	926	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Local government		175.3	8.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	5.2
Goods producing⁵		0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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	
Service providing		175.2	8.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		7.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utilities	22	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Education and health services		118.3	5.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	4.3
Educational services	61	107.7	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.0
Health care and social assistance	62	10.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	622	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration		44.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.6
Public administration	92	44.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2007 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	34.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.9	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)	0.1

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 Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

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.....	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Gender:													
Male.....	12,360	5,540	860	1,430	3,250	6,820	4,270	180	--	680	540	620	230
Female.....	6,120	1,310	40	20	1,240	4,810	940	40	--	290	2,750	710	30
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	580	160	20	20	120	420	150	--	--	--	100	160	--
20 to 24.....	2,080	630	90	50	490	1,450	570	--	--	130	400	320	--
25 to 34.....	4,680	1,710	270	350	1,090	2,980	1,360	70	--	280	840	330	70
35 to 44.....	4,800	2,200	220	620	1,360	2,600	1,170	70	--	310	730	220	90
45 to 54.....	4,040	1,500	200	310	980	2,540	1,270	50	--	140	800	210	70
55 to 64.....	2,130	590	70	90	430	1,540	680	20	--	110	390	50	40
65 and over.....	210	30	--	--	20	170	80	--	--	--	50	40	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,330	950	120	240	590	1,390	460	--	--	80	400	370	50
3 to 11 months.....	4,390	1,520	240	440	840	2,870	1,090	50	--	340	910	400	60
1 to 5 years.....	6,080	1,980	370	280	1,330	4,100	1,770	60	--	450	1,080	430	60
More than 5 years.....	5,630	2,370	150	490	1,730	3,260	1,890	90	--	90	900	140	100
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	11,930	4,380	110	1,230	3,050	7,550	3,130	130	--	540	2,420	860	210
Black only.....	970	380	--	60	310	590	240	--	--	--	270	50	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	450	230	40	20	170	210	110	--	--	40	20	30	--
Asian only.....	50	--	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	90	--	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	5,030	1,830	750	140	950	3,200	1,710	80	--	380	570	390	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 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2006

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.....	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,840	600	--	--	600	1,240	990	--	--	80	30	30	70
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,120	140	20	20	110	980	930	--	--	40	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,010	--	--	--	--	1,010	--	--	--	--	1,010	--	--
Construction laborers.....	500	350	--	310	30	160	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Food preparation workers.....	410	--	--	--	--	410	60	--	--	--	70	280	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	390	--	--	--	--	380	360	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses.....	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	330	70	--	--	60	260	150	--	--	40	--	--	50
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	320	60	--	--	40	260	240	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	100	130	70	--
Manufactured building and mobile home installers.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant.....	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	250	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	240	50	--	--	30	190	50	--	--	40	40	50	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	230	180	90	20	70	50	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Payroll and timekeeping clerks.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	210	180	--	--	180	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	200	200	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	200	150	--	--	140	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	180	--
Cashiers.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	120	--	--	--	--	70	--
Retail salespersons.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	180	--	--	--	--	170	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	180	70	--	50	--	110	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--
Roof bolters, mining.....	160	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	160	160	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

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.....	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	8,880	2,760	330	620	1,810	6,110	2,700	100	--	460	1,990	390	190
Bruises, contusions.....	2,350	790	140	220	430	1,560	600	30	--	130	500	270	20
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,440	570	60	100	420	870	410	--	--	90	60	300	--
Punctures.....	150	120	20	20	80	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	1,550	760	180	180	400	790	460	--	--	60	140	80	--
Heat burns.....	210	100	--	--	90	100	30	--	--	--	40	30	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	170	130	--	--	130	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	80	60	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	150	80	--	--	70	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	90	90	20	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	380	110	20	20	80	270	160	30	--	--	50	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,290	560	80	120	360	730	250	--	--	150	130	170	--
Eye.....	650	350	30	90	230	310	70	--	--	120	30	80	--
Neck.....	320	110	30	30	50	210	140	--	--	--	50	--	--
Trunk.....	7,160	2,470	350	500	1,610	4,690	1,990	100	--	420	1,570	270	80
Shoulder.....	1,370	490	50	80	360	880	610	--	--	40	180	30	--
Back.....	4,340	1,480	210	350	930	2,860	1,050	80	--	280	1,150	190	70
Upper extremities.....	4,390	1,970	170	310	1,500	2,420	1,050	40	--	210	540	540	--
Arm.....	1,030	470	40	170	260	560	210	--	--	130	160	30	--
Wrist.....	760	300	--	20	260	460	190	--	--	40	120	100	--
Hand, except finger.....	600	240	20	50	170	360	220	--	--	--	20	90	--
Finger.....	1,670	810	90	60	660	860	330	--	--	20	190	290	--
Lower extremities.....	3,760	1,350	210	390	750	2,420	1,320	50	--	160	570	210	80
Knee.....	1,390	490	80	150	270	890	470	30	--	50	230	80	40
Ankle.....	860	280	30	90	160	580	280	--	--	40	150	50	30
Foot, except toe.....	620	240	40	60	150	370	200	--	--	60	80	20	--
Toe.....	150	40	--	--	30	110	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	130	50	--	20	30	80	40	--	--	--	30	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,490	330	70	70	200	1,160	500	30	--	20	400	130	80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 -- 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, chemical products.....	410	230	120	--	110	180	30	--	--	50	30	70	--
Containers.....	2,020	640	40	70	530	1,380	880	20	--	110	180	150	30
Furniture, fixtures.....	470	120	--	40	80	350	140	--	--	20	110	70	--
Machinery.....	1,250	650	110	40	500	600	330	20	--	70	60	70	30
Parts and materials.....	2,380	1,290	130	300	860	1,090	830	--	--	170	40	30	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	2,850	1,340	30	300	1,010	1,510	780	70	--	120	320	170	--
Worker motion or position.....	2,800	1,320	30	300	1,000	1,480	770	60	--	120	310	170	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	3,010	810	110	250	450	2,210	690	20	--	130	800	260	80
Handtools.....	1,250	450	40	90	320	800	420	20	--	20	70	220	20
Vehicles.....	1,780	540	90	220	230	1,240	750	50	--	130	180	60	70
Person, other than worker.....	1,320	--	--	--	--	1,310	50	--	--	--	1,250	--	--
Health care patient.....	1,210	--	--	--	--	1,210	--	--	--	--	1,200	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	5,150	2,560	450	510	1,600	2,590	1,430	30	--	270	340	430	60
Struck by object.....	2,520	1,150	260	230	660	1,360	840	--	--	100	180	220	--
Struck against object.....	1,280	590	110	190	290	690	330	--	--	110	110	70	40
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	700	530	70	--	450	170	120	--	--	--	--	20	--
Fall to lower level.....	840	290	30	110	140	540	380	--	--	20	100	40	--
Fall on same level.....	1,420	370	50	40	270	1,050	330	--	--	50	390	250	--
Slips, trips.....	200	60	--	--	60	150	70	--	--	--	40	20	--
Overexertion.....	4,730	1,420	220	200	1,000	3,310	1,520	50	--	310	1,210	140	60
Overexertion in lifting.....	3,160	850	80	130	650	2,310	1,120	--	--	200	780	120	50
Repetitive motion.....	710	460	--	20	430	250	120	--	--	--	30	70	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	840	320	20	30	270	520	130	--	--	80	150	170	--
Transportation accidents.....	760	160	20	110	30	600	280	50	--	60	100	30	60
Highway accident.....	550	100	--	70	20	450	140	50	--	50	100	30	60
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	420	60	60	--	--	360	80	--	--	--	270	--	--
by person.....	320	20	20	--	--	300	50	--	--	--	250	--	--
by animal.....	80	40	40	--	--	40	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 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, 2006

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 [18,550 cases].....	150.0	185.3	264.9	193.3	172.6	134.9	164.3	86.3	--	86.1	186.2	116.9	76.6
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	71.8	74.8	97.6	83.2	69.4	70.5	84.0	39.4	--	41.2	112.5	34.0	55.2
Bruises, contusions.....	19.0	21.3	40.1	29.6	16.5	18.0	18.7	12.3	--	11.8	28.2	23.3	6.0
Cuts, lacerations.....	11.7	15.5	17.9	13.0	15.9	10.0	12.7	--	--	7.6	3.6	26.0	--
Punctures.....	1.2	3.2	7.1	2.3	2.9	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	12.6	20.6	52.5	24.7	15.3	9.1	14.3	--	--	5.1	7.8	7.3	--
Heat burns.....	1.7	2.8	--	--	3.5	1.2	0.8	--	--	--	2.1	2.6	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	1.4	3.5	--	--	5.0	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.6	1.6	--	--	2.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	1.2	2.1	--	--	2.8	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	0.7	2.3	4.6	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	3.1	3.1	5.5	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.9	10.1	--	--	2.7	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	10.4	15.1	23.5	16.3	13.6	8.4	7.7	--	--	13.1	7.3	15.0	--
Eye.....	5.3	9.4	8.1	11.7	8.9	3.5	2.1	--	--	10.9	1.7	7.0	--
Neck.....	2.6	3.0	7.7	4.2	2.0	2.4	4.3	--	--	--	3.0	--	--
Trunk.....	57.9	66.8	102.5	67.4	61.9	54.1	61.9	39.5	--	37.3	88.8	23.4	24.1
Shoulder.....	11.1	13.2	14.9	10.1	13.9	10.1	18.9	--	--	3.3	10.4	2.7	--
Back.....	35.1	40.1	61.3	46.4	35.5	33.0	32.7	31.7	--	24.7	64.9	16.8	20.3
Upper extremities.....	35.5	53.4	49.2	41.6	57.4	27.9	32.7	14.0	--	18.8	30.4	47.5	--
Arm.....	8.3	12.7	11.3	22.7	10.0	6.4	6.5	--	--	11.9	9.1	3.0	--
Wrist.....	6.2	8.1	--	3.0	10.1	5.3	5.9	--	--	3.7	6.7	8.5	--
Hand, except finger.....	4.8	6.5	7.3	6.5	6.4	4.2	7.0	--	--	--	1.4	7.7	--
Finger.....	13.5	21.8	25.6	8.0	25.3	9.9	10.3	--	--	1.5	10.7	25.7	--
Lower extremities.....	30.4	36.5	61.8	52.2	28.6	27.9	41.1	18.3	--	14.6	32.0	18.4	21.7
Knee.....	11.2	13.4	22.9	20.1	10.2	10.3	14.6	11.9	--	4.3	12.7	6.9	10.4
Ankle.....	6.9	7.5	9.8	11.8	6.0	6.7	8.6	--	--	3.9	8.5	4.4	9.1
Foot, except toe.....	5.0	6.6	11.1	7.8	5.6	4.3	6.2	--	--	5.2	4.7	1.9	--
Toe.....	1.2	1.1	--	--	1.3	1.3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	1.0	1.4	--	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Multiple parts.....	12.1	9.0	19.2	9.2	7.6	13.4	15.4	9.7	--	1.4	22.8	11.2	23.9

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, 2006 --- 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, chemical products.....	3.3	6.3	34.6	--	4.1	2.1	0.8	--	--	4.8	1.8	5.9	--
Containers.....	16.4	17.4	12.6	9.7	20.2	15.9	27.4	7.2	--	10.0	10.2	13.4	7.5
Furniture, fixtures.....	3.8	3.2	--	4.8	3.0	4.0	4.5	--	--	1.8	6.1	6.2	--
Machinery.....	10.1	17.5	31.2	5.4	19.2	6.9	10.2	6.1	--	6.5	3.6	6.2	8.6
Parts and materials.....	19.2	34.8	37.4	39.5	33.1	12.6	25.8	--	--	14.7	2.2	2.6	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	23.0	36.2	8.3	40.4	38.6	17.4	24.4	26.0	--	11.0	18.3	14.7	--
Worker motion or position.....	22.6	35.8	8.3	39.8	38.2	17.0	24.0	24.2	--	10.5	17.7	14.6	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	24.4	21.8	31.1	33.0	17.4	25.5	21.5	9.0	--	11.3	45.2	22.4	23.5
Handtools.....	10.1	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.3	9.2	13.1	6.0	--	1.3	4.1	19.8	6.9
Vehicles.....	14.4	14.7	25.0	29.8	9.0	14.3	23.2	18.5	--	11.6	10.3	4.8	20.3
Person, other than worker.....	10.7	--	--	--	--	15.1	1.7	--	--	--	70.8	--	--
Health care patient.....	9.8	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	67.9	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	41.6	69.1	131.6	68.1	61.3	29.9	44.3	11.7	--	24.2	19.4	38.2	16.3
Struck by object.....	20.4	31.2	75.4	31.2	25.5	15.7	26.1	--	--	8.5	10.0	19.7	--
Struck against object.....	10.4	16.0	33.4	24.7	11.2	8.0	10.3	--	--	9.8	6.3	6.4	10.3
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	5.7	14.3	20.7	--	17.2	2.0	3.8	--	--	--	--	1.5	--
Fall to lower level.....	6.8	7.9	10.1	15.3	5.5	6.3	11.7	--	--	2.0	5.4	3.4	--
Fall on same level.....	11.5	10.1	15.8	5.9	10.5	12.1	10.3	--	--	4.6	21.9	21.7	--
Slips, trips.....	1.7	1.5	--	--	2.2	1.7	2.3	--	--	--	2.4	1.5	--
Overexertion.....	38.2	38.3	65.0	26.6	38.2	38.2	47.3	18.0	--	27.3	68.3	12.1	17.9
Overexertion in lifting.....	25.6	23.0	22.8	16.9	24.8	26.7	34.8	--	--	18.1	44.3	10.3	14.0
Repetitive motion.....	5.7	12.4	--	3.1	16.4	2.9	3.9	--	--	--	1.4	5.9	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	6.8	8.6	5.0	3.9	10.4	6.0	4.1	--	--	6.7	8.3	14.5	--
Transportation accidents.....	6.1	4.4	6.5	14.4	1.3	6.9	8.6	18.5	--	5.5	5.9	2.9	18.3
Highway accident.....	4.4	2.6	--	8.7	0.8	5.2	4.4	18.1	--	4.6	5.9	2.9	18.3
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	3.4	1.6	16.9	--	--	4.1	2.5	--	--	--	15.0	--	--
by person.....	2.6	0.5	5.5	--	--	3.5	1.4	--	--	--	14.4	--	--
by animal.....	0.6	1.0	11.0	--	--	0.5	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2006

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.....	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	750	380	70	--	300	370	200	--	--	--	140	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	2,010	720	120	60	540	1,290	280	--	--	240	370	150	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	4,900	1,770	220	520	1,030	3,130	1,440	110	--	310	860	280	110
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	4,330	1,630	190	510	930	2,700	1,390	30	--	170	710	260	100
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	2,270	660	130	70	460	1,610	490	--	--	100	610	380	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	1,310	590	100	--	490	720	290	20	--	20	240	140	--
Not reported.....	2,980	1,100	70	290	740	1,880	1,200	30	--	120	370	100	40
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	1,740	440	20	80	350	1,300	350	--	--	220	380	120	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	1,710	590	20	90	490	1,120	400	30	--	40	280	320	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	3,450	1,200	60	300	850	2,250	1,010	90	--	140	660	280	60
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	2,850	1,100	20	290	790	1,760	630	20	--	130	630	260	60
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	2,980	1,000	30	190	780	1,980	810	40	--	220	590	230	80
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	1,360	530	--	190	330	830	550	--	--	30	220	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	460	160	--	20	140	300	120	--	--	50	110	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	130	20	--	--	20	110	30	--	--	20	60	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	3,850	1,800	750	290	750	2,050	1,370	30	--	120	370	100	40
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	1,050	200	30	--	150	860	370	--	--	70	320	90	--
Monday.....	3,420	1,390	190	310	890	2,030	980	20	--	130	600	230	40
Tuesday.....	3,080	1,230	160	200	870	1,850	850	40	--	140	550	180	70
Wednesday.....	3,770	1,330	160	320	850	2,440	960	90	--	250	520	300	90
Thursday.....	3,100	1,380	150	330	900	1,720	760	40	--	210	550	120	40
Friday.....	2,710	960	140	230	600	1,750	910	20	--	110	450	210	30
Saturday.....	1,410	370	80	50	240	1,050	450	20	--	70	300	190	--

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. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

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.....	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Gender:													
Male.....	11,170	5,170	920	1,190	3,060	5,990	3,590	160	140	750	460	660	230
Female.....	6,450	920	30	--	890	5,520	1,480	60	170	230	2,750	760	60
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	610	100	--	--	80	510	220	--	50	--	100	130	--
20 to 24.....	2,290	650	90	150	410	1,630	820	50	50	120	340	190	60
25 to 34.....	4,410	1,670	310	390	970	2,740	1,230	50	--	220	820	340	80
35 to 44.....	4,740	1,710	270	300	1,140	3,030	1,250	60	70	370	750	440	80
45 to 54.....	3,550	1,340	180	250	910	2,200	1,040	30	--	200	690	200	40
55 to 64.....	1,660	560	70	90	400	1,100	410	30	--	60	470	100	30
65 and over.....	410	60	--	--	40	360	180	--	100	--	50	30	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,600	840	120	190	520	1,760	870	40	--	80	440	300	20
3 to 11 months.....	3,950	1,240	220	270	750	2,710	1,050	40	120	200	750	460	100
1 to 5 years.....	6,290	2,000	420	440	1,130	4,290	1,880	80	170	540	1,150	360	100
More than 5 years.....	4,750	2,010	170	280	1,550	2,750	1,270	60	--	160	870	300	60
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	12,600	4,310	170	1,050	3,090	8,290	3,590	150	280	570	2,460	1,050	200
Black only.....	830	230	--	20	200	600	140	--	--	80	200	160	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	400	270	70	40	170	120	60	--	--	--	30	30	--
Asian only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	3,770	1,250	710	70	460	2,530	1,340	70	30	340	500	190	50

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. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2007

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.....	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,570	420	--	--	420	1,150	970	20	--	100	--	50	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,090	--	--	--	--	1,090	--	--	--	--	1,090	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,010	130	20	--	90	880	800	--	--	80	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	320	280	--	260	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses.....	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	290	--	--	--	--	290	120	--	--	--	--	170	--
Driver/sales workers.....	290	30	--	--	30	260	250	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	270	110	--	--	100	160	60	--	--	50	20	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	260	20	--	--	20	240	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	250	--	--	--	--	250	190	--	--	--	--	60	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	220	30	--	--	30	190	60	--	--	60	40	20	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	220	--	--	--	--	210	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	220	210	--	170	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	200	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	160	30	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	200	20	--	--	--	180	170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Customer service representatives.....	180	--	--	--	--	170	20	--	140	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers.....	160	--	--	--	--	150	40	--	--	--	50	40	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	160	140	80	--	50	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, fast food.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	150	110	--	--	90	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	150	--	--	--	--	140	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	140	50	50	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	90	--

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 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

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.....	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	7,950	2,120	130	380	1,610	5,830	2,460	70	100	530	1,810	730	120
Bruises, contusions.....	1,640	520	120	70	330	1,120	570	20	--	60	310	140	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,550	560	50	140	370	990	470	20	50	80	150	200	20
Punctures.....	220	90	--	30	50	130	20	--	--	--	90	--	--
Fractures.....	1,630	720	160	180	380	910	440	20	30	90	170	130	30
Heat burns.....	250	80	--	--	70	170	90	--	--	--	20	70	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	150	90	--	--	80	60	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	60	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	50	30	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	140	100	--	--	90	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	620	210	40	50	110	410	230	30	--	50	90	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,400	590	100	160	340	810	490	20	--	30	110	80	90
Eye.....	480	240	30	30	180	230	100	--	--	--	30	--	70
Neck.....	260	120	20	40	60	140	40	--	--	--	70	--	--
Trunk.....	6,710	2,060	350	380	1,330	4,650	2,140	50	190	360	1,350	510	50
Shoulder.....	1,420	470	70	80	320	950	500	--	--	80	200	150	--
Back.....	4,020	1,140	210	210	720	2,880	1,170	40	90	240	1,050	260	30
Upper extremities.....	3,750	1,610	150	220	1,240	2,130	890	50	60	170	570	350	50
Arm.....	830	260	30	40	200	570	340	--	--	60	100	60	--
Wrist.....	640	310	--	50	240	340	120	20	--	30	100	40	30
Hand, except finger.....	560	160	20	40	100	390	140	--	--	20	210	--	--
Finger.....	1,330	710	80	90	540	630	240	20	50	40	120	140	--
Lower extremities.....	4,200	1,360	260	300	800	2,850	1,140	70	50	310	770	420	90
Knee.....	1,860	450	100	80	270	1,410	470	50	--	150	420	250	50
Ankle.....	980	310	40	120	150	670	290	--	--	110	150	80	--
Foot, except toe.....	600	280	50	70	170	320	130	--	--	30	110	20	20
Toe.....	110	50	--	--	40	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	180	80	--	20	50	100	40	--	--	--	40	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,160	280	70	70	140	880	390	20	--	100	310	30	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007 -- 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, chemical products.....	240	200	120	20	60	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	2,780	550	30	30	480	2,240	1,390	20	--	140	190	450	20
Furniture, fixtures.....	690	160	--	--	150	520	190	--	--	50	120	100	--
Machinery.....	1,100	640	120	80	440	460	360	--	--	30	30	40	--
Parts and materials.....	2,260	1,470	140	400	930	800	510	--	50	120	40	60	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	2,430	910	40	90	770	1,520	740	60	--	200	280	200	20
Worker motion or position.....	2,390	890	40	90	760	1,500	730	60	--	200	270	200	20
Floor, ground surfaces.....	2,920	740	130	200	410	2,180	610	40	110	190	870	290	70
Handtools.....	870	450	30	180	240	420	120	30	--	20	120	80	30
Vehicles.....	1,610	380	110	110	160	1,240	900	--	--	60	170	50	30
Person, other than worker.....	1,160	--	--	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	--	1,130	--	--
Health care patient.....	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,120	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	5,170	2,400	440	490	1,470	2,770	1,370	50	100	230	410	470	140
Struck by object.....	2,580	1,220	230	320	670	1,360	680	20	40	60	240	200	110
Struck against object.....	1,530	480	110	80	280	1,050	500	30	60	130	120	180	30
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	700	500	90	40	380	200	140	--	--	30	20	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	820	350	30	190	130	470	270	--	--	50	90	50	--
Fall on same level.....	1,860	410	70	110	230	1,450	540	40	100	90	480	190	--
Slips, trips.....	210	60	--	--	40	150	100	--	--	--	30	--	--
Overexertion.....	4,740	1,340	240	190	910	3,400	1,520	20	80	240	1,230	290	30
Overexertion in lifting.....	3,060	810	100	130	570	2,260	1,010	20	--	190	770	250	20
Repetitive motion.....	480	320	--	--	300	150	80	20	--	20	20	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	660	300	20	40	240	360	160	20	--	50	60	80	--
Transportation accidents.....	560	100	20	50	30	460	310	--	--	20	90	30	--
Highway accident.....	390	70	--	40	20	320	200	--	--	20	80	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	330	50	50	--	--	280	--	--	--	20	220	30	--
by person.....	180	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	130	--	--
by animal.....	150	40	40	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--

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. 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, 2007

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 [17,680 cases].....	140.9	165.9	281.4	161.2	152.3	130.5	158.0	85.5	36.3	86.7	172.7	123.8	81.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	63.4	57.8	37.1	52.0	62.1	65.7	75.7	27.9	12.1	46.8	97.1	63.4	34.4
Bruises, contusions.....	13.1	14.2	35.9	10.1	12.6	12.6	17.6	7.7	--	5.2	16.9	12.1	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	12.4	15.4	16.0	18.4	14.4	11.1	14.3	8.0	6.3	6.9	8.3	17.1	5.4
Punctures.....	1.8	2.6	--	4.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
Fractures.....	13.0	19.7	48.7	24.3	14.6	10.2	13.6	8.2	3.4	7.8	9.2	11.1	8.2
Heat burns.....	2.0	2.0	--	--	2.6	2.0	2.7	--	--	--	0.8	6.3	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	1.2	2.5	--	--	3.2	0.7	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.5	1.2	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.4	0.9	--	--	0.9	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	1.1	2.8	--	--	3.3	0.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	4.9	5.6	13.3	7.3	4.1	4.7	7.0	9.5	--	4.6	4.8	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	11.2	16.1	28.7	21.4	13.0	9.1	15.0	7.0	--	2.6	5.7	7.0	24.6
Eye.....	3.8	6.7	9.6	4.2	7.0	2.6	3.1	--	--	--	1.7	--	21.3
Neck.....	2.1	3.2	4.7	5.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	--	--	--	3.8	--	--
Trunk.....	53.4	56.0	103.7	51.9	51.0	52.4	65.9	17.9	21.7	31.5	72.7	44.7	13.0
Shoulder.....	11.3	12.8	21.0	11.1	12.2	10.7	15.3	--	--	6.6	10.9	13.3	--
Back.....	32.0	31.0	61.8	27.9	27.9	32.5	35.9	14.1	10.6	21.4	56.5	23.0	7.8
Upper extremities.....	29.9	43.9	45.0	30.2	47.7	24.0	27.4	19.6	7.0	14.6	30.4	30.3	14.3
Arm.....	6.6	7.1	8.2	5.1	7.6	6.4	10.4	--	--	5.1	5.5	5.6	--
Wrist.....	5.1	8.3	--	6.9	9.2	3.8	3.7	9.0	--	2.2	5.2	3.7	8.3
Hand, except finger.....	4.4	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	--	--	1.4	11.3	--	--
Finger.....	10.6	19.2	23.6	12.1	20.6	7.1	7.5	8.3	6.3	3.6	6.2	12.3	--
Lower extremities.....	33.5	36.9	75.9	40.2	30.9	32.1	34.9	27.5	5.3	27.4	41.6	36.5	24.5
Knee.....	14.8	12.3	29.8	10.6	10.4	15.9	14.6	18.8	--	13.1	22.4	21.9	15.0
Ankle.....	7.8	8.5	11.2	16.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	--	--	9.7	8.3	7.3	--
Foot, except toe.....	4.8	7.7	14.1	8.9	6.5	3.6	4.1	--	--	2.5	5.7	1.9	6.0
Toe.....	0.9	1.3	--	--	1.5	0.8	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	1.4	2.1	--	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Multiple parts.....	9.3	7.6	21.6	9.7	5.2	10.0	12.1	8.9	--	8.4	16.6	2.9	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. 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, 2007 --- 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, chemical products.....	1.9	5.3	35.6	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	22.2	14.8	8.3	4.4	18.7	25.2	42.7	6.9	--	12.6	10.1	38.9	6.1
Furniture, fixtures.....	5.5	4.5	--	--	5.8	5.9	6.0	--	--	4.3	6.7	8.6	--
Machinery.....	8.8	17.4	36.3	10.3	17.0	5.2	11.1	--	--	2.6	1.5	3.5	--
Parts and materials.....	18.0	39.9	41.3	53.5	35.9	9.0	15.5	--	6.2	10.6	2.1	5.2	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	19.3	24.7	13.3	12.4	29.7	17.1	22.7	23.0	--	17.3	15.2	17.4	7.0
Worker motion or position.....	19.0	24.3	13.3	12.4	29.1	16.9	22.5	23.0	--	17.3	14.6	17.1	6.8
Floor, ground surfaces.....	23.3	20.1	39.8	26.6	15.8	24.6	18.9	16.1	12.9	16.7	46.5	25.4	19.2
Handtools.....	6.9	12.3	8.5	24.4	9.4	4.7	3.8	11.3	--	2.0	6.5	6.8	9.1
Vehicles.....	12.9	10.3	33.2	14.3	6.2	13.9	27.6	--	--	5.0	9.3	4.1	8.8
Person, other than worker.....	9.2	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	60.6	--	--
Health care patient.....	9.0	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	41.2	65.2	130.7	66.4	56.4	31.2	42.1	19.7	11.4	20.6	21.9	40.6	40.2
Struck by object.....	20.5	33.1	67.2	43.1	25.9	15.3	21.0	8.2	4.5	5.4	12.9	17.6	31.5
Struck against object.....	12.2	13.0	33.9	11.3	10.7	11.8	15.5	11.5	6.5	11.2	6.6	15.8	7.4
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	5.6	13.7	26.1	5.1	14.5	2.2	4.2	--	--	2.4	0.8	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	6.5	9.4	8.9	25.9	4.8	5.3	8.3	--	--	4.2	4.6	4.1	--
Fall on same level.....	14.8	11.1	21.3	14.8	8.8	16.3	16.5	14.0	11.6	8.1	25.9	16.5	--
Slips, trips.....	1.7	1.6	--	--	1.7	1.7	3.0	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Overexertion.....	37.8	36.5	71.3	25.3	35.1	38.3	46.6	9.1	8.9	21.4	65.9	25.2	7.2
Overexertion in lifting.....	24.4	22.0	31.0	17.5	22.1	25.4	31.0	5.8	--	16.9	41.5	21.5	5.8
Repetitive motion.....	3.8	8.8	--	--	11.7	1.7	2.3	8.5	--	1.5	1.3	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	5.3	8.1	6.2	5.3	9.1	4.1	5.0	7.0	--	4.1	3.2	6.6	--
Transportation accidents.....	4.4	2.7	6.7	6.6	1.1	5.2	9.6	--	--	1.8	4.6	2.4	--
Highway accident.....	3.1	1.9	--	5.3	0.8	3.6	6.0	--	--	1.5	4.2	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	2.6	1.3	14.1	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	2.0	11.7	2.4	--
by person.....	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--
by animal.....	1.2	1.1	11.6	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--

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 14. Number 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, 2007

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.....	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	900	370	80	--	290	530	280	--	--	--	170	50	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	2,170	640	110	90	440	1,530	640	20	30	140	450	240	20
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	4,880	1,780	290	570	920	3,100	1,410	80	120	340	860	200	80
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	3,980	1,400	200	340	860	2,590	1,290	70	--	250	680	210	60
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	2,220	610	130	30	440	1,610	540	20	--	110	590	340	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	1,340	460	70	--	380	890	360	--	--	40	240	190	40
Not reported.....	2,180	840	70	150	630	1,340	620	20	120	90	220	190	70
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	70	30	--	--	20	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	1,730	410	20	60	320	1,320	650	30	--	140	240	240	20
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	1,850	580	20	170	390	1,260	440	30	130	70	390	180	20
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	3,750	1,240	90	290	860	2,510	1,170	30	--	280	740	240	30
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	2,820	830	30	200	600	1,990	1,010	50	--	110	530	250	30
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	2,790	940	50	200	690	1,850	670	40	--	160	640	250	80
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	1,290	490	50	110	330	800	370	20	--	90	280	--	20
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	390	110	--	--	90	270	90	--	--	40	80	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	120	20	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	--	50	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	2,880	1,450	680	150	630	1,430	710	20	120	90	220	190	70
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	1,140	160	20	--	120	980	410	--	--	30	330	140	70
Monday.....	3,200	1,260	200	240	820	1,940	820	60	130	210	570	120	40
Tuesday.....	3,050	1,180	200	190	790	1,870	830	30	--	270	410	270	50
Wednesday.....	3,600	1,190	180	250	760	2,410	1,120	40	60	170	580	360	80
Thursday.....	2,930	1,150	130	290	730	1,780	880	30	--	140	590	80	40
Friday.....	2,220	830	130	170	530	1,400	660	30	--	120	430	130	--
Saturday.....	1,520	330	90	30	200	1,190	420	30	80	40	300	320	--

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 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics
State Government**

	2006	2007		2006	2007
Total.....	930	840	Occupation:		
Gender:			Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	110	100
Male.....	460	380	Correctional officers and jailers.....	110	50
Female.....	470	460	Psychiatric aides.....	100	90
Age:			Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	60	100
14 to 15.....	--	--	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	--	60
16 to 19.....	30	--	Construction laborers.....	--	40
20 to 24.....	80	60	Psychiatric technicians.....	20	--
25 to 34.....	170	210	Waiters and waitresses.....	20	--
35 to 44.....	240	170	Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	20	--
45 to 54.....	280	290	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	20	30
55 to 64.....	120	90	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	20	--
65 and over.....	--	20	Registered nurses.....	--	20
Length of service with employer:					
Less than 3 months.....	80	90			
3 to 11 months.....	140	170			
1 to 5 years.....	420	250			
More than 5 years.....	300	330			
Race or ethnic origin:					
White only.....	460	380			
Black only.....	70	60			
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--			
Asian only.....	--	--			
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--			
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--			
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--			
Multi-race.....	--	--			
Not reported.....	400	390			

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 does not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

**Table 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature, part, source, and event
State Government**

	2006	2007		2006	2007
Total.....	930	840			
Nature of injury, illness:			Source of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains.....	510	420	Chemicals, chemical products.....	20	--
Bruises, contusions.....	110	70	Containers.....	70	50
Cuts, lacerations.....	30	40	Furniture, fixtures.....	50	50
Punctures.....	--	--	Machinery.....	--	--
Fractures.....	40	70	Parts and materials.....	--	30
Heat burns.....	--	--	Person, injured or ill worker.....	220	130
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	Worker motion or position.....	210	130
Tendonitis.....	--	--	Floor, ground surfaces.....	210	250
Chemical burns.....	--	--	Handtools.....	20	40
Amputations.....	--	--	Vehicles.....	60	60
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	--	40	Person, other than worker.....	210	140
			Health care patient.....	200	140
Part of body affected:			Event or exposure:		
Head.....	70	30	Contact with object, equipment.....	150	130
Eye.....	--	--	Struck by object.....	80	50
Neck.....	20	--	Struck against object.....	70	50
Trunk.....	270	340	Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--
Shoulder.....	50	50	Fall to lower level.....	50	40
Back.....	180	220	Fall on same level.....	110	110
Upper extremities.....	200	120	Slips, trips.....	--	--
Arm.....	120	30	Overexertion.....	230	180
Wrist.....	120	50	Overexertion in lifting.....	110	130
Hand, except finger.....	20	--	Repetitive motion.....	--	--
Finger.....	--	20	Exposed to harmful substance.....	40	30
Lower extremities.....	280	210	Transportation accidents.....	50	30
Knee.....	140	90	Highway accident.....	40	30
Ankle.....	60	60	Fires, explosions.....	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	40	30	Assault, violent act.....	70	70
Toe.....	--	--	by person.....	60	60
Body systems.....	20	--	by animal.....	--	--
Multiple parts.....	70	120			

Table 17 Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics

Local Government

	2006	2007	Occupations:	2006	2007
Total.....	2,600	2,690	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	230	--
Gender:			Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	220	300
Male.....	1,570	1,400	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	150	140
Female.....	1,030	1,300	Bus drivers, school.....	150	190
Age:			Correctional officers and jailers.....	130	--
14 to 15.....	--	--	Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	110	130
16 to 19.....	--	20	Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100	30
20 to 24.....	70	110	First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives.....	90	--
25 to 34.....	420	430	Fire fighters.....	90	100
35 to 44.....	730	860	Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	90	100
45 to 54.....	850	670	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	70	--
55 to 64.....	450	550	Security guards.....	60	290
65 and over.....	70	50	Highway maintenance workers.....	60	--
Length of service with employer:			Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	50	--
Less than 3 months.....	60	40	Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	40	30
3 to 11 months.....	240	290	Teacher assistants.....	40	130
1 to 5 years.....	850	880	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	40	30
More than 5 years.....	1,440	1,480	Registered nurses.....	30	30
Race or ethnic origin:			Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners.....	30	40
White only.....	1,400	1,450	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	30	30
Black only.....	270	120	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	30	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	Crossing guards.....	20	--
Asian only.....	--	--	Food preparation workers.....	20	50
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	20	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	20	30
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	--	90
Multi-race.....	--	--	Meter readers, utilities.....	--	80
Not reported.....	930	1,110	First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers.....	--	40
Occupations (continued)			Home health aids.....	--	30
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	--	30	Library assistants, clerical.....	--	30
Hazardous materials removal workers.....	--	30			
Employment, recruitment, & placement specialist.....	--	20			
Preschool teachers, except special education.....	--	20			

**Table 18 Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature, part, source and event
Local Government**

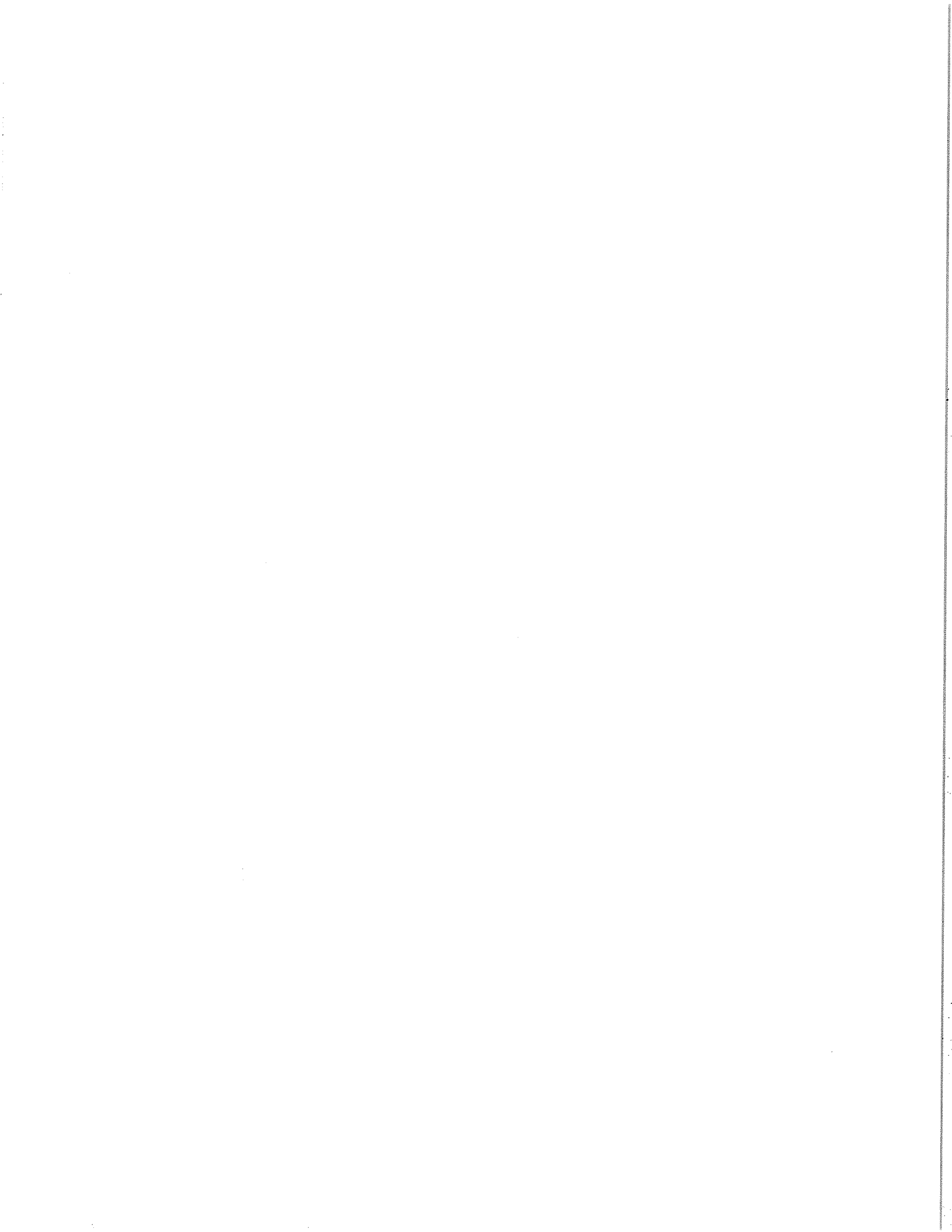
	2006	2007		2006	2007
Total.....	2,600	2,690			
Nature of injury, illness:			Source of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains.....	1,430	1,190	Chemicals, chemical products.....	50	90
Bruises, contusions.....	300	380	Containers.....	230	170
Cuts, lacerations.....	100	110	Furniture, fixtures.....	100	100
Punctures.....	20	--	Machinery.....	--	40
Fractures.....	250	170	Parts and materials.....	130	130
Heat burns.....	--	30	Person, injured or ill worker.....	430	350
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	Worker motion or position.....	340	350
Tendonitis.....	--	--	Floor, ground surfaces.....	560	770
Chemical burns.....	40	--	Handtools.....	50	110
Amputations.....	40	--	Vehicles.....	380	380
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100	200	Person, other than worker.....	220	250
			Health care patient.....	80	80
Part of body affected:			Event or exposure:		
Head.....	100	190	Contact with object, equipment.....	400	320
Eye.....	50	30	Struck by object.....	170	170
Neck.....	50	130	Struck against object.....	120	110
Trunk.....	1,020	800	Caught in object, equipment, material.....	20	--
Shoulder.....	220	220	Fall to lower level.....	220	230
Back.....	730	480	Fall on same level.....	270	330
Upper extremities.....	400	350	Slips, trips.....	--	--
Arm.....	110	90	Overexertion.....	540	530
Wrist.....	110	70	Overexertion in lifting.....	360	380
Hand, except finger.....	60	50	Repetitive motion.....	--	20
Finger.....	150	80	Exposed to harmful substance.....	110	170
Lower extremities.....	660	770	Transportation accidents.....	260	280
Knee.....	260	350	Highway accident.....	230	280
Ankle.....	190	170	Fires, explosions.....	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	50	60	Assault, violent act.....	210	120
Toe.....	20	--	by person.....	150	110
Body systems.....	50	90	by animal.....	20	--
Multiple parts.....	310	350			

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 does not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.





Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Kentucky

&

The United States of America

2006

Report prepared by:

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Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
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Ernie Fletcher
Governor

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Teresa J. Hill
Secretary

Philip J. Anderson
Commissioner

My Fellow Kentuckians,

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) is a Federal/State program of the U.S. Department of Labor/ Bureau of Labor Statistics in which the Kentucky Department of Labor has participated for the last sixteen years. It is a compilation of work-related fatalities that have occurred in Kentucky and the United States in all sectors during the reporting year.

The data contained in this report has been obtained from a multitude of sources and has been independently verified. However, since many of these workplace fatalities are not under the jurisdiction of Federal OSHA or KY OSH, the CFOI data may differ from Federal OSHA or KY OSH fatality data.

Nonetheless, the information contained in this report is extremely useful in helping to identify sources of occupational fatalities and I hope it will assist you in creating safer conditions in your workplace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Philip J. Anderson".

Philip J. Anderson, commissioner
Kentucky Department of Labor

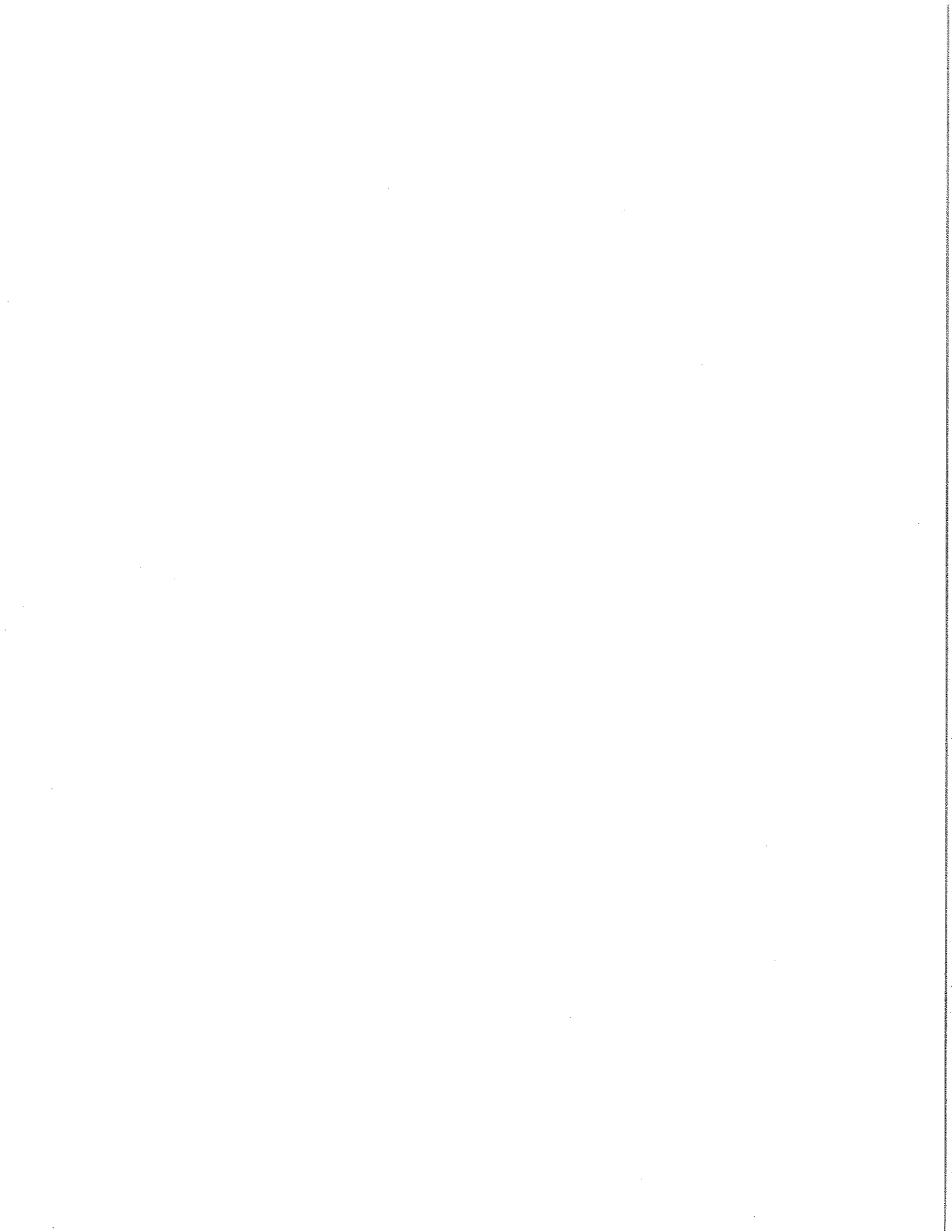
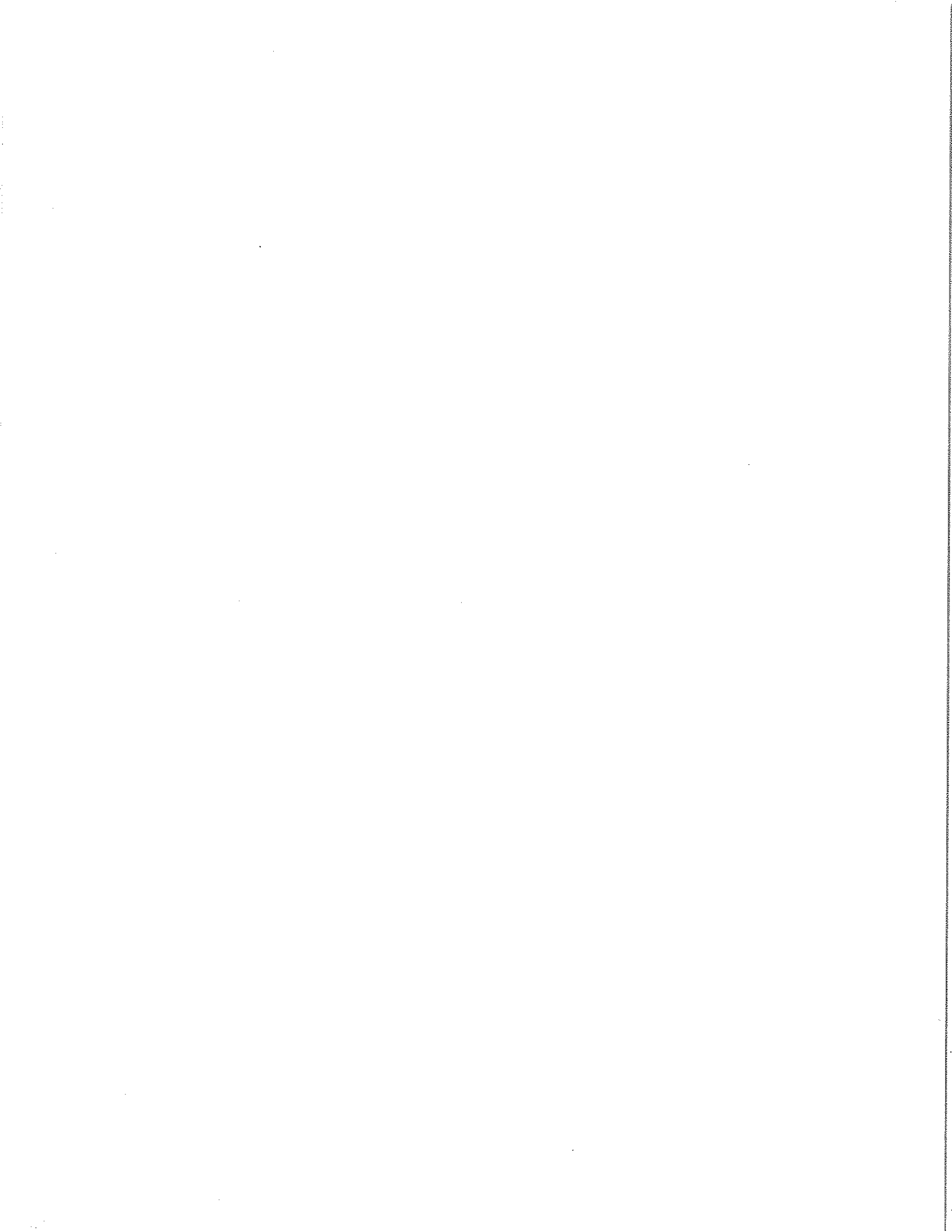


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Introduction

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.

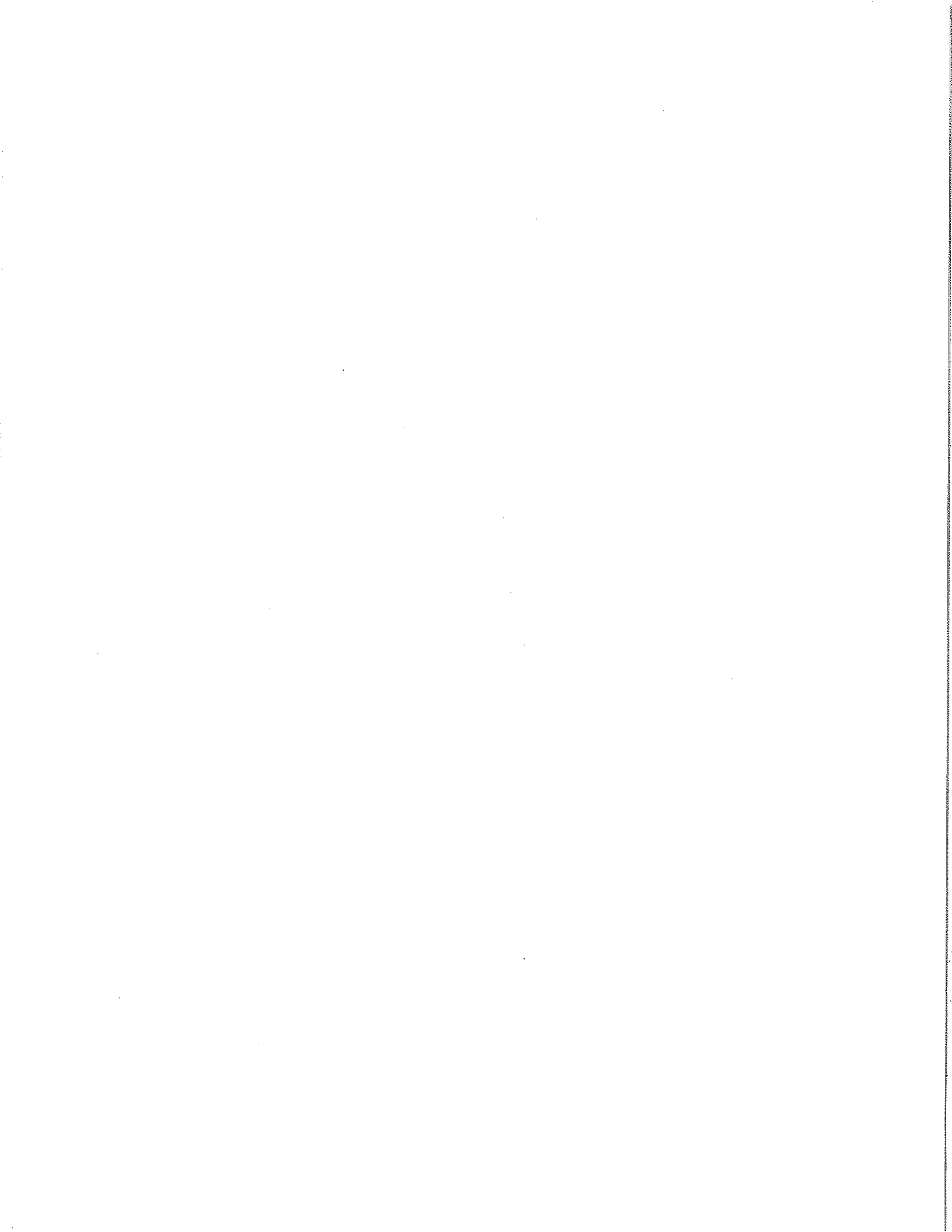
The CFOI program is a Federal/State cooperative program. The program was expanded to include all 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1992. This is Kentucky's sixteenth year participating in the program.

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 (2006), 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 leader's information that will lead to safer working conditions.

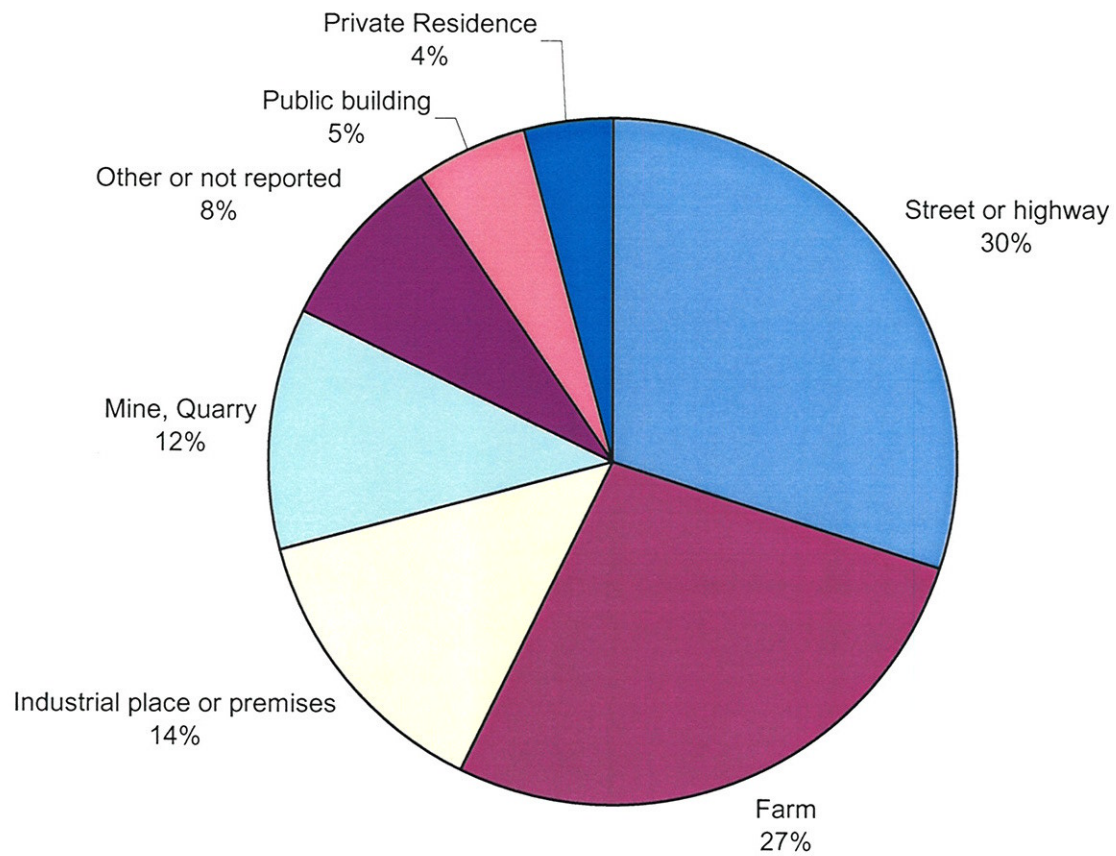


Summary of Observations

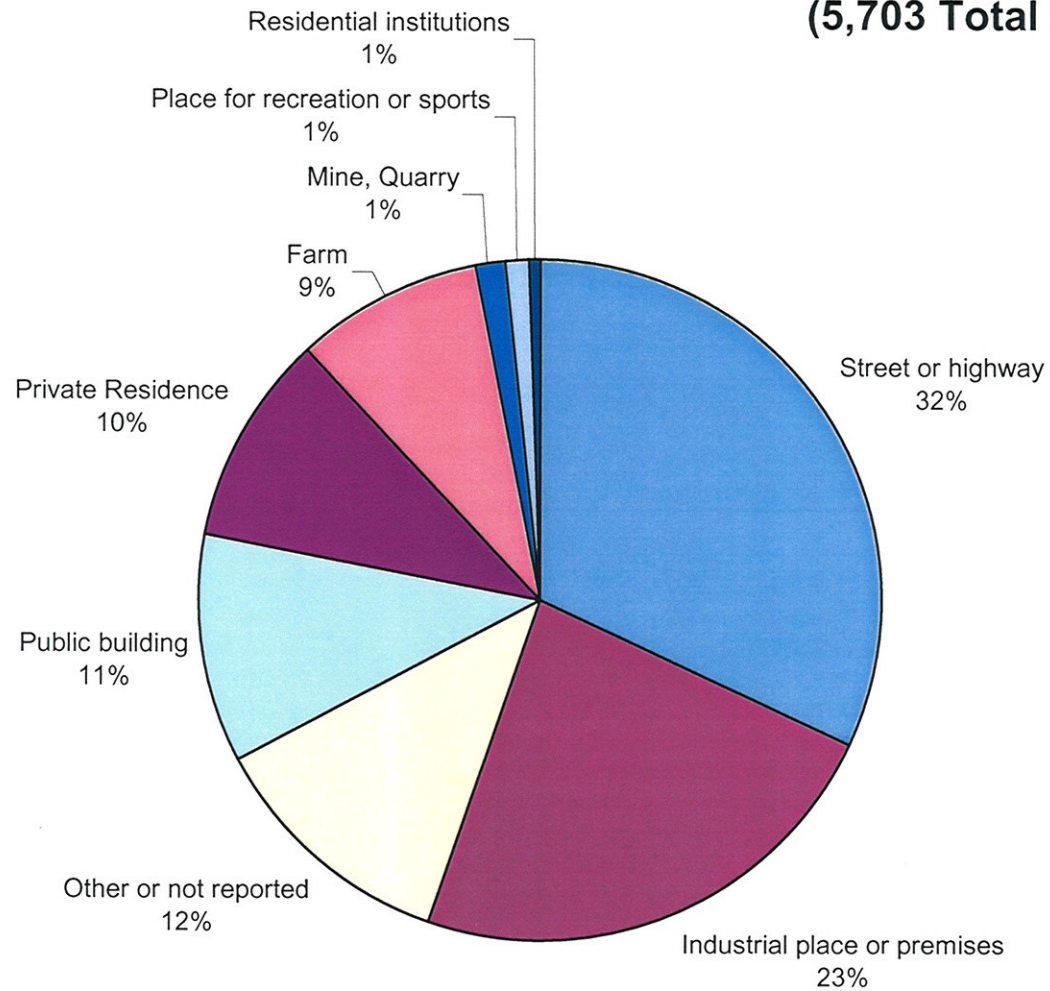
- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky was 147 in 2006.
- ◆ Transportation accidents with 77 and contacts with objects and equipment with 27 were the two largest categories for fatal events in the state.
- ◆ Workers in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry experienced 18 deaths.
- ◆ The age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was 45 to 54 with 45 fatalities.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanics accounted for 91 percent (134) of work related fatalities.
- ◆ Accounting for 78 work related fatal injuries in the State of Kentucky, vehicles was the largest category of primary source.
- ◆ In 2006, Jefferson County had 23 fatal occupational injuries, more than any other county in the state.
- ◆ Of the 147 occupational fatalities in 2006, 133 were male and 14 were female.
- ◆ There were 6 workplace homicides in 2006.
- ◆ In 2006, there were 12 fatalities in the government sector.
- ◆ Of the 147 Fatalities in Kentucky 30 were self-employed.

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

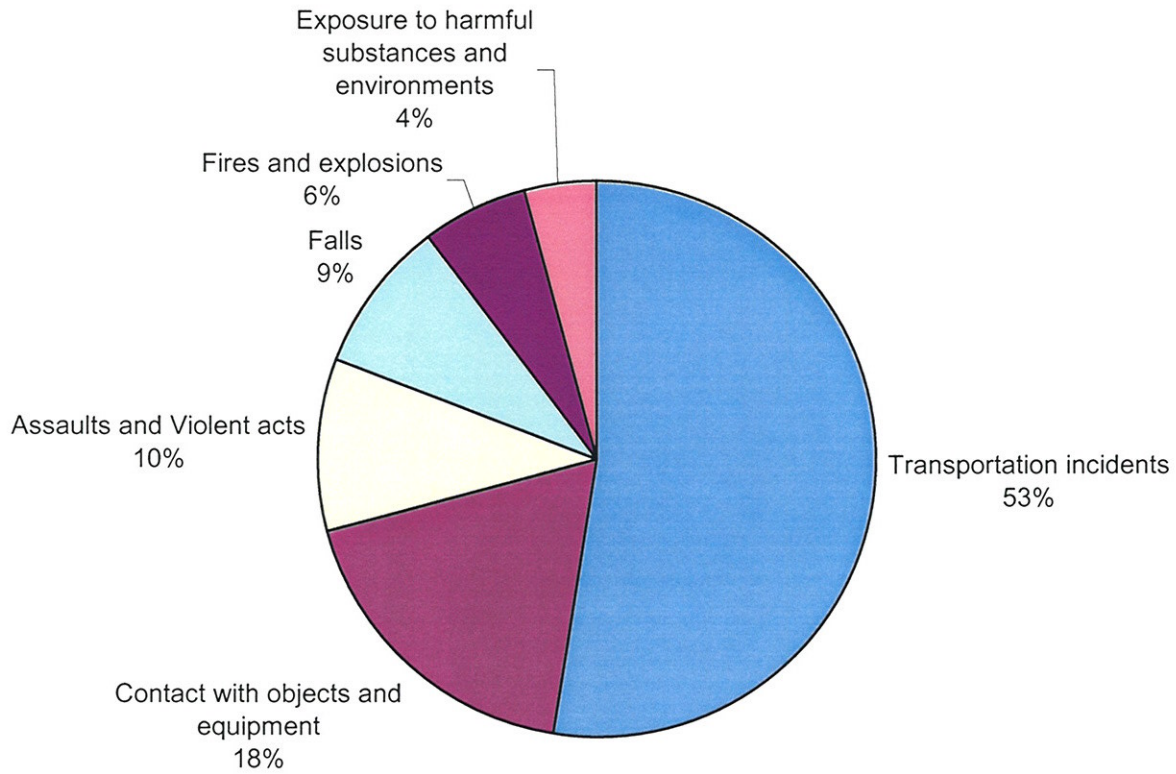
**Fatal work injuries by location, Kentucky, 2006
all ownerships (147 Total fatalities)**



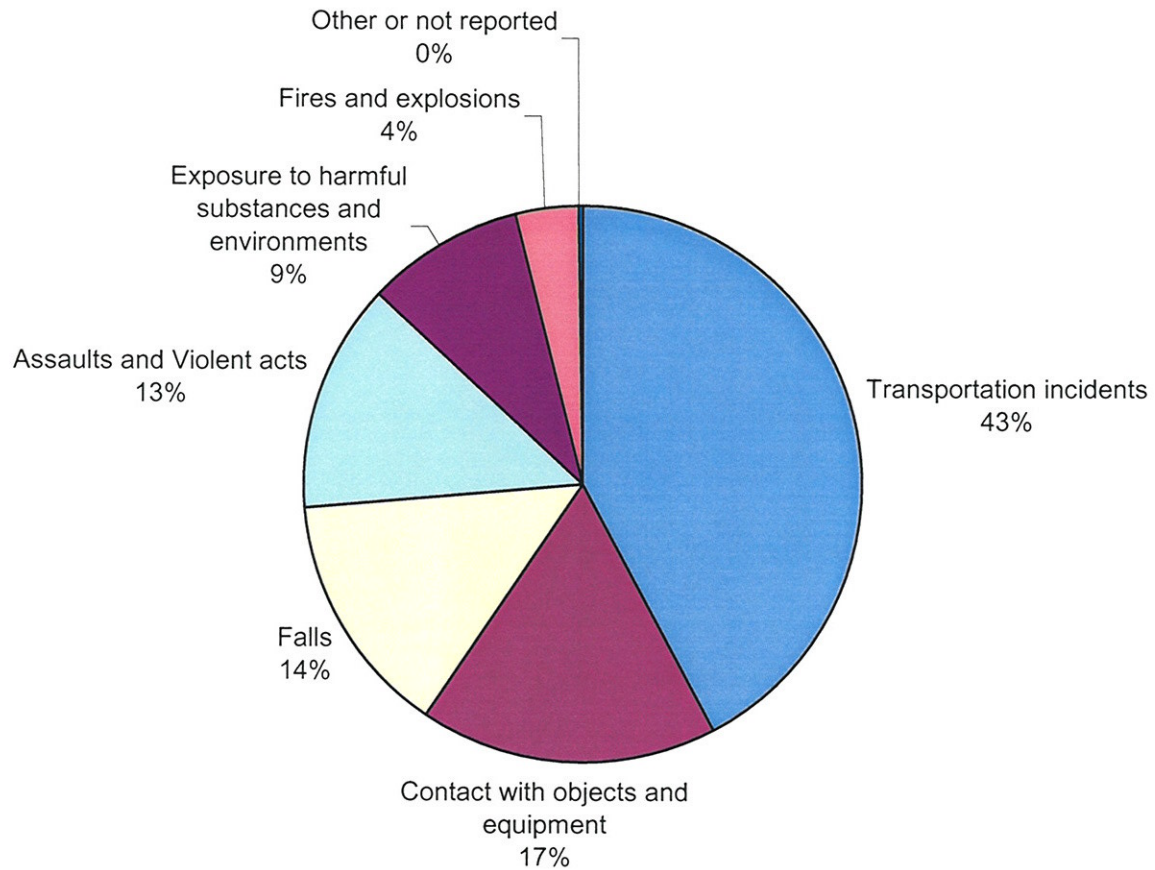
**Fatal work injuries by location, All United States, 2006, all ownerships
(5,703 Total fatalities)**



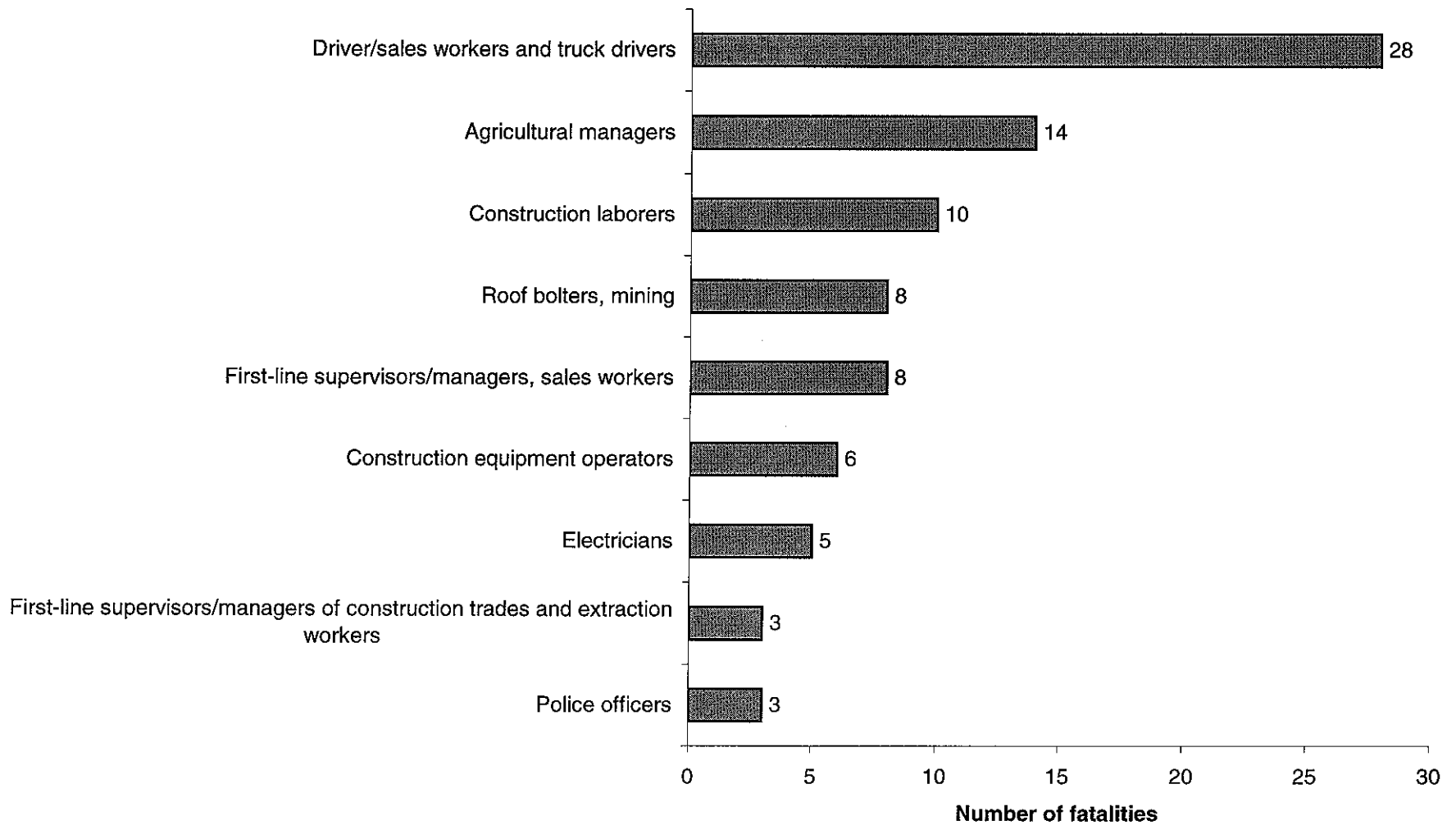
**Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Kentucky, 2006
all ownerships (147 Total fatalities)**



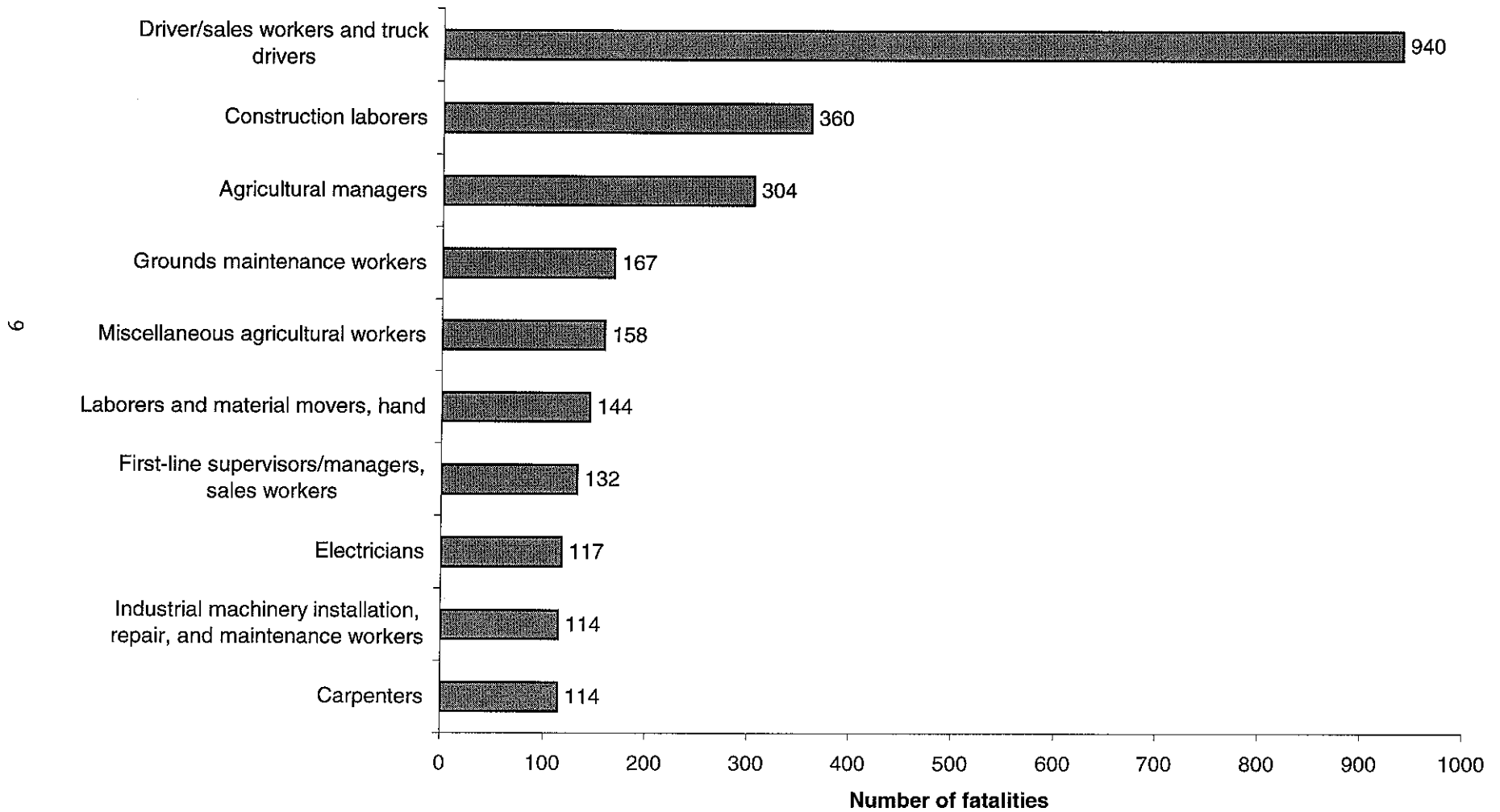
**Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, All United States, 2006
all ownerships (5,703 Total fatalities)**



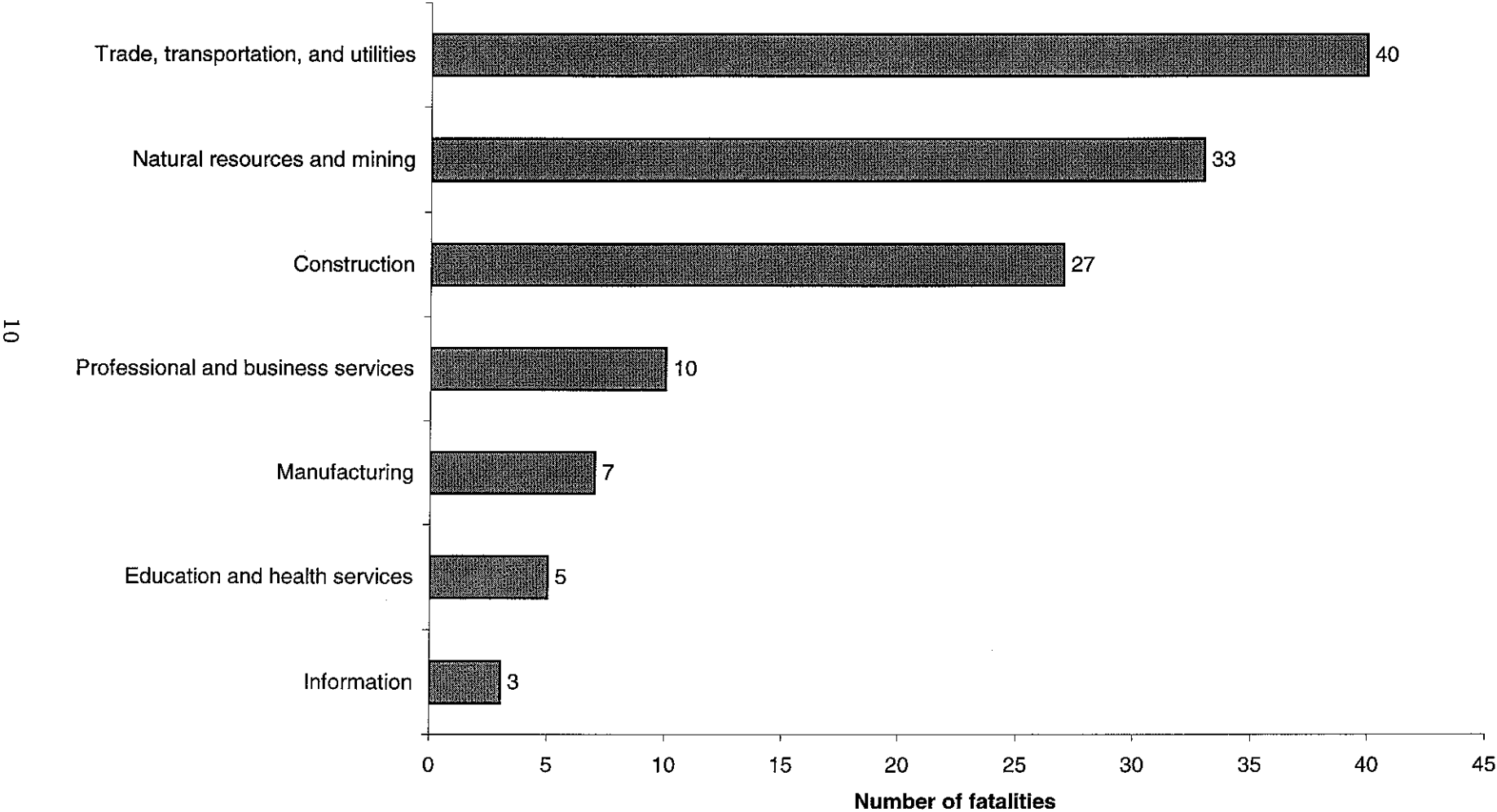
Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2006, Kentucky, all ownerships (147 Total fatalities)



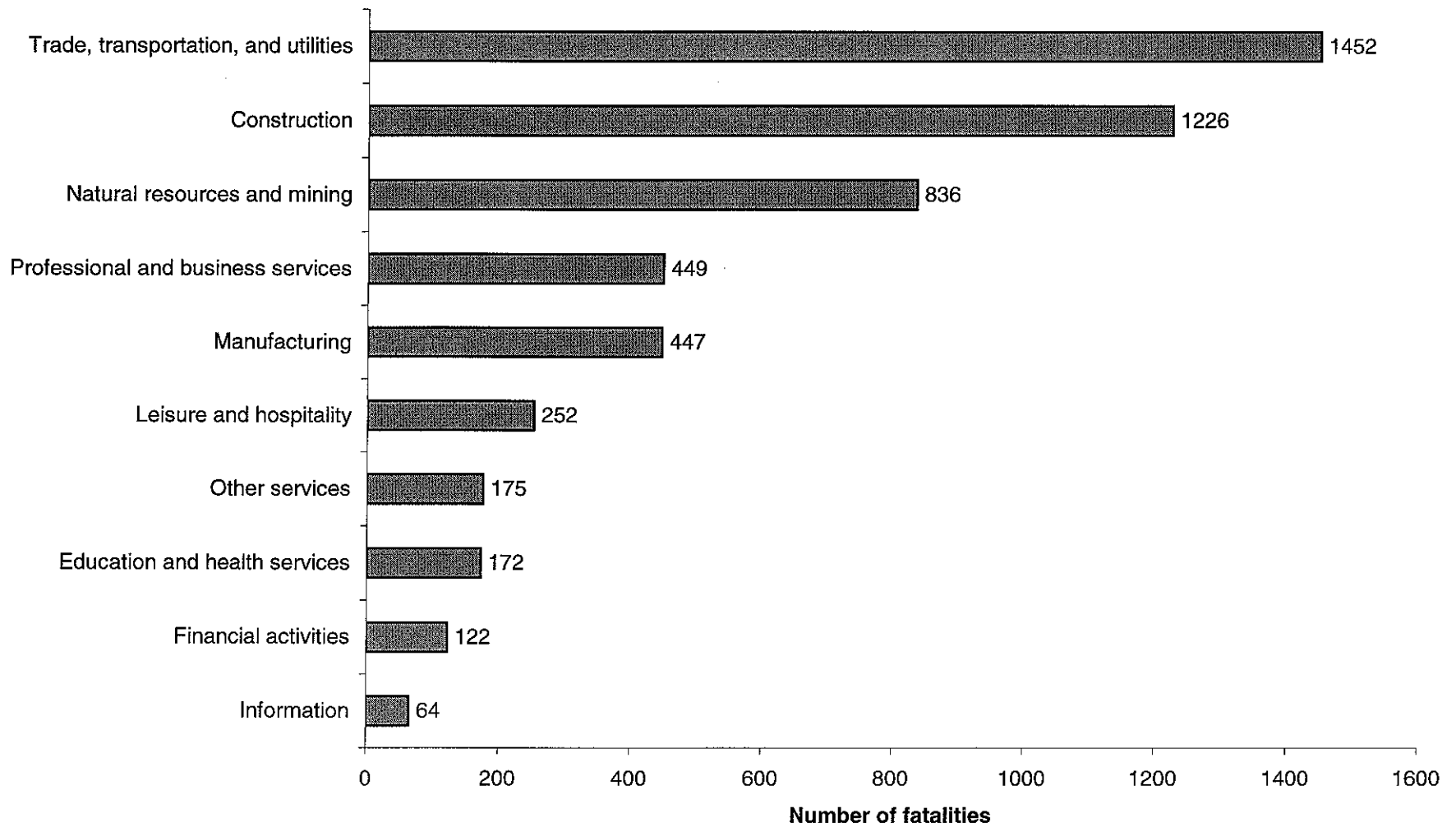
Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2006, All United States, all ownerships (5,703 Total fatalities)



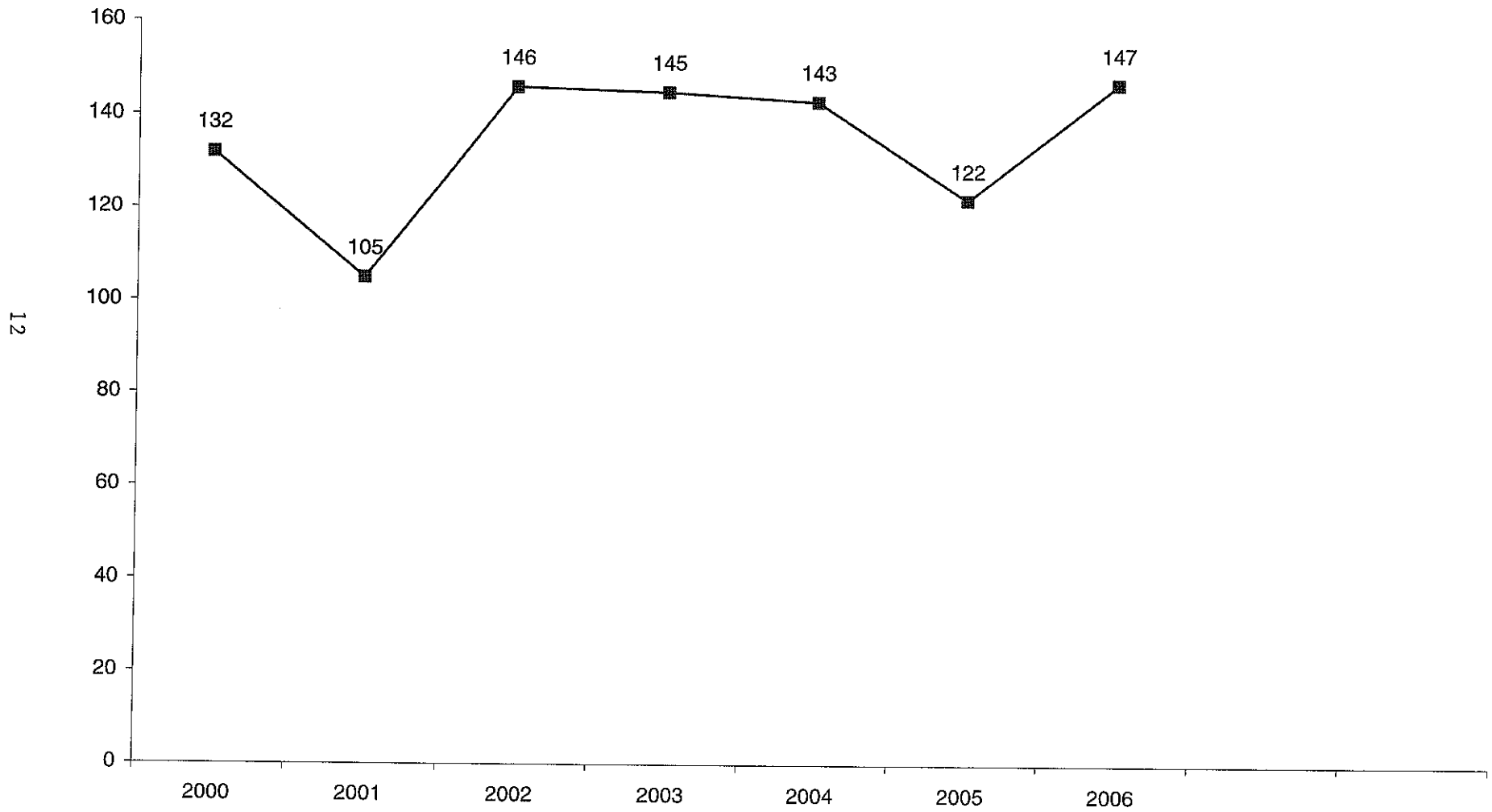
**Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2006, Kentucky, all
ownerships (147 Total fatalities)**



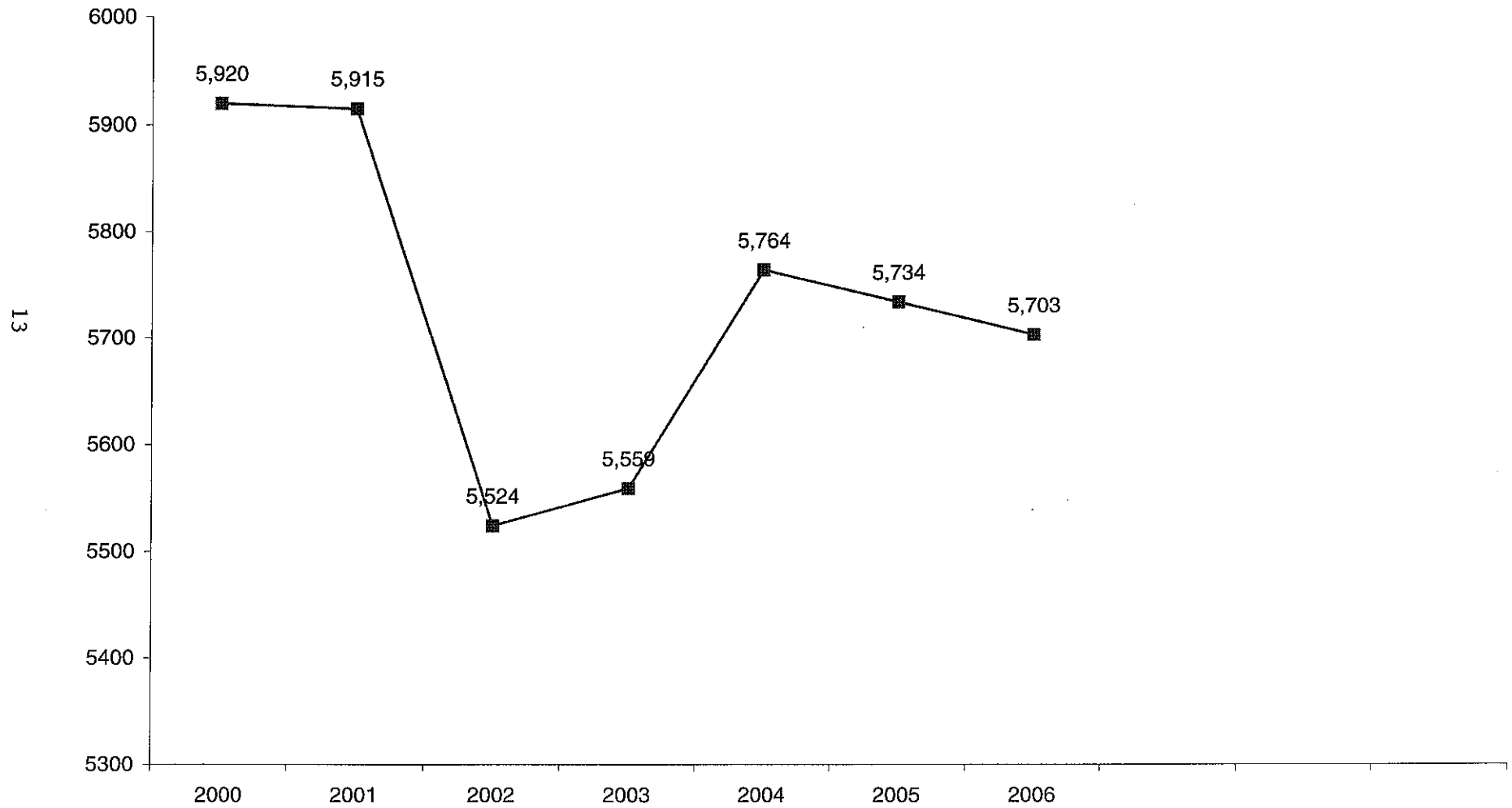
Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2006, All United States, all ownerships (5,703 Total fatalities)



Fatal Work Injury Counts Kentucky, 2000-2006



Fatal Work Injury Counts United States, 2000-2006



KENTUCKY
DATA TABLES

Table 1 Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Location, Kentucky, 2006

Gender:

Men	133
Women	14

Race or ethnic origin:

White, non-Hispanic	134
Black, non-Hispanic	4
Hispanic	7
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	--
Asian	--
Pacific Islander	--
Multiple races	--
Other or not reported	--

Age:

Under 16 years	--
16 to 17 years	--
18 to 19 years	--
20 to 24 years	6
25 to 34 years	28
35 to 44 years	30
45 to 54 years	45
55 to 64 years	23
65 years and over	14

Location:

Private residence	6
Farm	40
Mine, quarry	17
Industrial place and premises	20
Place for recreation or sports	--
Street and highway	44
Public building	8
Residential institutions	--
Other or not reported	10

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (more than 2 cases). Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 1a. Fatal Work Injuries by Primary Source And Secondary Source of Injury, Kentucky, 2006

Primary source

Vehicles	78
Highway vehicles	42
Automobiles	10
Trucks	29
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	10
Forklifts	--
Tractors	8
Structures and surfaces	26
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	14
Machinery	14
Agriculture and garden machinery	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	8
Material handling machinery	5
Parts and materials	3
Machine, tool, and electric parts	4
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	10
Persons -other than injured worker	6
Robber	3
Co-worker, former co-worker	--
Trees, logs	4
Chemicals and chemical products	6
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5
Containers	4
Other	10
Bullets and pellets	6
Fire, flame, smoke	--

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

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 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2 Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Kentucky, 2006

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	147	67	33	27	7	68	40	3	--	10	5	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	27	23	12	7	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	12	10	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	8	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other cave-in.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	13	9	--	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	13	9	--	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	6	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	77	21	12	8	--	48	32	--	--	5	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	32	4	--	3	--	25	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	15	3	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	10	--	--	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	12	--	--	--	--	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	14	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	12	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	6	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	24	--	--	--	--	20	7	--	--	5	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2 Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Kentucky, 2006 - continued

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
During takeoff or landing.....	23	--	--	--	--	19	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	9	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion.....	7	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion, n.e.c.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	15	--	--	--	--	9	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	6	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

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

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2006 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 3 Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2006

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	147	77	32	14	5	26	6	3	3
Management occupations.....	23	17	--	6	--	10	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	19	13	--	6	--	6	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	14	8	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	14	8	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	8	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal care and service workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	13	9	4	--	--	5	3	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	8	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	8	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	6	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	41	10	3	5	--	--	--	--	--
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.....	25	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3 Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2006 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Electricians.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extraction workers.....	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof bolters, mining.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof bolters, mining.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	32	27	22	--	--	4	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	28	24	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	28	24	21	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	4	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	24	20	18	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate

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

TABLE 4 Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2006

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	147	100.0	105	100.0	12	100.0	30	100.0
Goods Producing	68	46.3	49	46.7	--	--	18	60.0
Natural Resources and Mining	33	22.4	17	16.2	--	--	16	53.3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	18	12.2	--	--	--	--	16	53.3
Crop Production.....	10	6.8	--	--	--	--	10	33.3
Other Crop Farming.....	6	4.1	--	--	--	--	6	20.0
All Other Crop Farming.....	4	2.7	--	--	--	--	4	13.3
Animal Production.....	4	2.7	--	--	--	--	3	10.0
Mining^b	15	10.2	15	14.3	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	15	10.2	15	14.3	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	14	9.5	14	13.3	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	14	9.5	14	13.3	--	--	--	--
Bituminous Coal Underground Mining.....	11	7.5	11	10.5	--	--	--	--
Construction	28	19.0	25	23.8	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	28	19.0	25	23.8	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	7	4.8	7	6.7	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	4	2.7	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	4	2.7	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	17	11.6	15	14.3	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	7	4.8	6	5.7	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	4	2.7	3	2.9	--	--	--	--
Electrical Contractors.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	3	2.0	3	2.9	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	7	4.8	7	6.7	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....	7	4.8	7	6.7	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....	79	53.7	56	53.3	11	91.7	12	40.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	40	27.2	34	32.4	--	--	6	20.0
Wholesale Trade	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	11	7.5	7	6.7	--	--	4	13.3
Transportation and Warehousing	26	17.7	25	23.8	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	22	15.0	22	21.0	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	16	10.9	16	15.2	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	6	4.1	6	5.7	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	10	6.8	10	9.5	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	6	4.1	6	5.7	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	4	2.7	4	3.8	--	--	--	--
Information	3	2.0	3	2.9	--	--	--	--
Information.....	3	2.0	3	2.9	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	10	6.8	7	6.7	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	7	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	7	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 4 Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2006

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3	2.0	3	2.9	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services	10	6.8	5	4.8	5	41.7	--	--
Ambulatory Health Care Services.....	3	2.0	3	2.9	--	--	--	--
Social Assistance.....	3	2.0	--	--	3	25.0	--	--
Public Administration	6	4.1	--	--	6	50.0	--	--
Public Administration	6	4.1	--	--	6	50.0	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	41.7	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	41.7	--	--
Police Protection.....	3	2.0	--	--	3	25.0	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

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

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DATA TABLES

Table 1 Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Location, United States, 2006

Gender:

Men	5,275
Women	428

Race or ethnic origin:

White, non-Hispanic	3,945
Black, non-Hispanic	552
Hispanic	937
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	44
Asian	142
Pacific Islander	10
Multiple races	10
Other or not reported	63

Age:

Under 16 years	10
16 to 17 years	20
18 to 19 years	104
20 to 24 years	382
25 to 34 years	1,016
35 to 44 years	1,266
45 to 54 years	1,378
55 to 64 years	941
65 years and over	577

Location:

Private residence	574
Farm	504
Mine, quarry	81
Industrial place and premises	1,321
Place for recreation or sports	65
Street and highway	1,829
Public building	612
Residential institutions	34
Other or not reported	683

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 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 1a. Fatal Work Injuries by Primary Source and Secondary Source of Injury United States 2006

Primary source

Vehicles	2,464
Highway vehicles	1,785
Automobiles	317
Trucks	1,259
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	272
Forklifts	81
Tractors	180
Structures and surfaces	887
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	771
Machinery	490
Agriculture and garden machinery	78
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	214
Material handling machinery	101
Parts and materials	379
Machine, tool, and electric parts	140
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	248
Persons -other than injured worker	28
Robber	9
Co-worker, former co-worker	6
Trees, logs	119
Chemicals and chemical products	191
Tools, instruments, and equipment	115
Containers	91
Other	811
Bullets and pellets	531
Fire, flame, smoke	102

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

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 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2 Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, All United States, 2006

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	5,703	2,509	836	1,226	447	2,693	1,452	64	122	449	172	252	175
Contact with objects and equipment.....	983	634	269	215	150	317	171	6	7	71	5	13	43
Falls.....	809	519	32	428	59	252	84	9	16	84	14	23	21
Bodily reaction and exertion.....	10	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	525	297	62	189	46	203	76	5	11	56	22	17	16
Transportation accidents.....	2,413	819	372	322	125	1,327	865	39	42	182	92	61	43
Fires and explosions.....	201	117	53	30	34	54	23	--	4	5	--	8	13
Assaults and violent acts.....	754	118	48	40	30	530	230	5	42	50	35	129	39
Other events or exposures.....	8	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

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

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2006 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 3 Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, All United States, 2006

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	5,703	2,413	1,329	342	372	370	516	417	99
Management occupations.....	543	236	61	115	21	39	51	40	11
Business and financial operations occupations.....	38	19	10	--	--	6	5	5	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	16	6	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	54	27	14	--	8	5	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	25	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	31	19	17	--	--	--	7	4	3
Legal occupations.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	23	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	45	29	4	8	--	16	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	54	27	15	--	3	9	10	5	5
Healthcare support occupations.....	20	8	8	--	--	--	3	--	3
Protective service occupations.....	274	120	75	6	30	9	90	79	11
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	78	12	7	--	--	--	42	35	7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	277	73	31	29	10	3	13	9	4
Personal care and service occupations.....	56	14	6	--	--	5	12	9	3
Sales and related occupations.....	308	94	63	4	15	12	147	122	25
Office and administrative support occupations.....	82	37	27	--	9	--	24	22	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	289	131	32	41	17	41	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	1,258	317	132	68	96	21	14	10	4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	415	82	49	8	17	8	13	8	5
Production occupations.....	282	45	18	8	17	--	11	7	4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,463	1,067	732	49	116	170	59	49	10
Military specific occupations.....	51	29	13	--	--	16	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate

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

TABLE 4 Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, All United States, 2006

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5,703	100.0	4,189	100.0	501	100.0	1,013	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....	656	11.5	276	6.6	10	2.0	370	36.5
Mining⁵.....	190	3.3	182	4.3	--	--	8	0.8
Construction.....	1,282	22.5	1,034	24.7	56	11.2	192	19.0
Manufacturing.....	448	7.9	431	10.3	--	--	16	1.6
Wholesale Trade.....	217	3.8	204	4.9	--	--	13	1.3
Retail Trade.....	351	6.2	266	6.3	--	--	85	8.4
Transportation and Warehousing.....	864	15.1	735	17.5	32	6.4	97	9.6
Utilities.....	72	1.3	50	1.2	20	4.0	--	--
Information.....	65	1.1	61	1.5	--	--	3	0.3
Financial Activities.....	123	2.2	97	2.3	--	--	25	2.5
Professional and Business Services.....	472	8.3	371	8.9	23	4.6	78	7.7
Educational Services.....	98	1.7	41	1.0	49	9.8	8	0.8
Leisure and Hospitality.....	258	4.5	204	4.9	6	1.2	48	4.7
Other Services.....	175	3.1	123	2.9	--	--	52	5.1
Public Administration.....	287	5.0	--	--	287	57.3	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

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

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

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

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This report was prepared by the OSH Statistical Services Branch in the Division of Education and Training.

Data collection, analysis, and publication by:

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Department of Labor
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Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
Kentucky Department of Labor
Office of Occupational Safety and Health
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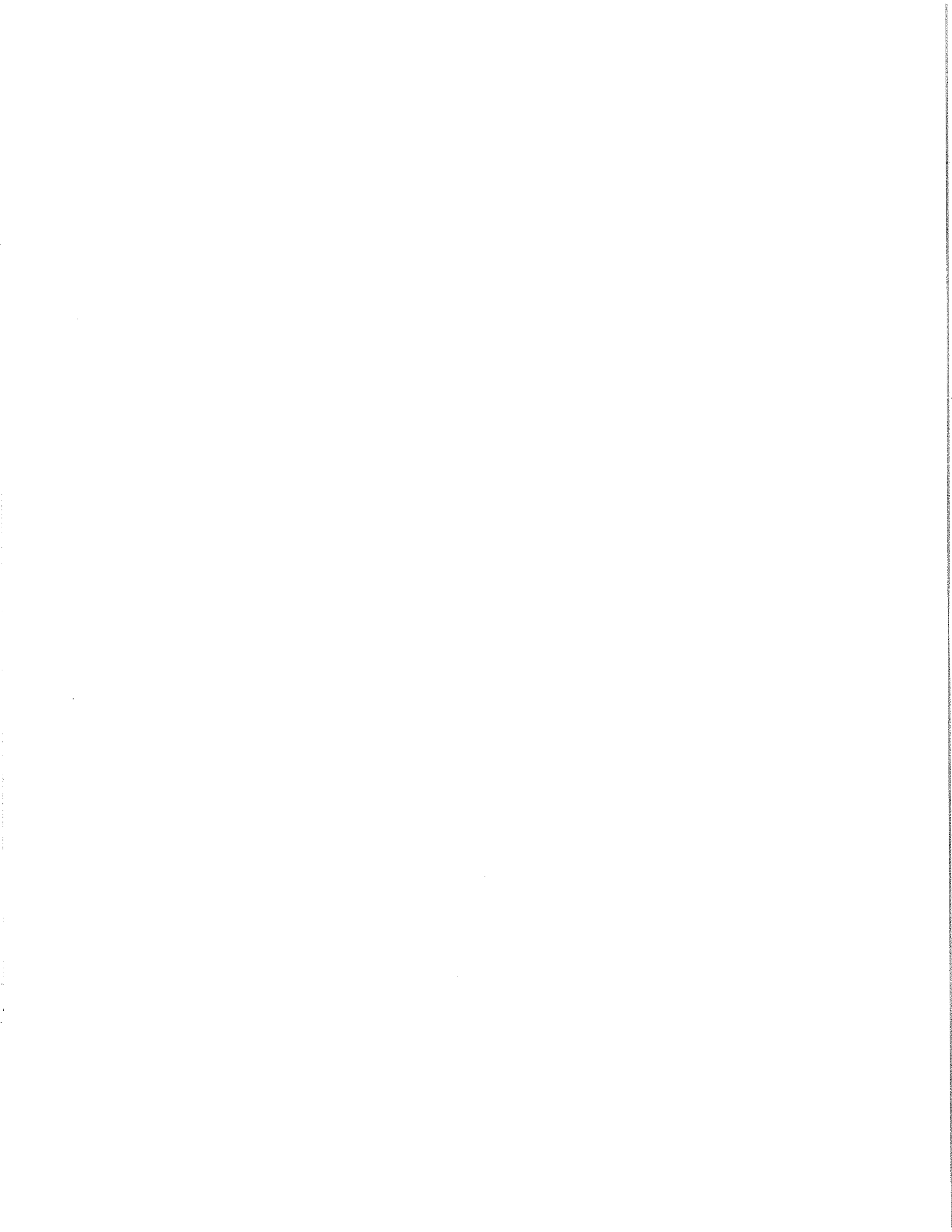
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Commissioner

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Executive Director



Paid for with state and federal funds.

**CENSUS
OF
FATAL
OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES
2007**



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 seventeenth 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 (2007), 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.

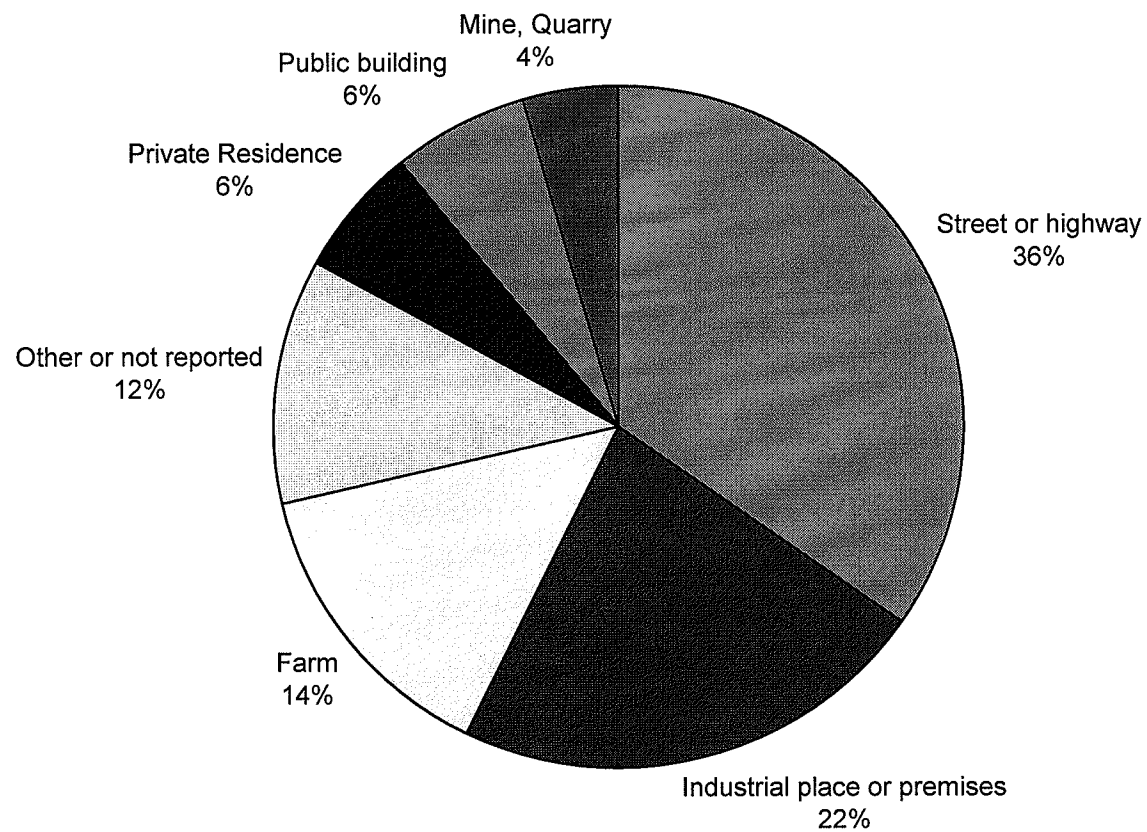
The Kentucky CFOI program provides useful data for identifying hazardous industries, occupations, activities, and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. The CFOI program gives both public and private analysts and leader's information that will lead to safer working conditions.

Summary of Observations

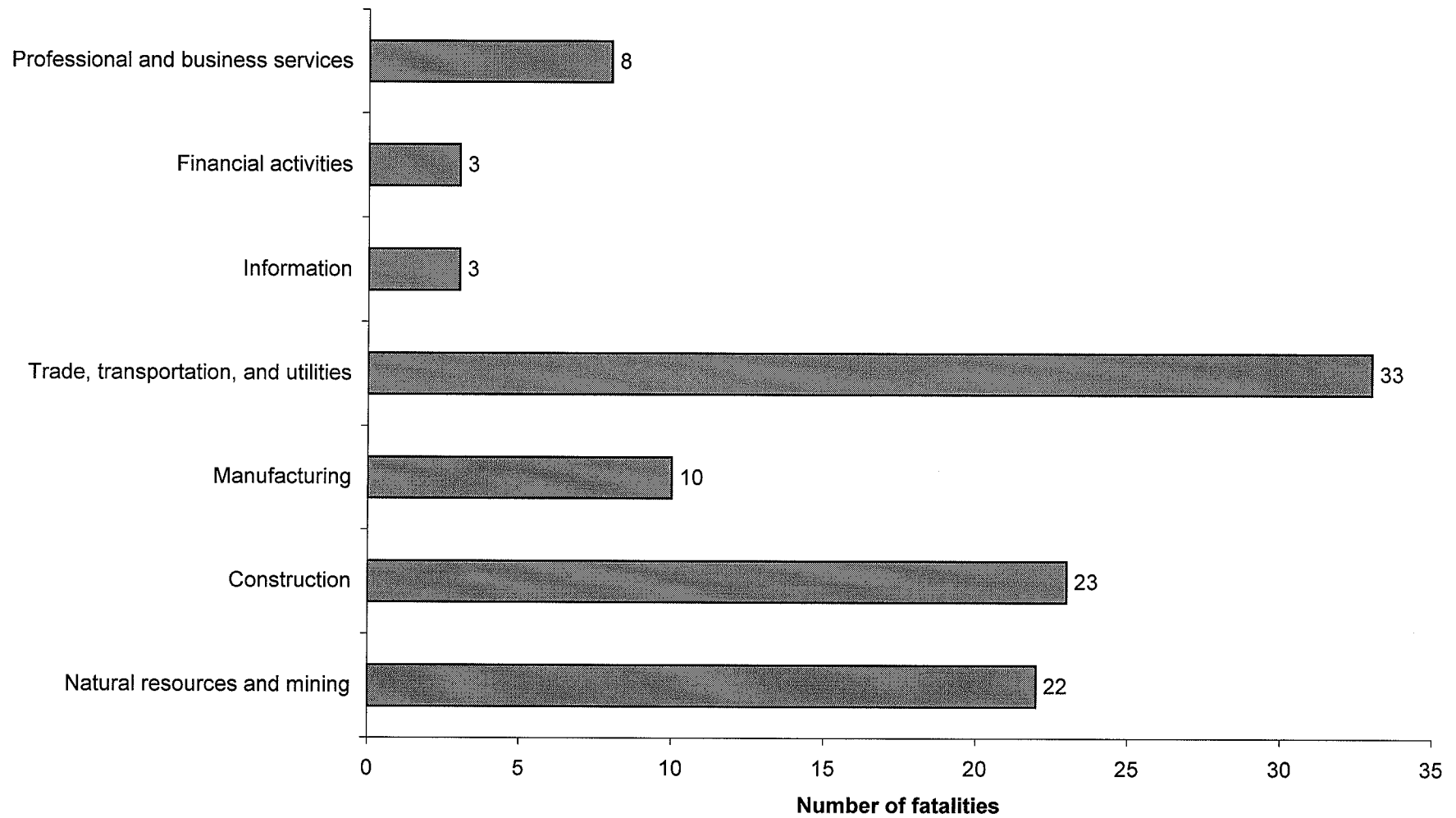
- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky was 112 in 2007.
- ◆ Transportation accidents with 57 and contacts with objects and equipment with 21 were the two largest categories for fatal events in the state.
- ◆ Workers in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry experienced 17 deaths.
- ◆ The age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was 45 to 54 with 30 fatalities.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanics accounted for 90 percent (100) of work related fatalities.
- ◆ Accounting for 61 work related fatal injuries in the State of Kentucky, vehicles was the largest category of primary source.
- ◆ In 2007, Jefferson County had more fatal occupational injuries, than any other county in the state.
- ◆ Of the 112 occupational fatalities in 2007, 106 were male and 6 were female.
- ◆ There were 10 workplace homicides in 2007.
- ◆ In 2007, there were 8 fatalities in the government sector.
- ◆ Of the 112 Fatalities in Kentucky 22 were self-employed.

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

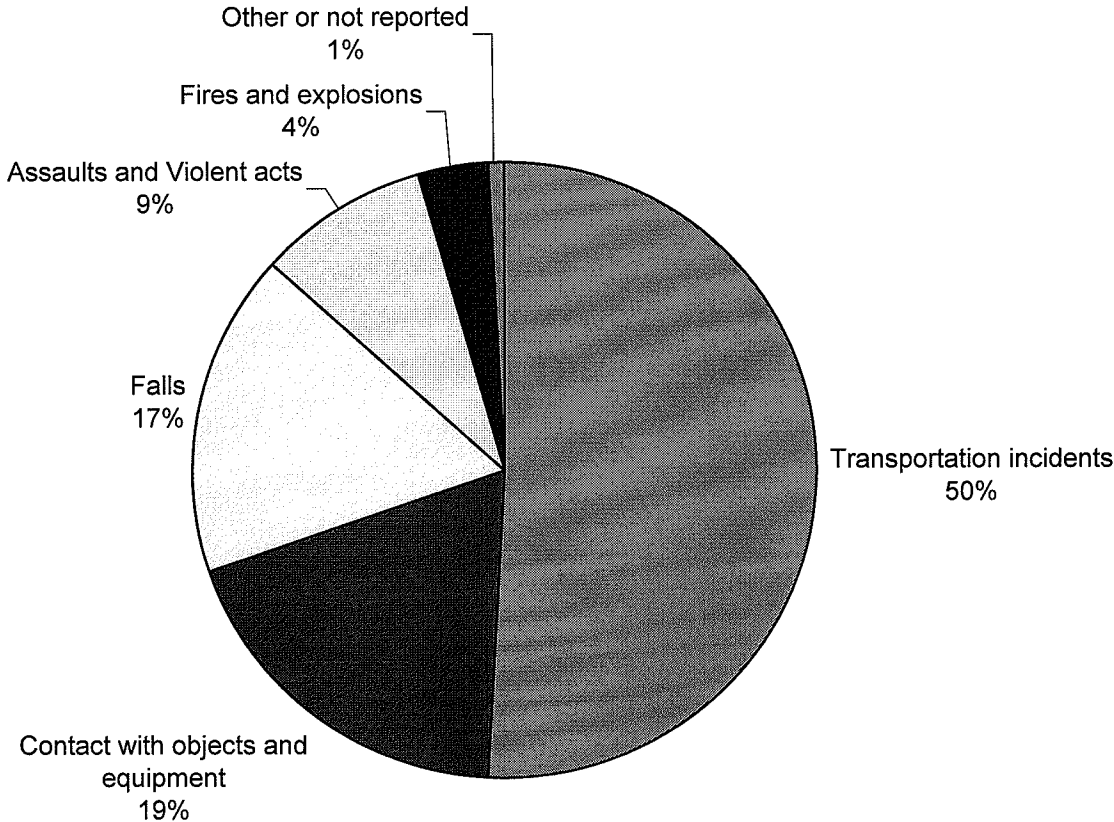
Fatal work injuries by location, Kentucky, 2007, all ownerships (112 Total fatalities)



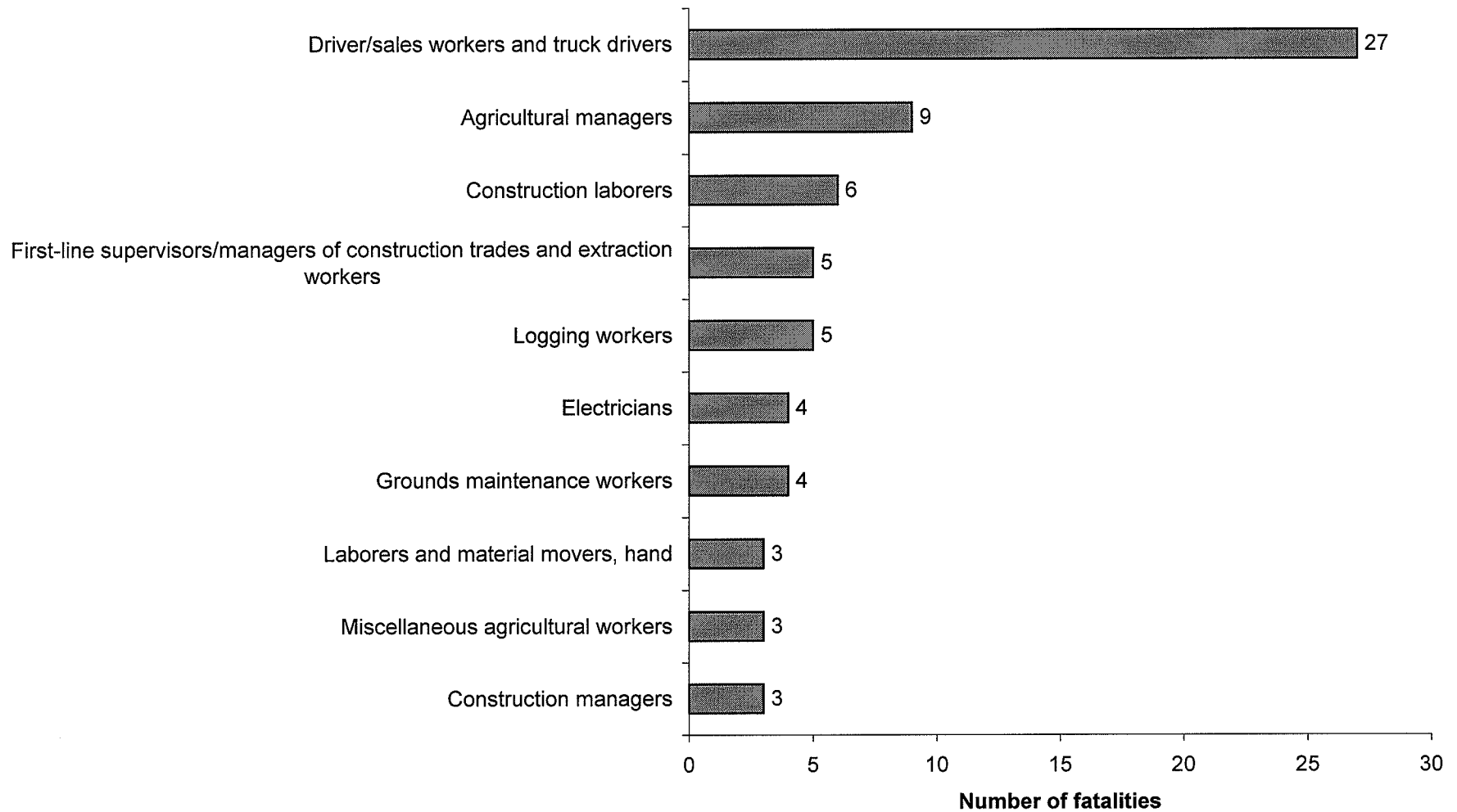
**Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2007, Kentucky, all
ownerships (112 Total fatalities)**



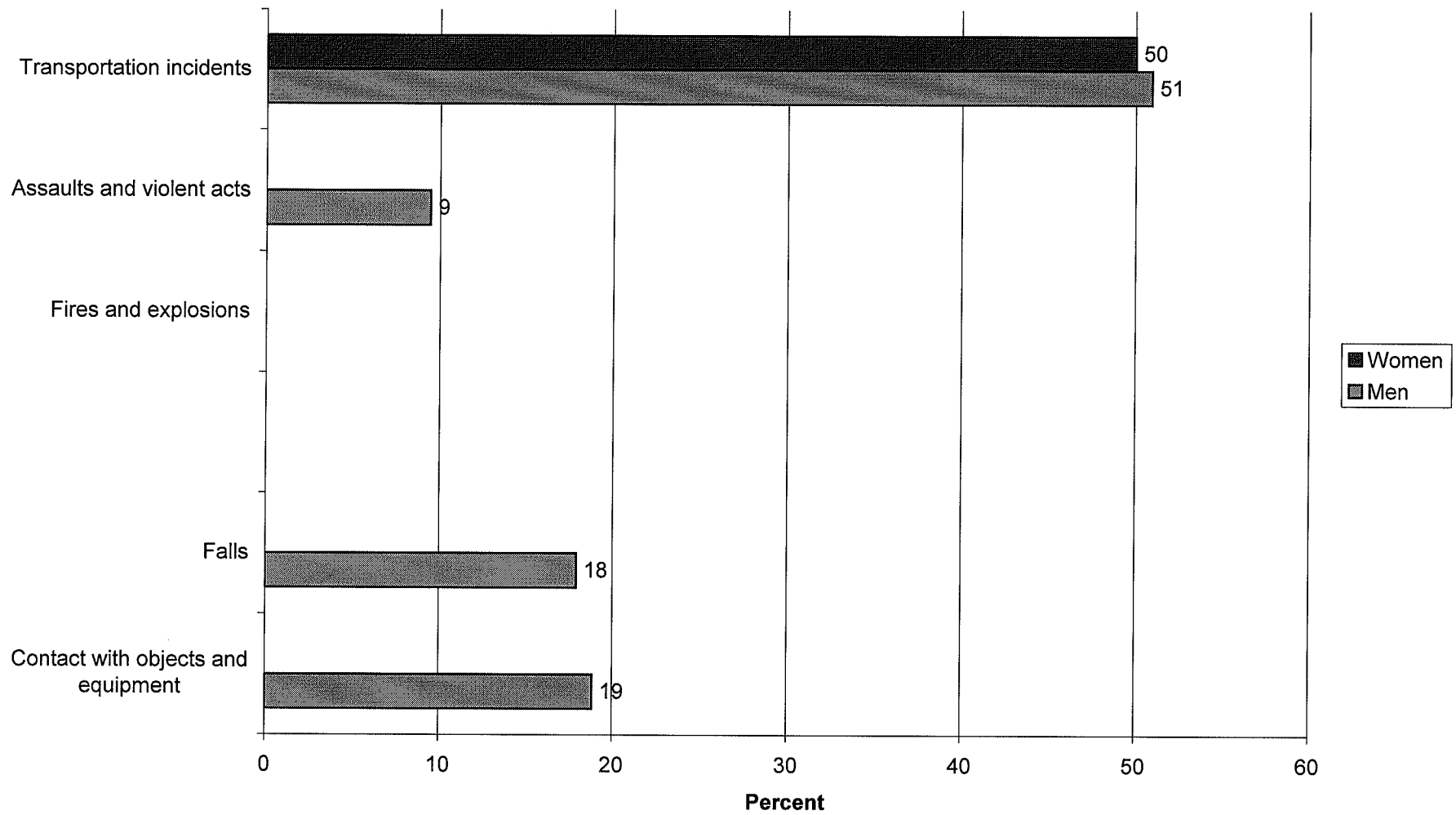
**Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007, all
ownerships (112 Total fatalities)**



**Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2007,
Kentucky, all ownerships (112 Total fatalities)**



Fatality work injuries varied between men and women, 2007, Kentucky, (106 men, 6 women)



Fatal Work Injury Counts Kentucky, 2000-2007

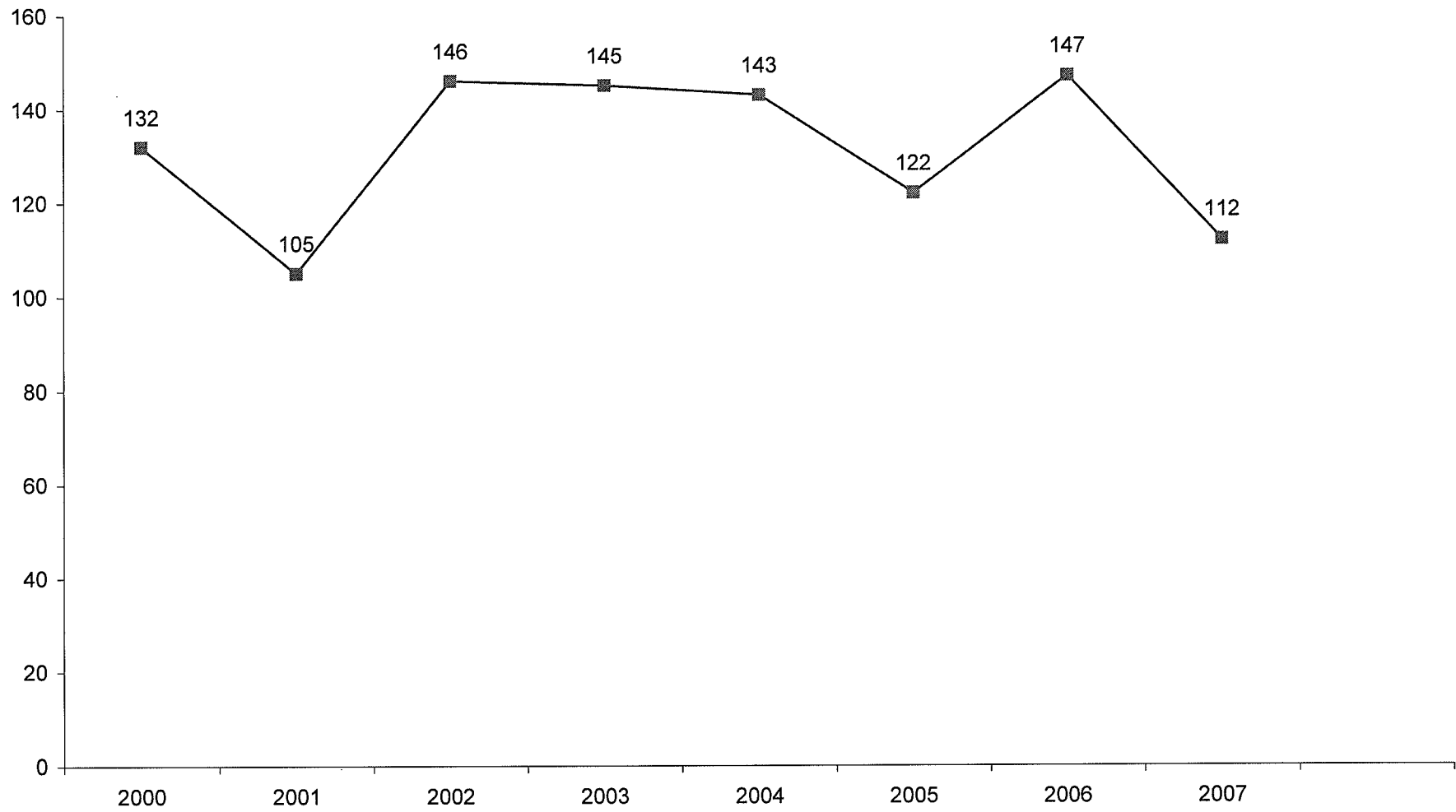


Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	90	48	5	16	17	--	3
Self-employed ⁵	22	9	5	5	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	106	54	10	20	19	--	--
Women.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	17	11	--	3	3	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	19	10	--	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	30	16	--	5	8	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	18	8	3	4	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	19	8	4	3	3	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	100	49	9	19	18	--	4
Black, non-Hispanic.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

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

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

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 2007 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 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007

Industry ¹	NAICS code 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		112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Private Industry		104	51	9	20	19	--	4
Goods Producing		54	17	3	15	16	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		22	11	--	8	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	17	7	--	7	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Mining⁵	21	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	212	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	2121	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	21211	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		22	3	--	6	12	--	--
Construction	23	22	3	--	6	12	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	14	--	--	4	7	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors.....	23891	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		10	3	--	--	3	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	10	3	--	--	3	--	--
Service providing		50	34	6	5	3	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		33	26	3	3	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code 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
Retail Trade	44-45	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	25	22	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	17	14	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	12	12	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	48422	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Information	51	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Publishing Industries (Except Internet).....	511	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers.....	5111	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Newspaper Publishers.....	51111	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities		3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	562	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	5	4	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code 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
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

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.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

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

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 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 3. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2007

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	112	54	22	22	10	50	33	3	3	8	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	21	15	8	6	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	17	13	8	4	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	8	8	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	19	16	--	12	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	17	16	--	12	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	57	17	11	3	3	34	26	3	--	5	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	30	3	--	--	--	23	17	3	--	3	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	12	--	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	7	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	10	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	8	--	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	13	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	10	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	8	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	10	3	--	--	--	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

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

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 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 4. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2007

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	112	--	--	--	8	17	19	30	18	19
Contact with objects and equipment.....	21	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	4	3
Struck by object or equipment.....	17	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	3	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment, n.e.c.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	19	--	--	--	--	3	--	8	--	3
Fall to lower level.....	17	--	--	--	--	3	--	7	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	57	--	--	--	4	11	10	16	8	8
Highway accident.....	30	--	--	--	--	8	6	6	6	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	12	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Noncollision accident.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	13	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	4
Noncollision accident.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Overturned.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway accident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
Self-inflicted injury.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 are preliminary.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not

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

TABLE 5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007

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.....	112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Management occupations.....	15	7	4	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	13	6	3	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	9	6	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	8	--	--	6	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fallers.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	22	5	--	5	11	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	15	--	--	5	9	--	--
Construction laborers.....	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Production occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	41	32	--	5	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	29	24	--	4	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	27	22	--	4	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	18	17	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	7	3	--	3	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	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 2007 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 6. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2007

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ²	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	112	54	22	22	10	50	33	3	3	8	--	--	--
Primary Source³													
Machinery.....	6	6	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	7	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	21	19	--	14	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	18	16	--	11	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors.....	8	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building.....	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground.....	7	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	61	16	11	--	3	39	28	3	--	8	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	44	5	--	--	--	34	23	3	--	8	--	--	--
Automobile.....	11	--	--	--	--	9	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	30	5	--	--	--	22	16	--	--	6	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	12	--	--	--	--	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV).....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	9	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor.....	7	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	12	3	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition.....	8	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁴													
Machinery.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2007 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ²	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	18	8	--	5	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures.....	13	4	--	--	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bridges, dams, locks.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guardrails, road dividers.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	6	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders.....	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	22	6	3	--	--	12	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	14	3	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	11	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rail vehicle.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Train.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	6	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rain.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ The primary source 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 surface or object contacted.

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

For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 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 to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2007

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	112	100.0	82	100.0	8	100.0	22	100.0
Goods Producing	55	49.1	39	47.6	--	--	15	68.2
Natural Resources and Mining	22	19.6	11	13.4	--	--	11	50.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	17	15.2	6	7.3	--	--	11	50.0
Crop Production.....	8	7.1	3	3.7	--	--	5	22.7
Animal Production.....	4	3.6	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Forestry and Logging.....	5	4.5	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Logging.....	5	4.5	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Logging.....	5	4.5	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Mining⁵	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Construction	23	20.5	18	22.0	--	--	4	18.2
Construction	23	20.5	18	22.0	--	--	4	18.2
Construction of buildings.....	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	4	3.6	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	14	12.5	12	14.6	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	4	3.6	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors.....	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	8.9	10	12.2	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	8.9	10	12.2	--	--	--	--
Service providing	57	50.9	43	52.4	7	87.5	7	31.8
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	33	29.5	29	35.4	--	--	4	18.2
Retail Trade	7	6.3	6	7.3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	25	22.3	22	26.8	--	--	3	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2007 - Continued

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Truck Transportation.....	17	15.2	16	19.5	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	12	10.7	11	13.4	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	5	4.5	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	7	6.3	7	8.5	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Information.....	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Information.....	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Publishing Industries (Except Internet).....	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers.....	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Newspaper Publishers.....	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities.....	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....	8	7.1	7	8.5	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	7	6.3	6	7.3	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	7	6.3	--	--	7	87.5	--	--
Public Administration.....	7	6.3	--	--	7	87.5	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	4.5	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	4.5	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Police Protection.....	3	2.7	--	--	3	37.5	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

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

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

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

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Interpretations and actions of the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health
Standards Board contact:

Department of Workplace Standards
OSH Regulations Development and Interpretation
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-0978

For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health training, consultation,
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Division of Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-3536

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