



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

2008

Report prepared by:

Kentucky Labor Cabinet
Department of Workplace Standards
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Education and Training
Statistical Services Branch

Linda M. Carter, Branch Manager

Research Analysts

Don Bradley

Darlene Garr

Kenya Thomas

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

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KENTUCKY LABOR CABINET

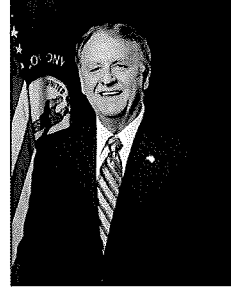
Suite 4, 1047 U.S. Highway 127 South
Frankfort KY 40601
Phone: 502.564.3070
www.labor.ky.gov

Steven L. Beshear
Governor

Daniel Mongiardo
Lieutenant Governor

J. R. Gray
Secretary

Mark S. Brown
Deputy Secretary



February 19, 2010

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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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 2008. The data was collected using a mandatory survey form mailed to 4,200 employers in the year 2008. 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 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 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- This category includes cases where the employee was able to return to work following medical treatment by a professional. 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, 4.7 received an injury or illness in the year 2008. This is a decrease compared to the rate of 5.2 for the year 2007.
- For every 100 full-time workers in the state and local government sector, 5.3 received an injury or illness in the year 2008. This is a decrease compared to the rate of 5.8 recorded in the year 2007.
- As shown on page 11, the total case rate has declined by 19% 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 2008, the number of people employed in Kentucky was approximately 1,769,700 according to the count provided by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. This is an increase compared to the count of employees recorded in the year 2007.
- The number of injuries and illness cases recorded for the calendar year of 2008 decreased. The count recorded by the 2007 BLS Survey was 77,300 compared to the count of 70,500 recorded by the 2008 BLS Survey.
- Local government operations represent city government, county government, police, fire, and board of education employees. The rates for this group decreased from the year 2007 to 2008. The total case rate changed from 6.2 to 5.4 for total cases. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction had a change from 2.4 to 2.0. The rate for other recordable cases decreased from 3.8 to 3.4.
- 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 from 3.4 to 3.9 causing an increase in the total case rate. The total case rate went from 5.0 to 5.2. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased from 1.6 to 1.3.
- Illnesses are cases involving skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, hearing loss, or other cases such as welding flash, bloodborne pathogenic diseases and other abnormal conditions resulting from an exposure in the work environment. In the year 2007 there were 4,609 recorded in the private sector. In the year 2008 this number decreased to 3,500.

**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

2008		
NAICS	DESCRIPTION	RATE
622	Hospitals (State Government)	23.4
3321	Forging & stamping	14.3
32192	Wood container & pallet	14.2
623	Nursing and residential care facilities (State Government)	12.2
623	Nursing and residential care facilities (Private sector)	11.3
3352	Household appliances manufacturing	11.2
33633	Motor vehicle steering & suspension	10.5
3323	Architectural & structural metals	10.4
3362	Spring and wire product manufacturing	10.3
3362	Motor vehicle manufacturing	9.8

As these tables indicate, there has been some reduction in the incidence rate in the year 2008 for most of the industries identified in the year 2007 as having high total case rates. The exception to this would be in forging & stamping. Hospitals in State Government have the highest rate; it shows an increase from the rate shown in 2007.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Natural Resources and Mining

For the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting division, the total case rate decreased from 8.8 in the year 2007 to a rate of 6.7 in the year 2008. Injuries decreased from 600 to 500 in this group. There are approximately 6,600 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 increased from 4.6 to 5.5 from the years 2007 to 2008. 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, included is 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. There are approximately 87,000 people employed in the construction division.

The following table is a comparison of incidence rates:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Construction Division Total	6.9	7.5	4.6	5.0	5.3
Residential building construction (3.3)	3.5	4.3	3.9	1.6	3.1
Nonresidential building construction (6.7)	9.7	6.5	3.9	4.9	8.5
Utility system construction (5.1)	7.5	7.0	3.1	3.5	4.4
Highway, street, and bridge construction (7.8)	10.4	7.3	9.2	6.6	5.5
Poured concrete foundation and structure (4.9)	n/a	n/a	6.2	3.5	n/a
Structural steel and precast concrete (7.0)	n/a	4.2	9.7	6.1	7.9
Masonry contractors (4.6)	5.9	5.8	1.5	5.4	4.2
Roofing contractors (7.4)	10.1	5.2	5.1	9.7	6.8
Electrical contractors (5.3)	4.1	8.6	4.5	3.0	6.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contr. (7.4)	6.8	11.4	5.3	7.2	6.2
Drywall and insulation contractors (6.0)	9.9	6.1	4.2	4.1	5.9
Other specialty trade contractors (5.2)	6.8	8.1	2.0	7.1	1.8

Manufacturing

The chart on the following page contains a comparison of the years 2007 and 2008 and is arranged by decreasing incidence rate for the year 2008. In 2007 the highest rate for this sector is for manufacturing of transportation equipment. For the year 2008 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 7.1 in the year 2007 to 6.3 in 2008. There are approximately 249,300 people employed in the manufacturing division.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

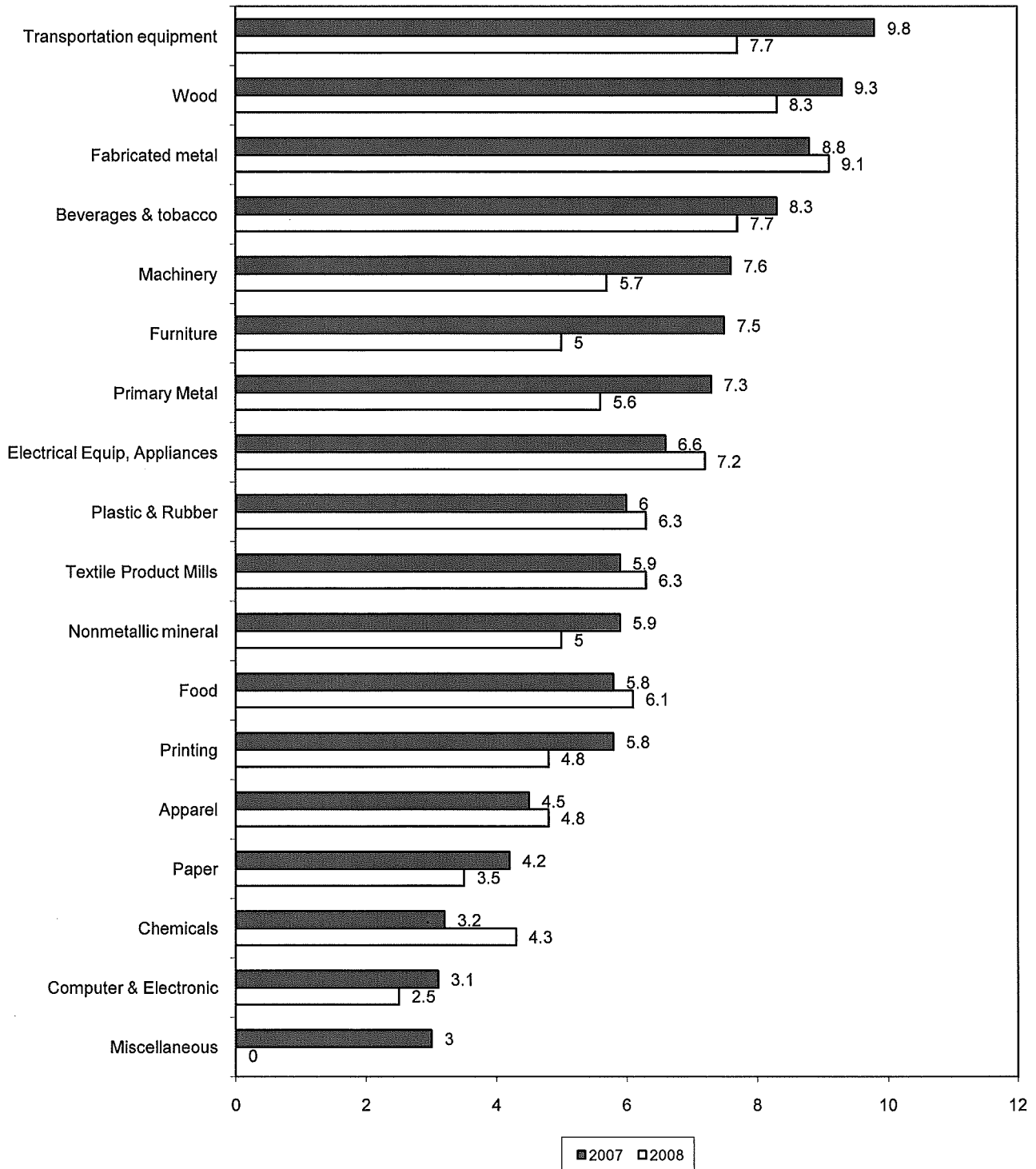
The wholesale trade division is broken into the durable goods, non durable goods and electronic markets and agents and brokers. The incidence rate for durable goods decreased from 6.0 to 5.5. The decrease in the number of people employed from 38,500 to 38,200 was off set by a decrease in the number of cases. The incidence rate of the nondurable goods group decreased from 7.0 to 5.2. There was a decrease in the number of employees from 31,000 to 30,800 with a decrease in the count of cases. There are about 5,500 employees in the electronic markets and agents and brokers group. The incidence rate went from 5.7 to 4.8.

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, and book and music stores. This is the same for the year 2007 and 2008. Food and beverage stores rate decreased from 6.0 to 5.7. Motor vehicle and parts dealers went from 3.7 to 4.0. Electronics and appliance stores increased from 3.4 to 4.5. General merchandise stores decreased from 7.5 to 6.3. The most significant increase reported is in the category of nonstore retailers as it increased from 3.2 to 5.5. The overall rate for retail trade decreased from 4.9 to the rate of 4.6 listed for the year 2008. There are approximately 214,500 people employed in this division.

In the transportation and warehousing division, the group with the highest incidence rate in the year 2008 was for air transportation, The total recordable case rate was 7.0. 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 1.8 to 1.7. 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 while the transit group rates stayed the same. The rate for this division decreased slightly from 6.6 in the year 2007 to 6.1 in the year 2008. There are approximately 84,700 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. Utilities in the private sector

**INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE
BY MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY
2007-2008**



reported an incidence rate of 3.5 in the year 2008, the same rate reported in 2007. There are about 6,600 people working in this division.

Information

The information sector had a decrease in the total case rate from 2.6 to 2.4. The publishing industry, including newspapers, periodicals, books and directories had an increase in incidence rates from 2.1 to 2.2. There are approximately 29,500 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 decreased. The rate went from 1.4 to 1.1 and the employment decreased from 93,400 to 92,300. The insurance carrier component had fewer cases and an increase in employees. Real estate and rental and leasing services had a decrease in the number of cases from 900 in 2007 to 500 cases in the year 2008.

Professional and Business Services

Several groups are combined within this division. The overall rate increased from 2.0 to 2.6. Professional, scientific, and technical services with an employment of 68,400 had a rate increase from 1.1 in the year 2007 to 2.3 for the year 2008. Management of companies and enterprises posted a rate of 2.3 for the year 2007 which is more than the rate of .0 which they posted in the year 2008. Administrative and support services recorded a change in rate from 2.9 to 2.1. The waste management and remediation services group recorded 100 cases and an increase in the rate from 5.5 to 6.7. There are approximately 187,400 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 decreased from 3.1 to 2.9 comparing the data for 2007 and 2008. There are about 15,600 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 11.3 nursing and residential care facilities continue to rank among the top 10 hazardous industries in the state. In comparing the data for 2007 and 2008. Hospitals have shown a slight decrease in incidence rate from 2007 to 2008. Ambulatory health care services showed an increase in rates from 2.5 to 4.1. Overall in the healthcare & social assistance group the rate increased from 6.6 to 6.8. There are about 210,300 people employed in this sector.

Leisure and Hospitality

The total case rate for the arts, entertainment, and recreation decreased from the year 2007 (6.0) to 2008 (4.6). The rate for performing arts and spectator sports group went from 9.2 to 4.7. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries rate increased from 3.9 to 4.6. There are about 19,500 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 3.4 in the year 2007 to 2.8 in 2008. The rate for food services and drinking places decreased from 5.5 to 3.0 for this time period. Since more people are employed in this group this decrease had a greater effect on the sector rate causing a decrease from 5.3 to 3.0. There are about 155,000 people employed in this group.

Other services

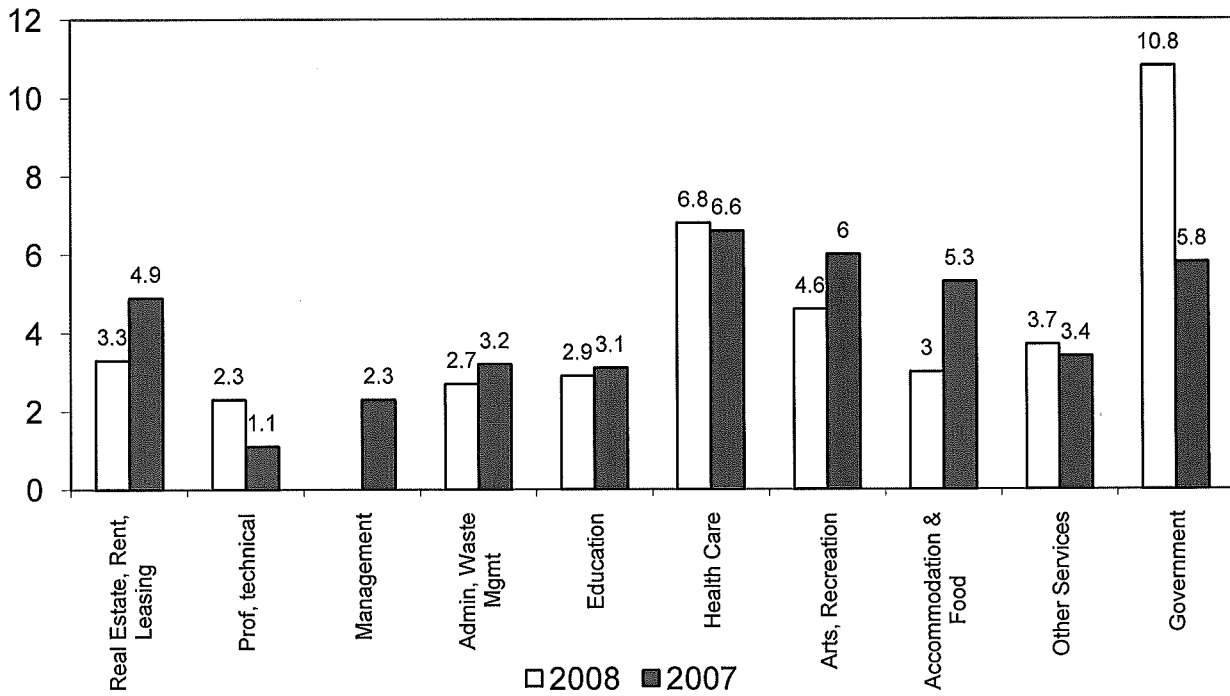
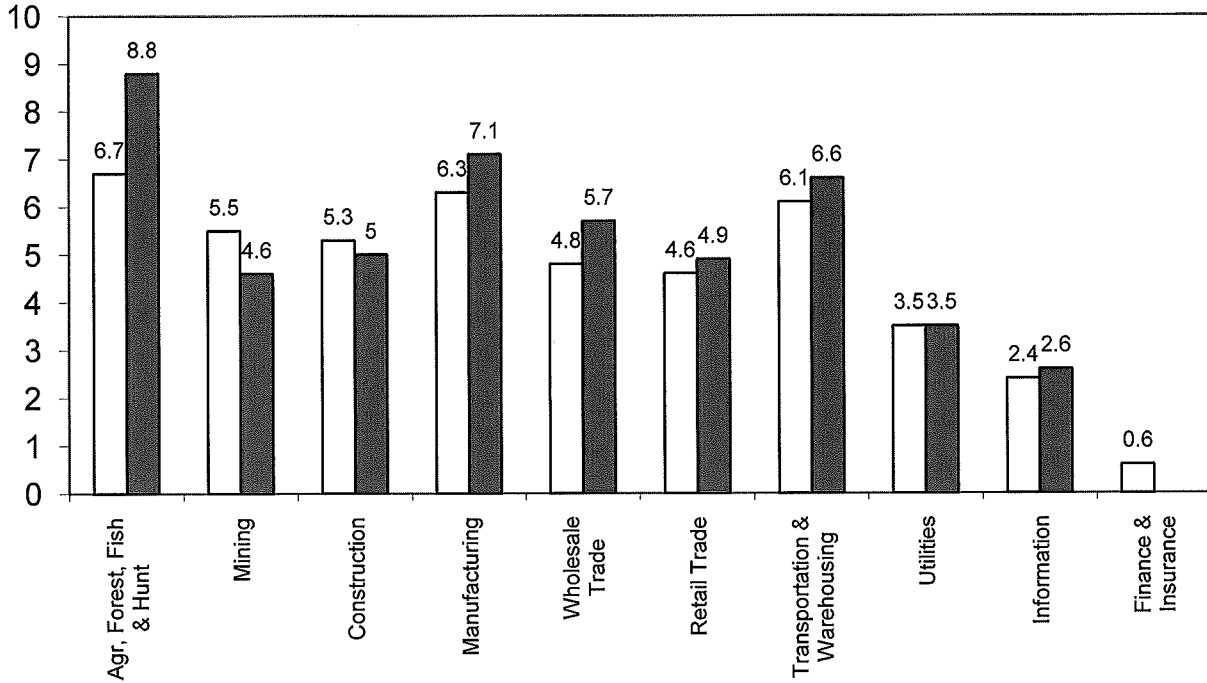
This group includes data for repair services, personal and laundry services and religious and civic organizations. The data for repair and maintenance had a rate increase of 3.2 in 2007 to 4.8 in 2008. The personal and laundry services rates decreased going from 3.4 to 3.1. The rate for religious, grant making, civic, professional, and similar organizations also decreased. The total rate for the other services group increased from 3.4 in the year 2007 to 3.7 in 2008. There are about 47,600 people employed in this group.

State and Local Government

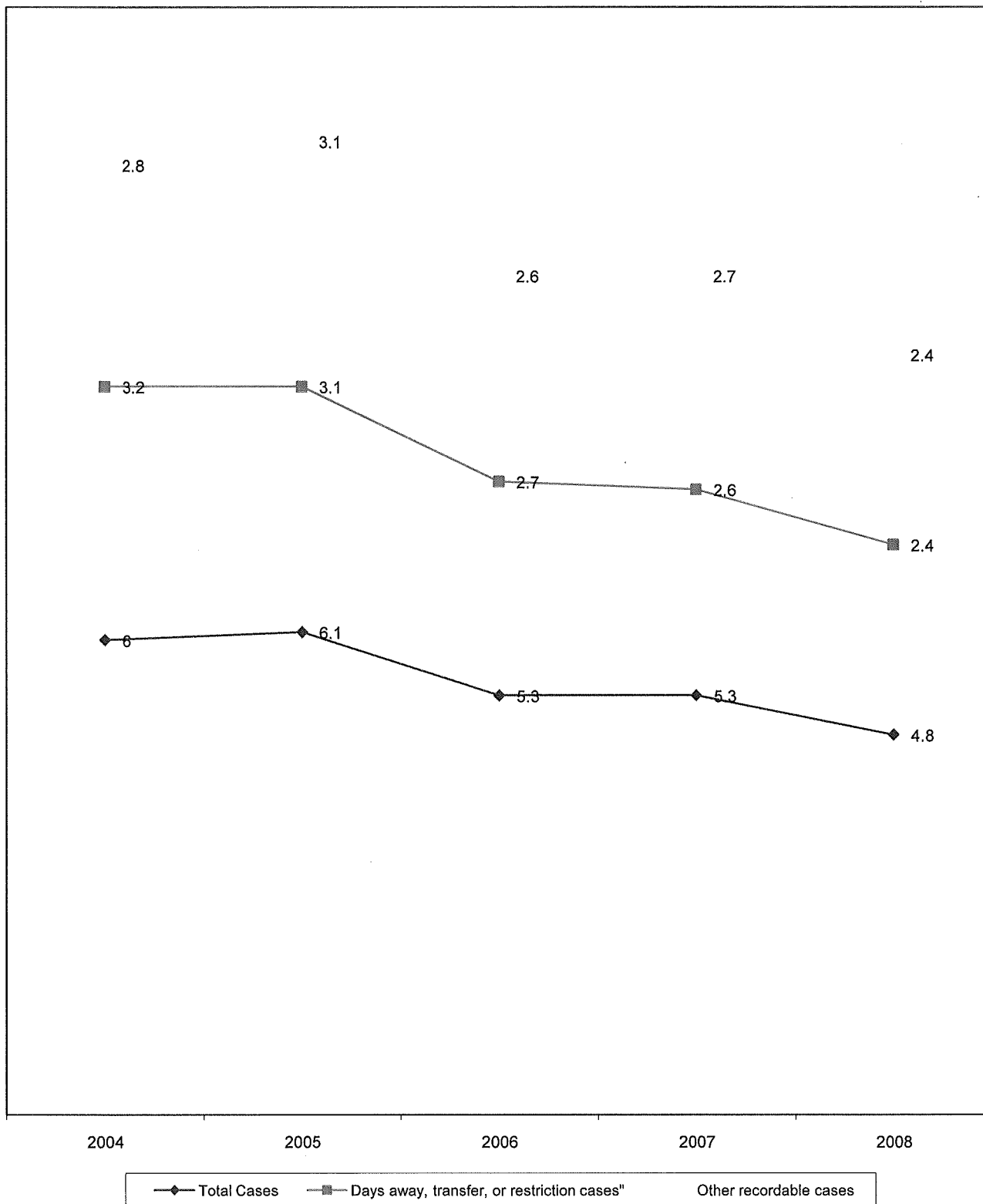
Hospitals in the state government sector have the highest incidence rate of any industry in Kentucky. The other recordable case rate is a problem. The second highest rate belongs to the nursing and residential care facilities run by the state. Lost workday cases are high for this group. The rate for state government increased from 5.0 in 2007 to 5.2 in 2008.

Within local government, public administration rates went from 5.1 to 5.7, an increase of 12%. The other categories showed decreases; educational services went from 7.2 to 4.8, utilities went from 6.0 to 4.7, and health care and social assistance from 5.3 to 6.1. There are 264,300 people working for state and local government operations.

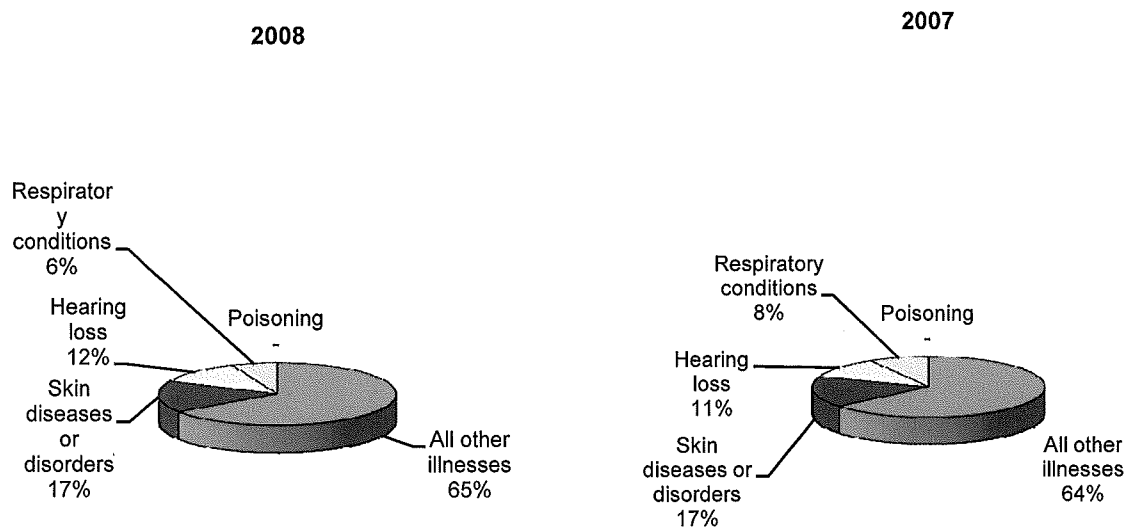
INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE BY INDUSTRY 2008-2007



INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES BY CASE TYPE 2004 - 2008



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.' *data too small to be

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	2008 Private Industry only		2007 All Industry	
	Number of cases	Percent	Number of cases	Percent
Skin diseases or disorders	600	16%	758	17%
Respiratory conditions	300	8%	279	6%
Poisoning	*		*	
Hearing loss	400	11%	544	12%
All other illnesses	2,300	64%	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 4,200 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 2008 the number of cases reported on the Log is shown as an incidence rate, and as a count of cases.

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 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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		1,769.7	4.8	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.4
Private industry⁶		1,505.4	4.7	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.2
Goods-producing⁶		365.0	6.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.6
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		28.7	5.7	4.3	3.5	0.8	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	6.6	6.7	5.2	3.9	1.3	1.5
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.7	5.7	4.0	2.8	1.2	1.8
Mining⁷	21	22.1	5.5	4.1	3.4	0.7	1.3
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212	18.2	4.5	2.9	2.5	0.4	1.6
Coal mining ⁸	2121	15.7	4.8	3.1	2.7	0.4	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁸	2123	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.0	(¹⁰)	0.6
Construction		87.0	5.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.6
Construction	23	87.0	5.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.6
Construction of buildings	236	19.3	6.4	4.0	2.1	1.8	2.4
Residential building construction	2361	7.4	3.1	1.6	--	--	1.6
Nonresidential building construction	2362	11.8	8.5	5.5	2.7	--	3.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	14.2	4.6	2.7	2.1	0.7	1.9
Utility system construction	2371	7.2	4.4	2.5	2.1	0.5	1.9
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.3	5.5	3.2	2.4	0.9	2.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	53.6	5.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	2.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.8	5.3	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.8
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.5	--	2.7	--	1.9	--
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.7	7.9	3.9	3.1	--	4.0
Masonry contractors	23814	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.6	(¹⁰)	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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	2.4	6.8	2.7	1.9	(¹⁰)	4.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	25.8	6.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	3.3
Electrical contractors	23821	9.9	6.1	3.1	2.3	0.8	3.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	13.6	6.2	2.3	1.5	0.8	3.9
Other building equipment contractors	23829	2.3	4.2	3.0	2.7	--	1.2
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.8	4.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.0
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	5.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	4.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	7.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0
Manufacturing		249.3	6.3	3.4	1.4	2.1	2.8
Manufacturing	31-33	249.3	6.3	3.4	1.4	2.1	2.8
Food manufacturing	311	24.1	6.1	4.0	1.2	2.8	2.1
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.7	3.6	2.4	0.6	1.8	1.2
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	9.1	6.7	4.5	0.9	3.6	2.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.9	3.8	2.7	0.8	1.9	1.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.7	7.7	4.8	2.2	2.5	2.9
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.8	8.0	5.3	2.5	2.8	2.7
Distilleries	31214	3.2	4.5	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	5.6	1.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	3.8
Textile product mills	314	2.5	6.3	3.6	1.5	2.1	2.7
Apparel manufacturing	315	3.3	4.8	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.2
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	2.0	6.3	3.8	2.3	1.6	2.5
Wood product manufacturing	321	12.5	8.3	4.5	2.6	1.9	3.8
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.0	7.3	2.9	2.6	(¹⁰)	4.4
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	1.4	6.2	3.4	2.3	(¹⁰)	2.9
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.1	9.1	5.4	2.7	2.6	3.8
Millwork	32191	4.7	7.7	3.5	1.7	1.8	4.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	14.2	10.0	5.3	4.7	4.1
Paper manufacturing	322	10.3	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.5
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.6	3.8	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.6
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	3.6	2.2	1.8	(¹⁰)	1.4
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.7	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.4
Printing and related support activities	323	12.7	4.8	3.2	1.1	2.1	1.6
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.7	4.8	3.2	1.1	2.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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	
Printing	32311	12.3	4.9	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.7
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.7	5.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	1.8
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.8	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.6	4.7	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.4
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.3	5.2	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.6
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.4	6.3	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.8
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	13.9	6.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.9
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.5	7.2	4.9	2.0	2.9	2.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.3	5.0	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.2	5.2	2.3	0.9	--	2.9
Primary metal manufacturing	331	13.7	5.6	3.6	1.9	1.7	2.1
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.7	2.8	1.9	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	1.9	7.3	4.3	2.4	1.8	3.0
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	5.0	3.1	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.0
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.2	7.6	5.0	3.8	1.2	2.6
Foundries	3315	3.0	9.3	5.5	2.7	2.9	3.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.7	9.1	4.1	1.8	2.4	5.0
Forging and stamping	3321	2.7	14.3	8.0	3.3	4.7	6.3
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.8	10.4	5.1	1.4	3.6	5.3
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	2.0	10.3	5.2	3.2	--	5.2
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.8	9.8	1.5	1.3	(¹⁰)	8.2
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.4	6.2	3.1	0.5	2.5	3.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.5	5.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.9
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	3.6	4.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	6.7	2.5	1.1	1.4	4.2
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	1.8	5.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	3.2
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.6	5.4	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.4
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	2.9	5.1	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.4	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	3341	--	0.6	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	8.4	7.2	3.9	1.6	2.2	3.3
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	11.2	5.2	1.4	3.8	6.0
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	2.7	6.3	3.8	2.4	1.4	2.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	52.8	7.7	4.2	1.2	3.0	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 – Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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 manufacturing	3361	13.3	9.8	4.5	1.2	3.2	5.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.0	6.1	3.0	1.1	2.0	3.0
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	32.5	7.4	4.3	1.1	3.3	3.1
Motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing	33631	2.2	6.6	3.9	1.7	2.2	2.7
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.8	4.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	2.7
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	10.5	6.3	1.8	4.5	4.2
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.7	7.5	5.9	0.9	5.0	1.6
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.2	8.5	5.7	0.7	5.1	2.7
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	8.2	5.0	1.8	3.2	3.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.0	5.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.7
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.3	7.2	3.4	1.3	2.1	3.8
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	0.6	8.7	2.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	6.5
Service-providing		1,140.4	4.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		383.2	5.0	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.0
Wholesale trade	42	77.4	4.8	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38.2	5.5	3.1	1.3	1.8	2.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.8	5.2	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Retail trade	44-45	214.5	4.6	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.3	4.0	1.5	1.1	–	2.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.3	3.7	1.7	1.6	–	2.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.5	4.5	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.6	5.8	4.2	1.8	2.3	1.7
Food and beverage stores	445	35.3	5.7	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.8
Gasoline stations	447	19.1	2.9	2.2	–	–	–
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
General merchandise stores	452	51.5	6.3	3.9	1.5	2.5	2.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	12.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	–	(¹⁰)
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	5.5	3.9	3.5	(¹⁰)	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	84.7	6.1	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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	
Air transportation	481	7.3	7.0	6.0	2.6	3.4	1.0
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.7	1.3	1.3	(¹⁰)	0.5
Truck transportation	484	23.9	6.8	4.3	3.1	1.2	2.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	4.9	2.3	1.1	1.3	2.6
Support activities for transportation	488	6.9	3.5	1.6	1.0	--	1.9
Warehousing and storage	493	18.7	6.1	4.4	1.7	2.7	1.7
Utilities	22	6.6	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
Utilities	221	6.6	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.4	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.9
Information		29.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.4
Information	51	29.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	7.5	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.0
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	7.1	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.1
Telecommunications	517	9.8	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.7	2.6	0.4	0.3	--	2.2
Financial activities		92.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	72.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	--	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	27.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	20.3	3.3	2.7	--	0.3	0.6
Real estate	531	11.9	4.9	4.4	--	--	--
Rental and leasing services	532	8.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
Professional and business services		187.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	68.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	--	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 – Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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	
Management of companies and enterprises	55	19.8	--	0.3	0.2	(¹⁰)	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	99.2	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Administrative and support services	561	94.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	--	0.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	6.7	5.1	2.5	2.7	1.5
Education and health services		225.9	6.5	2.9	1.5	1.3	3.6
Educational services	61	15.6	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.1
Health care and social assistance	62	210.3	6.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	73.2	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.2
Hospitals	622	68.8	8.3	3.5	1.7	1.9	4.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	41.3	11.3	7.0	3.6	3.4	4.4
Social assistance	624	27.0	3.0	1.2	1.1	--	1.8
Leisure and hospitality		174.5	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	19.5	4.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	1.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.0	4.7	4.1	--	--	0.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.4	4.6	2.0	1.4	--	2.6
Accommodation and food services	72	155.0	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.8
Accommodation	721	15.8	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.5
Food services and drinking places	722	139.2	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.9
Other services		47.6	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.6
Other services, except public administration	81	47.6	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.6
Repair and maintenance	811	17.8	4.8	1.4	--	--	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.2	4.1	1.7	0.6	--	2.5
Personal and laundry services	812	15.2	3.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.9	2.2	0.7	0.6	--	1.4
State and local government		264.3	5.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	3.6
State government		86.9	5.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.9
Service-providing		86.9	5.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.9
Education and health services		54.4	6.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	5.1
Educational services	61	40.3	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2
Educational services	611	40.3	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	29.6	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	3.1
Health care and social assistance	62	14.1	15.2	3.0	2.3	0.7	12.2
Hospitals	622	6.4	23.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	21.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	12.2	6.3	5.8	(¹⁰)	5.9
Public administration		29.8	3.5	1.1	1.0	(¹⁰)	2.4
Public administration	92	29.8	3.5	1.1	1.0	(¹⁰)	2.4
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.1	1.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	11.1	3.4	0.7	0.7	(¹⁰)	2.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	11.1	3.4	0.7	0.7	(¹⁰)	2.7
Correctional institutions	92214	3.4	6.3	2.0	2.0	(¹⁰)	4.3
Local government		177.4	5.4	2.0	1.6	0.4	3.4
Goods-producing⁶		0.1	16.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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	
Construction		0.1	16.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction	23	0.1	16.8	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Service-providing		177.3	5.4	2.0	1.6	0.4	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹		7.3	5.4	3.5	1.1	2.3	1.9
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	1.3	6.6	4.9	2.3	2.6	1.7
Utilities	22	5.1	4.7	2.8	0.5	2.2	2.0
Utilities	221	5.1	4.7	2.8	0.5	2.2	2.0
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	4.0	3.9	1.7	0.5	--	2.2
Education and health services		119.8	4.9	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.5
Educational services	61	108.8	4.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	3.5
Educational services	611	108.8	4.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	108.8	4.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	3.5
Health care and social assistance	62	11.0	6.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	3.5
Hospitals	622	7.2	6.9	2.6	1.6	1.1	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	7.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Public administration		45.3	5.7	2.5	2.2	0.3	3.2
Public administration	92	45.3	5.7	2.5	2.2	0.3	3.2
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	34.3	6.3	2.9	2.6	0.3	3.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.9	6.3	2.3	2.0	0.3	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2008 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	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	5.9	6.3	2.3	2.0	0.3	4.0
Fire protection	92216	1.0	--	--	3.9	--	--

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 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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		1,769.7	70.5	35.6	20.1	15.5	35.0
Private industry⁵		1,505.4	59.8	32.0	17.3	14.7	27.8
Goods-producing⁵		365.0	21.5	12.1	6.1	6.0	9.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		28.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Mining⁶	21	22.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	18.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Coal mining ⁷	2121	15.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.5	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		87.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0
Construction	23	87.0	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0
Construction of buildings	236	19.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Residential building construction	2361	7.4	0.2	0.1	--	--	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	11.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	--	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	14.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Utility system construction	2371	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	53.6	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.3
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.5	--	0.1	--	(⁹)	--
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Masonry contractors	23814	2.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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	2.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	25.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8
Electrical contractors	23821	9.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	13.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Other building equipment contractors	23829	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	7.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Manufacturing		249.3	15.4	8.5	3.4	5.0	6.9
Manufacturing	31-33	249.3	15.4	8.5	3.4	5.0	6.9
Food manufacturing	311	24.1	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	(⁹)
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	9.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Distilleries	31214	3.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Textile product mills	314	2.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Apparel manufacturing	315	3.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	2.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Wood product manufacturing	321	12.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	1.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Millwork	32191	4.7	0.3	0.1	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	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.7	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	12.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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	
Printing	32311	12.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	13.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	13.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	1.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	5.0	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.7	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Forging and stamping	3321	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.8	0.4	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.3
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	3.6	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.2
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	1.8	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	2.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	3341	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	8.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.3	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	52.8	3.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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 manufacturing	3361	13.3	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	32.5	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.0
Motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing	33631	2.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.8	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.7	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.2	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	0.3	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.0	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	0.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Service-providing		1,140.4	38.3	19.9	11.2	8.7	18.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		383.2	16.6	9.9	5.2	4.7	6.6
Wholesale trade	42	77.4	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Retail trade	44-45	214.5	7.9	4.5	2.4	2.1	3.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	--	0.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Food and beverage stores	445	35.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Gasoline stations	447	19.1	0.3	0.2	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	452	51.5	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	12.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	(⁹)
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	84.7	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 – Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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	
Air transportation	481	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	23.9	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Support activities for transportation	488	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	18.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3
Utilities	22	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Utilities	221	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Information		29.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Information	51	29.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Telecommunications	517	9.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.7	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	—	0.2
Financial activities		92.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Finance and insurance	52	72.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	27.6	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	—	—
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	20.3	0.5	0.4	—	(⁹)	0.1
Real estate	531	11.9	0.4	0.4	—	—	—
Rental and leasing services	532	8.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		187.4	3.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	68.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	—	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 – Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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	
Management of companies and enterprises	55	19.8	--	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	99.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support services	561	94.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	--	0.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education and health services		225.9	12.1	5.4	2.9	2.5	6.8
Educational services	61	15.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	210.3	11.8	5.3	2.8	2.5	6.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	73.2	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.9
Hospitals	622	68.8	4.7	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	41.3	3.9	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.5
Social assistance	624	27.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	--	0.4
Leisure and hospitality		174.5	3.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	19.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.0	0.2	0.2	--	--	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Accommodation and food services	72	155.0	3.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	2.0
Accommodation	721	15.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	139.2	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.8
Other services		47.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	47.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	17.8	0.8	0.2	--	--	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812	15.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
State and local government		264.3	10.8	3.6	2.8	0.7	7.2
State government		86.9	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.7
Service-providing		86.9	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.7
Education and health services		54.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.0
Educational services	61	40.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Educational services	611	40.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	29.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	14.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.4
Hospitals	622	6.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Public administration		29.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.7
Public administration	92	29.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.7
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	11.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	11.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Correctional institutions	92214	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Local government		177.4	7.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	4.5
Goods-producing⁵		0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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	
Construction		0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction	23	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Service-providing		177.3	7.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		7.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	1.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Utilities	22	5.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	5.1	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	4.0	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Education and health services		119.8	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	2.8
Educational services	61	108.8	3.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.5
Educational services	611	108.8	3.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.5
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	108.8	3.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.5
Health care and social assistance	62	11.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	622	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Public administration		45.3	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3
Public administration	92	45.3	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	34.3	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2008 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	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Fire protection	92216	1.0	--	--	(⁹)	--	--

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 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

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.....	17,280	6,050	1,290	1,330	3,430	11,230	5,180	190	460	1,160	2,870	1,070	290
Gender:													
Male.....	10,700	5,070	1,170	1,310	2,600	5,630	3,550	140	280	570	430	410	250
Female.....	6,520	980	120	30	820	5,540	1,570	50	190	590	2,440	650	50
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	570	110	--	--	90	460	150	--	--	--	80	160	--
20 to 24.....	2,140	640	230	100	310	1,500	810	--	--	60	280	290	--
25 to 34.....	4,190	1,900	550	540	810	2,290	1,050	40	80	260	740	90	40
35 to 44.....	3,520	1,420	170	340	910	2,100	1,060	50	--	190	630	90	--
45 to 54.....	4,240	1,350	230	300	820	2,890	1,290	30	120	500	640	250	50
55 to 64.....	2,140	550	80	40	430	1,590	660	30	120	60	400	150	170
65 and over.....	460	60	--	--	40	400	180	--	--	--	90	40	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,430	1,020	300	420	300	1,400	680	30	60	80	360	190	--
3 to 11 months.....	3,990	1,140	430	190	520	2,850	1,130	30	--	600	670	230	180
1 to 5 years.....	6,090	2,090	440	450	1,200	4,000	1,690	40	210	420	1,130	460	60
More than 5 years.....	4,710	1,790	110	280	1,400	2,910	1,620	100	190	60	720	190	40
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	10,940	4,090	590	1,030	2,460	6,850	2,810	160	170	730	1,910	840	240
Black only.....	990	320	--	50	270	670	180	--	220	30	170	40	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	490	280	70	90	120	200	140	--	--	--	20	--	--
Asian only.....	30	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	4,810	1,340	620	160	550	3,470	2,040	20	80	380	770	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 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

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 [17,280 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male.....	61.9	83.8	90.7	98.5	75.8	50.1	68.5	73.7	60.9	49.1	15.0	38.3	86.2
Female.....	37.7	16.2	9.3	2.3	23.9	49.3	30.3	26.3	41.3	50.9	85.0	60.7	17.2
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	3.3	1.8	--	--	2.6	4.1	2.9	--	--	--	2.8	15.0	--
20 to 24.....	12.4	10.6	17.8	7.5	9.0	13.4	15.6	--	--	5.2	9.8	27.1	--
25 to 34.....	24.2	31.4	42.6	40.6	23.6	20.4	20.3	21.1	17.4	22.4	25.8	8.4	13.8
35 to 44.....	20.4	23.5	13.2	25.6	26.5	18.7	20.5	26.3	--	16.4	22.0	8.4	--
45 to 54.....	24.5	22.3	17.8	22.6	23.9	25.7	24.9	15.8	26.1	43.1	22.3	23.4	17.2
55 to 64.....	12.4	9.1	6.2	3.0	12.5	14.2	12.7	15.8	26.1	5.2	13.9	14.0	58.6
65 and over.....	2.7	1.0	--	--	1.2	3.6	3.5	--	--	--	3.1	3.7	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	14.1	16.9	23.3	31.6	8.7	12.5	13.1	15.8	13.0	6.9	12.5	17.8	--
3 to 11 months.....	23.1	18.8	33.3	14.3	15.2	25.4	21.8	15.8	--	51.7	23.3	21.5	62.1
1 to 5 years.....	35.2	34.5	34.1	33.8	35.0	35.6	32.6	21.1	45.7	36.2	39.4	43.0	20.7
More than 5 years.....	27.3	29.6	8.5	21.1	40.8	25.9	31.3	52.6	41.3	5.2	25.1	17.8	13.8
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	63.3	67.6	45.7	77.4	71.7	61.0	54.2	84.2	37.0	62.9	66.6	78.5	82.8
Black only.....	5.7	5.3	--	3.8	7.9	6.0	3.5	--	47.8	2.6	5.9	3.7	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	2.8	4.6	5.4	6.8	3.5	1.8	2.7	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
Asian only.....	0.2	0.3	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	27.8	22.1	48.1	12.0	16.0	30.9	39.4	10.5	17.4	32.8	26.8	15.0	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [17,280 cases].....	100.0	14.6	13.1	19.1	10.7	10.4	6.2	26.0	7
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	16.2	10.5	19.1	10.2	10.5	6.3	27.5	7
Female.....	100.0	12.3	17.5	19.3	11.5	10.1	6.1	23.2	6
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	21.1	24.6	24.6	5.3	7.0	7.0	10.5	3
20 to 24.....	100.0	21.0	15.4	22.4	10.3	11.2	5.6	13.6	4
25 to 34.....	100.0	20.8	13.1	16.9	10.3	9.3	5.3	24.3	5
35 to 44.....	100.0	13.9	9.1	17.3	13.6	9.4	5.4	31.3	8
45 to 54.....	100.0	9.0	14.4	20.8	9.0	10.4	6.1	30.4	9
55 to 64.....	100.0	8.9	13.6	18.2	12.1	11.7	7.0	28.5	7
65 and over.....	100.0	4.3	4.3	19.6	8.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	20
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	23.5	9.9	23.0	13.2	8.6	5.3	16.9	4
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	12.0	22.3	20.1	9.8	7.3	6.0	22.3	5
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	14.8	10.7	16.7	9.5	12.5	6.6	29.1	9
More than 5 years.....	100.0	12.1	10.4	19.5	11.7	11.0	6.2	29.1	9
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	16.1	15.2	18.6	10.1	10.6	5.8	23.7	6
Black only.....	100.0	16.2	14.1	29.3	8.1	10.1	6.1	15.2	3
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	16.3	20.4	30.6	8.2	4.1	8.2	10.2	4
Asian only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2008

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.....	17,280	6,050	1,290	1,330	3,430	11,230	5,180	190	460	1,160	2,870	1,070	290
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,210	370	--	--	370	840	810	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,040	100	20	--	70	940	820	--	--	90	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	850	--	--	--	--	850	--	--	--	--	850	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	580	100	20	--	80	480	100	--	180	150	30	--	--
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas.....	420	420	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	380	20	--	--	20	360	280	--	--	70	--	--	--
Registered nurses.....	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	320	--	--
Cashiers.....	360	--	--	--	--	360	140	--	--	--	--	220	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	360	20	--	--	20	340	310	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	340	--	--	--	--	330	180	--	--	--	--	--	160
Construction laborers.....	330	300	--	280	20	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	300	--	--	--	--	300	300	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	290	210	30	170	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers.....	260	--	--	--	--	260	90	--	--	--	70	100	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	130	80	--
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	200	30	--	--	30	170	170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pharmacy technicians.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	190	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	170	20	--	--	20	150	50	--	--	50	30	--	--
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--
Home health aides.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	150	150	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance workers, machinery.....	150	50	--	--	30	100	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	140	110	50	--	60	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	140	110	--	--	110	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

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

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

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

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

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2008

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [17,280 cases]	100.0	14.6	13.1	19.1	10.7	10.4	6.2	26.0	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	19.0	15.7	19.0	9.1	9.1	6.6	22.3	5
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	1.9	5.8	17.3	13.5	4.8	13.5	42.3	25
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	12.9	11.8	18.8	16.5	14.1	7.1	18.8	7
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	19.0	5.2	27.6	6.9	12.1	6.9	20.7	5
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas.....	100.0	--	19.0	19.0	--	19.0	--	28.6	10
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	57.9	5.3	7.9	--	--	--	23.7	1
Registered nurses.....	100.0	16.7	11.1	25.0	13.9	8.3	--	19.4	5
Cashiers.....	100.0	27.8	--	25.0	--	19.4	5.6	16.7	5
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	8.3	5.6	8.3	--	33.3	--	44.4	20
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	100.0	5.9	11.8	58.8	8.8	--	--	8.8	4
Construction laborers.....	100.0	24.2	--	12.1	12.1	15.2	--	33.3	11
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	13.3	6.7	20.0	--	20.0	--	33.3	17
Electricians.....	100.0	58.6	--	6.9	--	--	--	24.1	1
Food preparation workers.....	100.0	7.7	34.6	15.4	7.7	--	--	26.9	3
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	13.6	--	40.9	9.1	9.1	13.6	9.1	3
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	100.0	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	45.0	12
Pharmacy technicians.....	100.0	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	100.0	--	23.5	11.8	11.8	17.6	--	23.5	6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	--	--	41.2	--	--	--	35.3	5
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	100.0	--	35.3	29.4	--	--	--	29.4	3
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	100.0	37.5	--	37.5	12.5	--	12.5	--	3
Home health aides.....	100.0	--	20.0	--	--	--	--	46.7	16
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	100.0	13.3	33.3	13.3	33.3	--	--	--	4
Maintenance workers, machinery.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	73.3	42
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	100.0	--	14.3	--	--	14.3	--	42.9	21
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	100.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	--	--	--	35.7	9

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

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

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

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.....	17,280	6,050	1,290	1,330	3,430	11,230	5,180	190	460	1,160	2,870	1,070	290
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	7,430	2,310	480	450	1,380	5,120	2,500	80	150	300	1,660	390	40
Bruises, contusions.....	1,910	570	130	90	350	1,340	370	--	--	420	250	260	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	1,380	650	80	240	340	730	360	--	--	110	50	40	160
Punctures.....	250	90	30	40	20	160	20	--	--	80	30	--	--
Fractures.....	1,560	640	140	200	310	920	530	40	--	40	190	70	--
Heat burns.....	240	120	--	20	100	120	--	--	--	--	20	50	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	80	50	--	--	50	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Tendonitis.....	120	50	--	--	50	70	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	80	20	--	--	20	60	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	170	90	--	--	80	80	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	530	150	60	50	40	380	150	20	--	40	30	110	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,130	510	110	100	300	620	330	20	60	60	110	30	--
Eye.....	490	290	70	60	160	210	80	--	--	--	30	--	--
Neck.....	340	80	30	--	40	260	110	--	--	40	50	--	--
Trunk.....	5,880	2,010	360	460	1,200	3,860	1,920	60	90	190	1,360	210	40
Shoulder.....	1,130	450	40	70	340	680	350	--	--	--	180	90	--
Back.....	3,590	1,080	250	230	600	2,510	1,220	50	--	140	960	80	--
Upper extremities.....	3,730	1,590	280	260	1,050	2,140	940	30	60	280	430	210	190
Arm.....	830	260	20	60	170	580	280	--	--	120	140	--	--
Wrist.....	640	210	--	--	180	430	230	--	--	--	70	90	--
Hand, except finger.....	440	210	20	50	140	230	100	--	--	--	60	--	--
Finger.....	1,510	760	180	130	450	750	310	--	--	50	120	70	180
Lower extremities.....	4,080	1,470	380	420	670	2,610	1,360	50	90	170	550	370	--
Knee.....	1,720	570	140	180	260	1,150	580	20	--	80	220	230	--
Ankle.....	870	220	30	60	120	650	280	20	--	80	160	70	--
Foot, except toe.....	600	280	60	70	150	320	240	--	--	--	50	--	--
Toe.....	100	50	--	--	40	50	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	150	60	--	--	40	90	40	--	--	--	40	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,960	320	110	70	140	1,640	480	20	120	430	330	220	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- 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.....	440	190	120	20	50	250	120	--	--	--	80	--	--
Containers.....	2,030	650	40	70	540	1,380	1,060	--	--	60	150	100	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	440	80	--	30	50	360	150	--	--	50	100	40	--
Machinery.....	1,180	690	150	120	420	490	410	--	--	30	30	--	--
Parts and materials.....	1,980	1,190	270	260	670	790	400	20	--	120	--	--	170
Person, injured or ill worker.....	2,340	700	20	140	540	1,640	780	40	90	130	340	240	--
Worker motion or position.....	2,250	690	20	130	530	1,560	750	40	90	130	330	210	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	3,350	950	260	250	440	2,410	980	80	60	180	750	340	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	910	490	30	230	230	410	210	20	--	--	100	50	--
Vehicles.....	1,830	350	150	80	120	1,480	750	--	100	410	140	--	50
Person, other than worker.....	1,040	--	--	--	--	1,030	20	--	--	--	1,010	--	--
Health care patient.....	1,000	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	990	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	4,830	2,530	670	570	1,300	2,300	1,330	30	60	150	300	230	200
Struck by object.....	2,810	1,440	370	390	690	1,360	800	20	60	60	210	190	--
Struck against object.....	1,180	530	150	100	270	650	350	--	--	40	60	40	150
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	630	440	130	20	280	190	120	--	--	50	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	900	300	40	180	90	590	300	30	--	80	140	30	--
Fall on same level.....	1,700	420	60	60	300	1,280	390	20	--	90	460	250	--
Slips, trips.....	160	60	--	20	40	90	--	--	--	--	60	--	--
Overexertion.....	4,060	1,310	250	240	810	2,750	1,390	20	--	120	1,100	60	30
Overexertion in lifting.....	2,540	800	120	180	500	1,740	810	--	--	110	730	30	--
Repetitive motion.....	340	240	--	--	230	100	40	20	--	--	20	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	790	300	30	60	210	490	160	--	100	--	160	50	--
Transportation accidents.....	900	60	--	40	20	840	260	--	90	400	50	--	--
Highway accident.....	230	20	--	--	--	210	140	--	--	--	30	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	350	50	50	--	--	300	20	--	--	70	80	110	--
by person.....	110	20	--	--	--	100	20	--	--	--	80	--	--
by animal.....	240	40	40	--	--	200	--	--	--	70	--	110	--

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. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

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 [17,280 cases].....	137.2	169.0	351.7	176.3	139.4	124.6	156.0	73.1	56.4	95.8	154.3	89.0	86.7
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	59.0	64.4	131.0	59.3	56.1	56.9	75.2	31.5	18.0	24.8	89.0	32.8	12.7
Bruises, contusions.....	15.2	15.8	34.7	11.3	14.4	14.9	11.2	--	--	34.9	13.7	21.4	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	11.0	18.3	21.7	31.2	13.8	8.1	10.7	--	--	9.3	2.7	3.1	48.7
Punctures.....	2.0	2.5	7.2	5.5	0.9	1.8	0.5	--	--	6.3	1.9	--	--
Fractures.....	12.4	17.9	37.9	26.0	12.4	10.2	15.8	14.4	--	3.5	10.4	5.6	--
Heat burns.....	1.9	3.4	--	2.4	4.0	1.3	--	--	--	--	0.8	3.8	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	0.6	1.4	--	--	1.9	0.3	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Tendonitis.....	1.0	1.4	--	--	1.9	0.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.6	0.6	--	--	0.7	0.6	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	1.3	2.5	--	--	3.2	0.8	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	4.2	4.1	15.9	6.3	1.7	4.2	4.5	7.5	--	3.1	1.7	9.5	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	9.0	14.1	29.6	12.7	12.3	6.9	10.0	8.2	7.2	4.5	5.9	2.8	--
Eye.....	3.9	8.0	18.1	7.6	6.6	2.3	2.5	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
Neck.....	2.7	2.3	9.0	--	1.5	2.9	3.4	--	--	3.0	2.5	--	--
Trunk.....	46.7	56.2	98.0	60.5	48.6	42.9	57.8	22.8	11.1	15.8	73.0	17.4	10.6
Shoulder.....	8.9	12.5	11.8	8.9	13.7	7.5	10.5	--	--	--	9.7	7.3	--
Back.....	28.5	30.1	68.3	30.1	24.3	27.9	36.6	19.0	--	11.2	51.5	7.0	--
Upper extremities.....	29.6	44.5	77.1	34.9	42.6	23.7	28.2	11.1	7.5	23.2	23.1	17.3	57.5
Arm.....	6.6	7.2	6.1	8.3	7.0	6.4	8.4	--	--	10.0	7.6	--	--
Wrist.....	5.1	5.7	--	--	7.4	4.8	6.9	--	--	--	3.8	7.1	--
Hand, except finger.....	3.5	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.7	2.6	3.1	--	--	--	3.1	--	--
Finger.....	12.0	21.2	48.6	16.9	18.5	8.3	9.2	--	--	4.0	6.7	5.7	52.6
Lower extremities.....	32.4	41.1	104.1	55.9	27.1	29.0	40.8	20.6	10.9	13.9	29.8	30.9	--
Knee.....	13.7	16.0	38.6	23.2	10.5	12.7	17.4	6.6	--	6.5	11.9	19.0	--
Ankle.....	6.9	6.1	9.1	8.1	5.0	7.2	8.3	6.2	--	6.8	8.7	5.7	--
Foot, except toe.....	4.7	7.8	17.0	9.4	5.9	3.5	7.3	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Toe.....	0.8	1.4	--	--	1.7	0.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	1.2	1.7	--	--	1.6	1.0	1.1	--	--	--	2.2	--	--
Multiple parts.....	15.5	8.9	29.5	9.4	5.7	18.2	14.6	7.7	15.1	35.3	17.9	18.4	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 --- 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.....	3.5	5.3	32.4	3.2	1.9	2.8	3.6	--	--	--	4.5	--	--
Containers.....	16.1	18.1	10.1	9.5	22.0	15.3	31.8	--	--	5.1	7.8	8.1	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	3.5	2.3	--	3.7	2.2	4.0	4.5	--	--	3.8	5.3	3.2	--
Machinery.....	9.3	19.1	41.6	15.3	17.0	5.4	12.3	--	--	2.9	1.8	--	--
Parts and materials.....	15.7	33.4	73.0	34.2	27.2	8.7	12.2	8.6	--	9.8	--	--	50.1
Person, injured or ill worker.....	18.6	19.6	5.8	17.9	22.2	18.2	23.6	14.9	11.3	10.7	18.5	19.6	--
Worker motion or position.....	17.8	19.2	5.8	17.7	21.7	17.3	22.5	14.9	11.3	10.5	17.9	17.4	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	26.6	26.5	70.3	33.5	17.8	26.7	29.4	29.6	7.4	14.7	40.2	28.5	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	7.2	13.8	7.6	30.8	9.5	4.6	6.2	7.6	--	--	5.5	4.5	--
Vehicles.....	14.6	9.8	40.2	10.7	5.1	16.4	22.5	--	11.8	34.0	7.7	--	15.3
Person, other than worker.....	8.2	--	--	--	--	11.4	0.7	--	--	--	54.1	--	--
Health care patient.....	7.9	--	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	53.5	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	38.3	70.7	182.5	74.6	52.8	25.5	40.0	10.2	7.2	12.3	15.9	19.5	59.7
Struck by object.....	22.3	40.3	100.5	50.9	28.1	15.1	24.1	7.9	7.2	5.0	11.2	15.9	--
Struck against object.....	9.4	14.7	42.2	13.6	11.0	7.2	10.6	--	--	3.5	3.4	3.2	44.9
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	5.0	12.3	36.4	3.2	11.4	2.2	3.5	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	7.1	8.5	9.6	24.2	3.5	6.6	9.1	9.8	--	7.0	7.5	2.8	--
Fall on same level.....	13.5	11.7	16.7	7.3	12.4	14.2	11.9	6.9	--	7.8	24.6	20.9	--
Slips, trips.....	1.2	1.7	--	2.7	1.7	1.0	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--
Overexertion.....	32.2	36.5	69.4	32.3	32.9	30.5	41.7	6.2	--	10.3	59.2	5.2	8.3
Overexertion in lifting.....	20.1	22.2	33.0	23.5	20.3	19.3	24.4	--	--	8.8	39.3	2.7	--
Repetitive motion.....	2.7	6.8	--	--	9.2	1.1	1.2	6.9	--	--	1.1	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	6.3	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.6	5.4	4.7	--	12.3	--	8.5	4.2	--
Transportation accidents.....	7.1	1.8	--	4.7	0.7	9.3	7.9	--	11.3	32.7	2.8	--	--
Highway accident.....	1.8	0.6	--	--	--	2.3	4.3	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	2.8	1.5	13.8	--	--	3.3	0.6	--	--	5.6	4.4	9.3	--
by person.....	0.9	0.5	--	--	--	1.1	0.6	--	--	--	4.1	--	--
by animal.....	1.9	1.0	10.2	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	5.6	--	9.2	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

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 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

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 [17,280 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	43.0	38.2	37.2	33.8	40.2	45.6	48.3	42.1	32.6	25.9	57.8	36.4	13.8
Bruises, contusions.....	11.1	9.4	10.1	6.8	10.2	11.9	7.1	--	--	36.2	8.7	24.3	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	8.0	10.7	6.2	18.0	9.9	6.5	6.9	--	--	9.5	1.7	3.7	55.2
Punctures.....	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	--	--	6.9	1.0	--	--
Fractures.....	9.0	10.6	10.9	15.0	9.0	8.2	10.2	21.1	--	3.4	6.6	6.5	--
Heat burns.....	1.4	2.0	--	1.5	2.9	1.1	--	--	--	--	0.7	4.7	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	0.5	0.8	--	--	1.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.7	--	--
Tendonitis.....	0.7	0.8	--	--	1.5	0.6	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.5	0.3	--	--	0.6	0.5	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	1.0	1.5	--	--	2.3	0.7	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	3.1	2.5	4.7	3.8	1.2	3.4	2.9	10.5	--	3.4	1.0	10.3	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	6.5	8.4	8.5	7.5	8.7	5.5	6.4	10.5	13.0	5.2	3.8	2.8	--
Eye.....	2.8	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.7	1.9	1.5	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Neck.....	2.0	1.3	2.3	--	1.2	2.3	2.1	--	--	3.4	1.7	--	--
Trunk.....	34.0	33.2	27.9	34.6	35.0	34.4	37.1	31.6	19.6	16.4	47.4	19.6	13.8
Shoulder.....	6.5	7.4	3.1	5.3	9.9	6.1	6.8	--	--	--	6.3	8.4	--
Back.....	20.8	17.9	19.4	17.3	17.5	22.4	23.6	26.3	--	12.1	33.4	7.5	--
Upper extremities.....	21.6	26.3	21.7	19.5	30.6	19.1	18.1	15.8	13.0	24.1	15.0	19.6	65.5
Arm.....	4.8	4.3	1.6	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	--	--	10.3	4.9	--	--
Wrist.....	3.7	3.5	--	--	5.2	3.8	4.4	--	--	--	2.4	8.4	--
Hand, except finger.....	2.5	3.5	1.6	3.8	4.1	2.0	1.9	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Finger.....	8.7	12.6	14.0	9.8	13.1	6.7	6.0	--	--	4.3	4.2	6.5	62.1
Lower extremities.....	23.6	24.3	29.5	31.6	19.5	23.2	26.3	26.3	19.6	14.7	19.2	34.6	--
Knee.....	10.0	9.4	10.9	13.5	7.6	10.2	11.2	10.5	--	6.9	7.7	21.5	--
Ankle.....	5.0	3.6	2.3	4.5	3.5	5.8	5.4	10.5	--	6.9	5.6	6.5	--
Foot, except toe.....	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.4	2.8	4.6	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
Toe.....	0.6	0.8	--	--	1.2	0.4	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	0.9	1.0	--	--	1.2	0.8	0.8	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
Multiple parts.....	11.3	5.3	8.5	5.3	4.1	14.6	9.3	10.5	26.1	37.1	11.5	20.6	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- 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.....	2.5	3.1	9.3	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.3	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
Containers.....	11.7	10.7	3.1	5.3	15.7	12.3	20.5	--	--	5.2	5.2	9.3	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	2.5	1.3	--	2.3	1.5	3.2	2.9	--	--	4.3	3.5	3.7	--
Machinery.....	6.8	11.4	11.6	9.0	12.2	4.4	7.9	--	--	2.6	1.0	--	--
Parts and materials.....	11.5	19.7	20.9	19.5	19.5	7.0	7.7	10.5	--	10.3	--	--	58.6
Person, injured or ill worker.....	13.5	11.6	1.6	10.5	15.7	14.6	15.1	21.1	19.6	11.2	11.8	22.4	--
Worker motion or position.....	13.0	11.4	1.6	9.8	15.5	13.9	14.5	21.1	19.6	11.2	11.5	19.6	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	19.4	15.7	20.2	18.8	12.8	21.5	18.9	42.1	13.0	15.5	26.1	31.8	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	5.3	8.1	2.3	17.3	6.7	3.7	4.1	10.5	--	--	3.5	4.7	--
Vehicles.....	10.6	5.8	11.6	6.0	3.5	13.2	14.5	--	21.7	35.3	4.9	--	17.2
Person, other than worker.....	6.0	--	--	--	--	9.2	0.4	--	--	--	35.2	--	--
Health care patient.....	5.8	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--	--	34.5	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	28.0	41.8	51.9	42.9	37.9	20.5	25.7	15.8	13.0	12.9	10.5	21.5	69.0
Struck by object.....	16.3	23.8	28.7	29.3	20.1	12.1	15.4	10.5	13.0	5.2	7.3	17.8	--
Struck against object.....	6.8	8.8	11.6	7.5	7.9	5.8	6.8	--	--	3.4	2.1	3.7	51.7
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	3.6	7.3	10.1	1.5	8.2	1.7	2.3	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	5.2	5.0	3.1	13.5	2.6	5.3	5.8	15.8	--	6.9	4.9	2.8	--
Fall on same level.....	9.8	6.9	4.7	4.5	8.7	11.4	7.5	10.5	--	7.8	16.0	23.4	--
Slips, trips.....	0.9	1.0	--	1.5	1.2	0.8	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Overexertion.....	23.5	21.7	19.4	18.0	23.6	24.5	26.8	10.5	--	10.3	38.3	5.6	10.3
Overexertion in lifting.....	14.7	13.2	9.3	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.6	--	--	9.5	25.4	2.8	--
Repetitive motion.....	2.0	4.0	--	--	6.7	0.9	0.8	10.5	--	--	0.7	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	4.6	5.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	4.4	3.1	--	21.7	--	5.6	4.7	--
Transportation accidents.....	5.2	1.0	--	3.0	0.6	7.5	5.0	--	19.6	34.5	1.7	--	--
Highway accident.....	1.3	0.3	--	--	--	1.9	2.7	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	2.0	0.8	3.9	--	--	2.7	0.4	--	--	6.0	2.8	10.3	--
by person.....	0.6	0.3	--	--	--	0.9	0.4	--	--	--	2.8	--	--
by animal.....	1.4	0.7	3.1	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	6.0	--	10.3	--

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

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

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

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

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

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [17,280 cases].....	100.0	14.6	13.1	19.1	10.7	10.4	6.2	26.0	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	12.1	10.2	19.7	10.6	11.6	7.0	29.1	9
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	16.8	38.2	12.6	12.0	5.2	4.7	10.5	2
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	34.1	10.9	29.7	10.9	4.3	5.1	5.8	4
Punctures.....	100.0	56.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	16.0	--	--	1
Fractures.....	100.0	3.2	4.5	7.7	19.2	8.3	8.3	48.1	28
Heat burns.....	100.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	16.7	10
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	50.0	31
Tendonitis.....	100.0	--	33.3	33.3	--	16.7	--	--	5
Chemical burns.....	100.0	50.0	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	2
Amputations.....	100.0	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	58.8	50
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	17.0	15.1	26.4	3.8	15.1	--	20.8	3
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	35.4	18.6	20.4	12.4	4.4	2.7	6.2	2
Eye.....	100.0	46.9	16.3	24.5	4.1	--	--	--	2
Neck.....	100.0	11.8	5.9	23.5	8.8	5.9	--	41.2	10
Trunk.....	100.0	11.2	8.8	18.9	13.8	10.9	8.0	28.4	9
Shoulder.....	100.0	5.3	7.1	23.0	10.6	13.3	8.0	32.7	14
Back.....	100.0	13.9	11.1	18.7	13.6	10.0	6.4	26.2	7
Upper extremities.....	100.0	20.6	10.7	21.2	7.8	10.2	4.8	24.9	5
Arm.....	100.0	16.9	13.3	15.7	6.0	9.6	4.8	33.7	9
Wrist.....	100.0	25.0	4.7	12.5	6.3	10.9	4.7	35.9	12
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	22.7	11.4	11.4	13.6	15.9	--	20.5	7
Finger.....	100.0	17.2	12.6	33.1	7.3	7.9	6.6	15.2	4
Lower extremities.....	100.0	11.0	13.2	19.9	9.1	12.0	7.1	27.9	8
Knee.....	100.0	8.7	12.2	21.5	8.1	14.5	5.8	28.5	10
Ankle.....	100.0	14.9	9.2	28.7	11.5	8.0	10.3	17.2	5
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	13.3	13.3	15.0	8.3	8.3	11.7	30.0	10
Toe.....	100.0	20.0	--	--	--	30.0	--	30.0	11
Body systems.....	100.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	--	--	--	26.7	5
Multiple parts.....	100.0	9.2	27.6	12.8	10.7	10.7	4.6	24.5	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals, chemical products.....	100.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	9.1	9.1	22.7	6
Containers.....	100.0	12.8	10.8	18.2	9.9	11.3	8.4	28.6	10
Furniture, fixtures.....	100.0	18.2	13.6	29.5	4.5	4.5	6.8	25.0	5
Machinery.....	100.0	25.4	10.2	16.1	6.8	12.7	6.8	21.2	5
Parts and materials.....	100.0	16.2	11.6	22.7	7.6	10.6	4.0	26.8	5
Person, injured or ill worker.....	100.0	7.3	11.1	26.1	9.4	15.4	5.6	24.8	7
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	7.6	11.6	26.7	9.8	14.7	5.8	24.0	7
Floor, ground surfaces.....	100.0	11.0	12.8	14.6	13.7	8.1	7.8	32.5	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	29.7	11.0	12.1	9.9	8.8	4.4	24.2	5
Vehicles.....	100.0	6.6	25.7	17.5	9.8	7.7	5.5	27.3	6
Person, other than worker.....	100.0	11.5	12.5	15.4	15.4	11.5	7.7	26.9	9
Health care patient.....	100.0	11.0	12.0	16.0	16.0	12.0	7.0	26.0	9
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment.....	100.0	22.4	12.8	20.1	9.7	8.1	5.2	21.5	4
Struck by object.....	100.0	29.2	16.0	17.1	8.5	7.5	3.6	18.1	3
Struck against object.....	100.0	14.4	10.2	28.0	10.2	11.0	6.8	19.5	5
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	100.0	7.9	6.3	22.2	12.7	6.3	9.5	36.5	13
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	22.2	4.4	10.0	22.2	8.9	7.8	23.3	7
Fall on same level.....	100.0	8.8	19.4	15.9	10.6	7.6	8.2	29.4	8
Slips, trips.....	100.0	--	--	12.5	43.8	--	--	18.8	6
Overexertion.....	100.0	12.1	9.1	16.7	9.9	12.1	7.4	32.8	13
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	8.3	8.3	16.5	10.6	13.4	7.9	35.4	16
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	5.9	5.9	11.8	17.6	17.6	--	38.2	15
Exposed to harmful substance.....	100.0	17.7	17.7	24.1	13.9	8.9	6.3	11.4	3
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	3.3	44.4	7.8	4.4	12.2	4.4	24.4	3
Highway accident.....	100.0	--	--	13.0	--	13.0	--	60.9	54
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	100.0	31.4	11.4	37.1	--	5.7	--	11.4	3
by person.....	100.0	27.3	18.2	--	--	18.2	--	27.3	5
by animal.....	100.0	37.5	8.3	50.0	--	--	--	--	3

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

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

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

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008

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 [17,280 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	3.9	4.8	4.7	--	6.7	3.4	4.6	--	--	--	4.2	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	9.7	10.7	9.3	6.0	13.1	9.1	9.5	--	--	5.2	13.6	3.7	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	27.5	26.9	17.8	42.1	24.5	27.8	19.9	31.6	32.6	56.9	27.2	22.4	65.5
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	23.2	20.7	13.2	30.1	19.8	24.6	30.3	15.8	34.8	22.4	19.9	13.1	13.8
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	10.8	8.9	9.3	3.8	11.1	11.8	10.4	21.1	--	5.2	12.9	23.4	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	7.1	6.9	6.2	--	9.6	7.3	6.9	10.5	--	--	6.6	19.6	--
Not reported.....	17.8	21.0	39.5	18.0	15.2	16.1	18.3	15.8	15.2	8.6	15.3	17.8	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	0.5	0.5	--	--	0.9	0.4	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	7.6	6.9	1.6	5.3	9.9	7.9	8.5	--	--	3.4	9.1	11.2	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	10.4	8.3	1.6	9.8	9.9	11.6	12.4	15.8	13.0	15.5	10.8	6.5	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	21.9	18.2	3.9	24.8	21.3	23.9	16.4	21.1	23.9	44.0	20.9	35.5	65.5
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	13.8	14.0	2.3	22.6	15.2	13.6	16.0	10.5	--	9.5	15.7	8.4	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	15.9	12.7	3.1	11.3	17.2	17.5	18.3	10.5	34.8	11.2	16.7	18.7	10.3
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	6.0	6.6	3.1	6.0	8.2	5.6	6.0	15.8	--	6.9	6.3	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	1.8	1.7	--	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	--	--	--	3.1	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.6	0.3	--	--	--	0.9	1.0	--	--	--	1.4	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	21.5	30.7	84.5	18.0	15.2	16.7	19.5	15.8	15.2	8.6	15.3	17.8	--
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	5.0	3.1	5.4	1.5	2.9	6.1	4.8	--	--	--	8.0	14.0	--
Monday.....	17.8	20.0	18.6	24.8	19.0	16.7	17.2	10.5	26.1	10.3	14.3	11.2	62.1
Tuesday.....	17.8	19.5	14.7	23.3	19.8	16.8	17.4	36.8	--	12.9	16.0	23.4	--
Wednesday.....	19.4	16.7	13.2	16.5	17.8	20.9	20.1	15.8	15.2	50.9	15.7	13.1	13.8
Thursday.....	16.0	18.7	18.6	17.3	19.2	14.5	13.5	15.8	39.1	7.8	17.8	8.4	10.3
Friday.....	16.8	16.0	24.8	8.3	15.7	17.2	21.2	10.5	--	9.5	15.7	17.8	--
Saturday.....	7.1	6.0	4.7	9.0	5.2	7.7	5.6	--	--	6.9	12.2	11.2	--

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 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	State government 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	Public Administration
Total.....	710	--	--	--	--	710	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	290
Gender:														
Male.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	230
Female.....	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	60
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	20
35 to 44.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	40
45 to 54.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	80
55 to 64.....	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	140
65 and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	170
More than 5 years.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	100
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only.....	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	250
Black only.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
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.....	320	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	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 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	State government 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	Public Administration
Total.....	710	--	--	--	--	710	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	290
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	60
Bruises, contusions.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	20
Cuts, lacerations.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Punctures.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	40
Shoulder.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Back.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Upper extremities.....	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	170
Arm.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Wrist.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	130
Lower extremities.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	40
Knee.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Ankle.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky--state government

Characteristic	State government 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	Public Administration
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Person, injured or ill worker.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Worker motion or position.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	70
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Person, other than worker.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Health care patient.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	150
Struck by object.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
Struck against object.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Fall on same level.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	20
Slips, trips.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	20
Overexertion in lifting.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Highway accident.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
by person.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Local government 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	Public Administration
Total.....	2,130	--	--	--	--	2,120	80	--	--	--	950	--	--	910
Gender:														
Male.....	1,080	--	--	--	--	1,080	60	--	--	--	140	--	--	770
Female.....	1,050	--	--	--	--	1,050	20	--	--	--	810	--	--	140
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	50
25 to 34.....	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	260
35 to 44.....	490	--	--	--	--	490	40	--	--	--	140	--	--	290
45 to 54.....	640	--	--	--	--	640	30	--	--	--	280	--	--	260
55 to 64.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	40
65 and over.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30
3 to 11 months.....	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	70
1 to 5 years.....	640	--	--	--	--	640	40	--	--	--	220	--	--	280
More than 5 years.....	1,160	--	--	--	--	1,150	40	--	--	--	530	--	--	530
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only.....	1,110	--	--	--	--	1,110	40	--	--	--	570	--	--	400
Black only.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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.....	900	--	--	--	--	890	20	--	--	--	360	--	--	510

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

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

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

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Local government 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	Public Administration
Total.....	2,130	--	--	--	--	2,120	80	--	--	--	950	--	--	910
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,120	50	--	--	--	440	--	--	520
Bruises, contusions.....	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	90
Cuts, lacerations.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	140	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	30
Heat burns.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	800	--	--	--	--	800	30	--	--	--	350	--	--	340
Shoulder.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	80
Back.....	480	--	--	--	--	480	20	--	--	--	210	--	--	220
Upper extremities.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	80
Arm.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Wrist.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Finger.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Lower extremities.....	700	--	--	--	--	700	20	--	--	--	250	--	--	370
Knee.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	220
Ankle.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	40
Foot, except toe.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	50
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Multiple parts.....	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- Continued

Kentucky--local government

Characteristic	Local government 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	Public Administration
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Containers.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Furniture, fixtures.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Machinery.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	160
Worker motion or position.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	160
Floor, ground surfaces.....	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	240
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	20
Vehicles.....	230	--	--	--	--	230	20	--	--	--	100	--	--	90
Person, other than worker.....	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	170
Health care patient.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	100
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	310	--	--	--	--	310	20	--	--	--	130	--	--	100
Struck by object.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	80
Struck against object.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	80
Fall on same level.....	420	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	170
Slips, trips.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	440	--	--	--	--	440	20	--	--	--	120	--	--	220
Overexertion in lifting.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	20	--	--	--	80	--	--	170
Repetitive motion.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	50
Transportation accidents.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	70
Highway accident.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	60
by person.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	60
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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.

***CENSUS
OF
FATAL
OCCUPATIONAL
INJURIES
2008***

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 18th 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 (2008), 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.

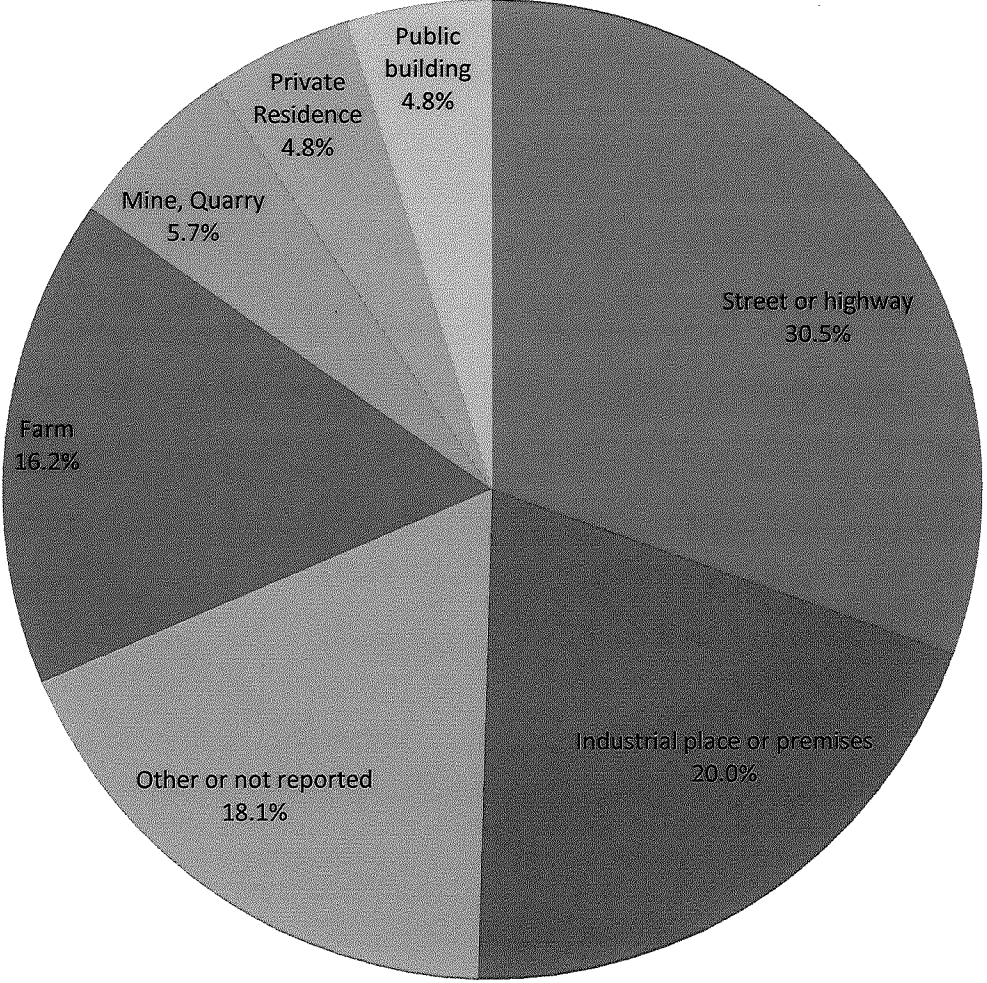
The Kentucky CFOI program provides useful data for identifying hazardous industries, occupations, activities, and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. The CFOI program gives both public and private analysts and leader's information that will lead to safer working conditions.

Summary of Observations

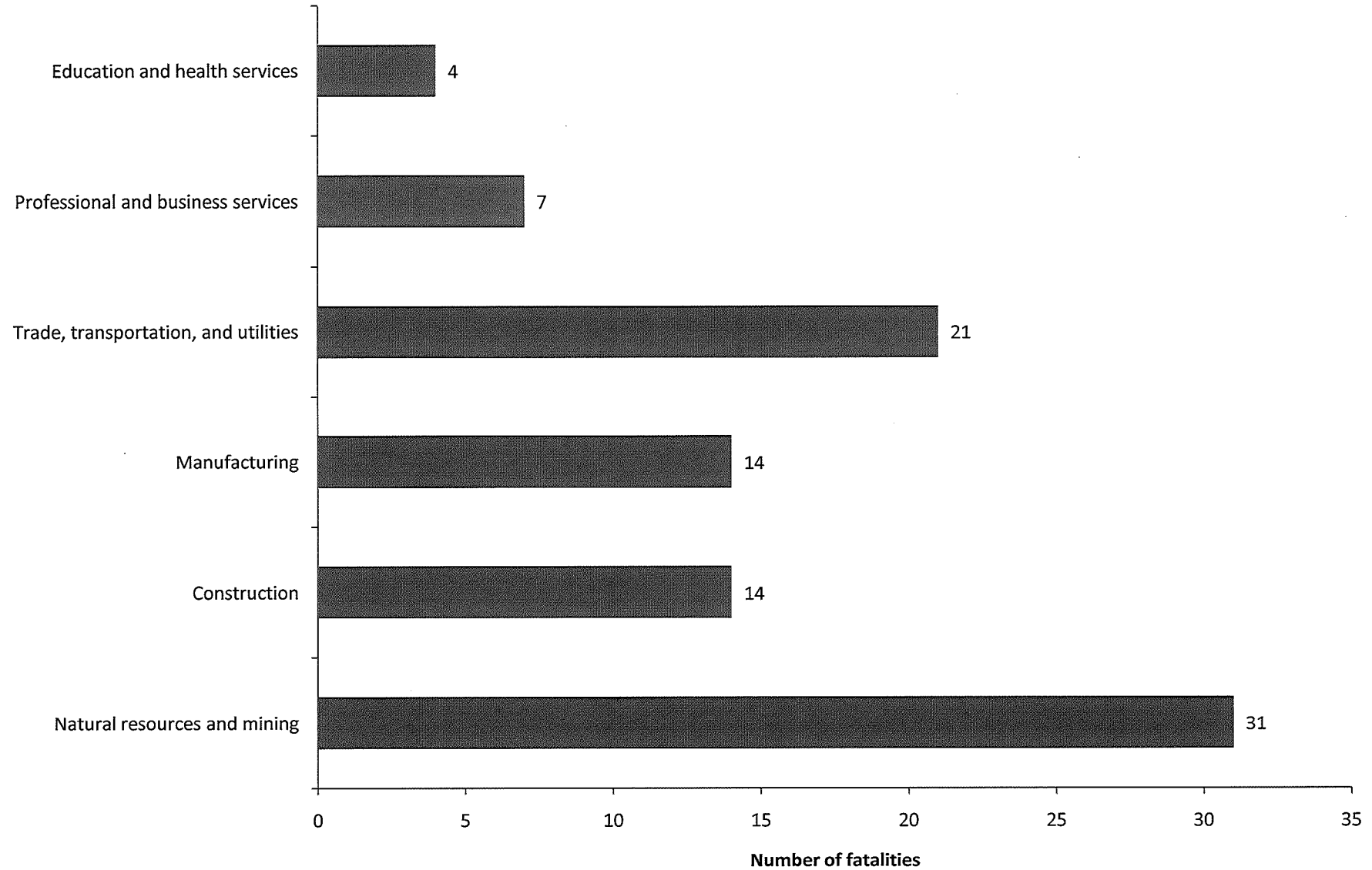
- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky was 105 in 2008.
- ◆ Transportation incidents with 45 and contacts with objects and equipment with 22 were the two largest categories for fatal events in the state.
- ◆ Workers in the Natural resource and mining experienced 31 deaths.
- ◆ The age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was 45 to 54 with 24 fatalities.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanics accounted for 92 percent (100) of work related fatalities.
- ◆ Accounting for 48 work related fatal injuries in the State of Kentucky, vehicles was the largest category of primary source.
- ◆ In 2008, Jefferson County had more fatal occupational injuries, than any other county in the state.
- ◆ Of the 105 occupational fatalities in 2008, 93 were male and 12 were female.
- ◆ There were 19 workplace homicides in 2008.
- ◆ In 2008, there were 9 fatalities in the government sector.
- ◆ Of the 105 Fatalities in Kentucky 24 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.

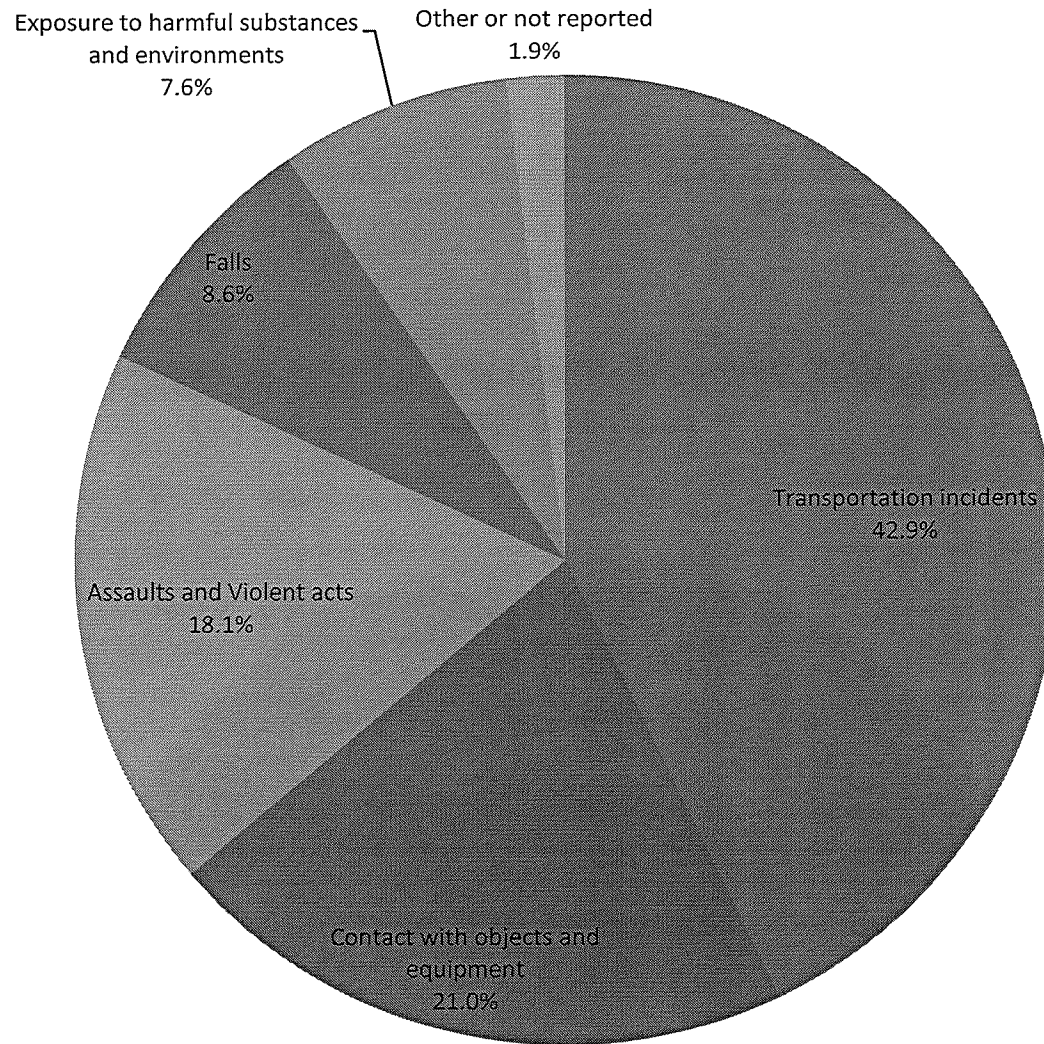
Fatal work injuries by location, Kentucky, 2008, all ownerships (105 Total fatalities)



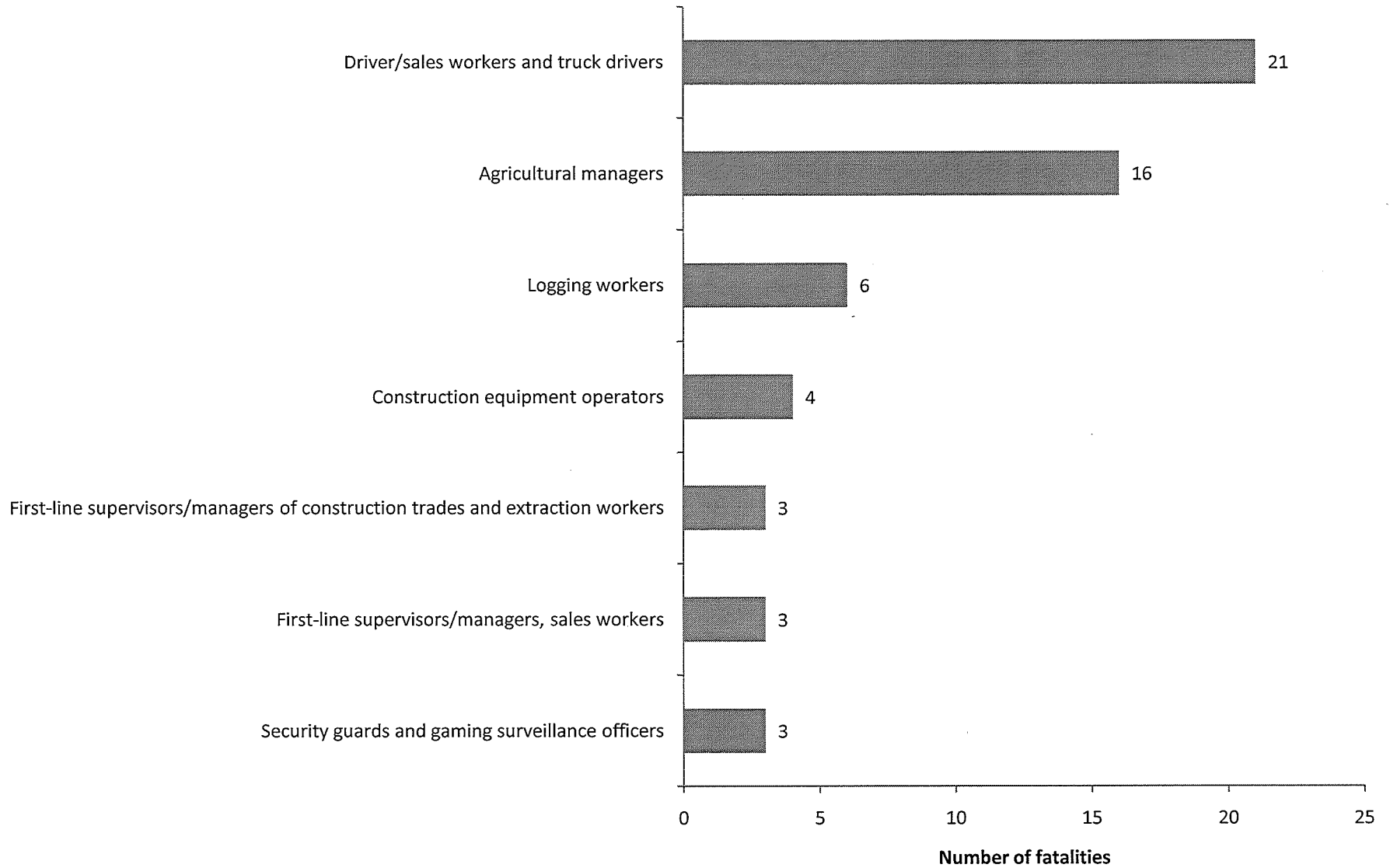
Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2008, Kentucky, all ownerships (105 Total fatalities)



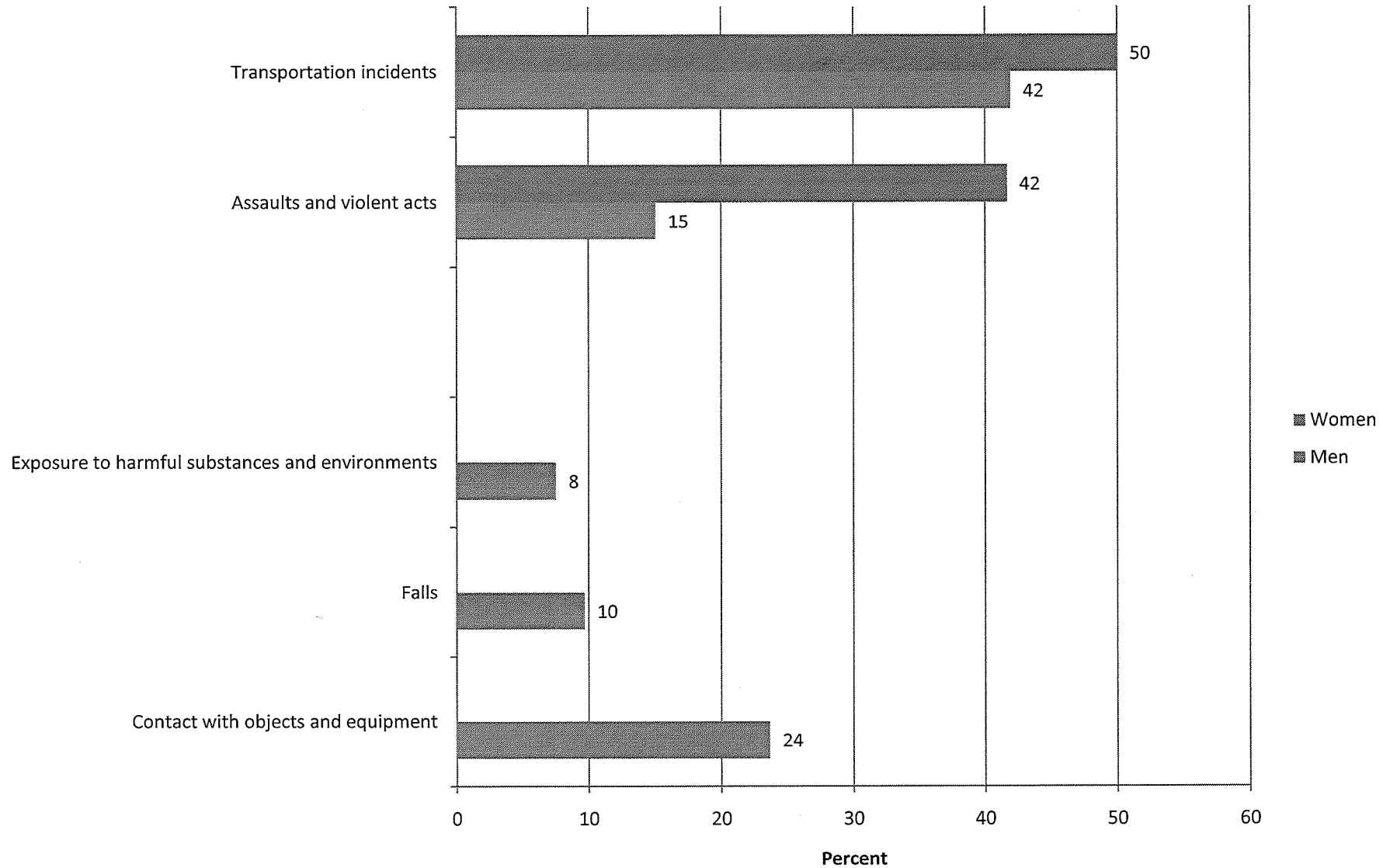
Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008, all ownerships (105 Total fatalities)



Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2008, Kentucky, all ownerships (105 Total fatalities)



Fatality work injuries varied between men and women, 2008, Kentucky, (93 men, 12 women)



Fatal Work Injury Counts Kentucky, 2000-2008

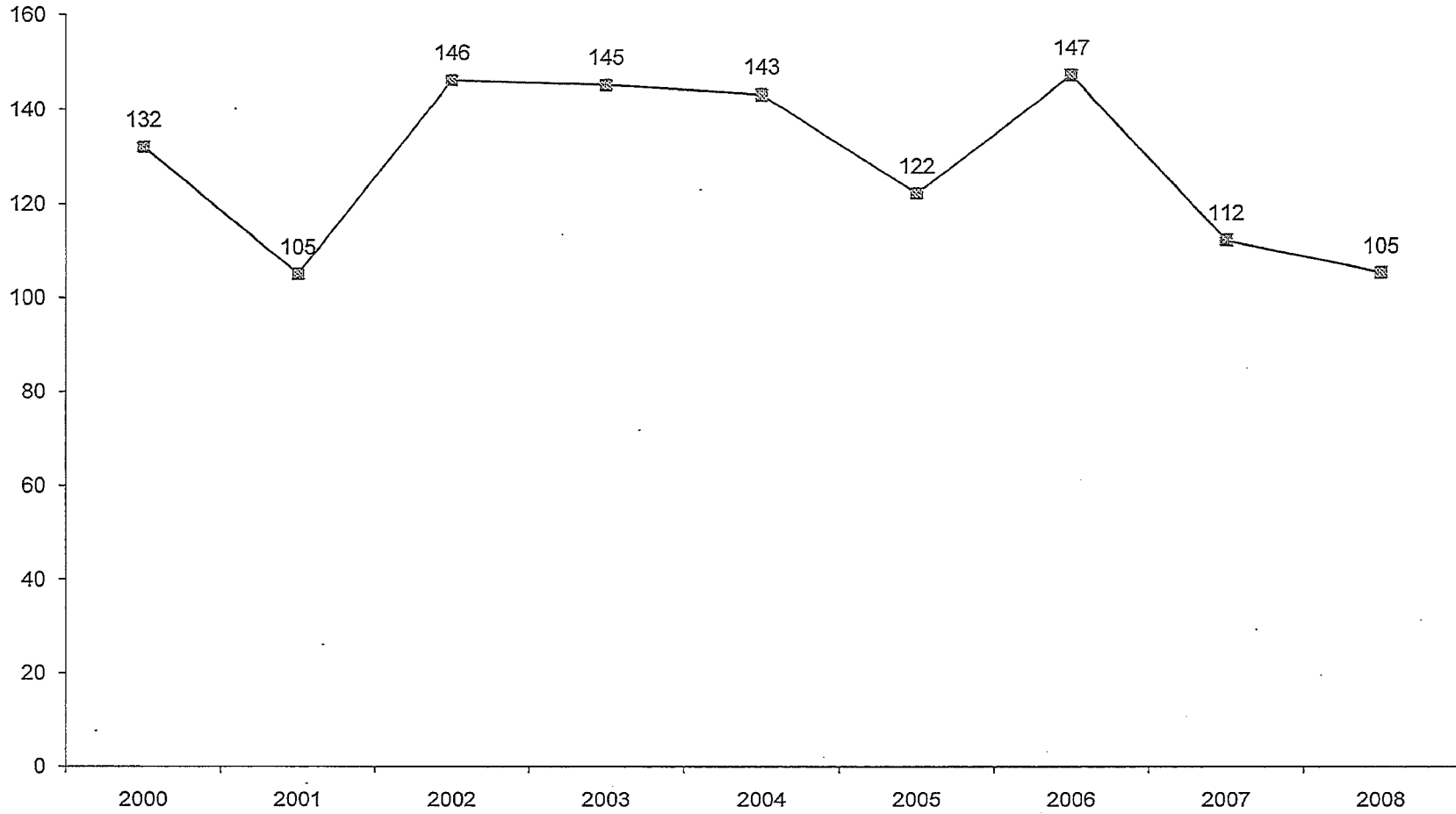


Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008

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 substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	105	45	19	22	9	8	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	81	34	17	14	7	7	--
Self-employed ⁵	24	11	--	8	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	93	39	14	22	9	7	--
Women.....	12	6	5	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	20	6	5	5	--	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	22	10	6	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	24	15	--	4	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	20	10	3	3	3	--	--
65 years and over.....	14	4	--	6	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	92	42	13	21	8	6	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 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 2008 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 A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008

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		105	45	19	22	9	8	--
Private Industry		94	41	13	22	9	7	--
Goods Producing		59	19	8	19	9	3	--
Natural Resources and Mining		31	12	--	14	4	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	24	8	--	13	3	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	12	7	--	4	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	1119	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	1121	5	--	--	4	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	11211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	112111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Mining⁵	21	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	212	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	2121	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	21211	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		14	5	--	--	5	--	--
Construction	23	14	5	--	--	5	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		14	--	7	3	--	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	14	--	7	3	--	--	--
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing.....	326	9	--	6	--	--	--	--
Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	3261	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Other Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	32619	7	--	6	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008 - 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
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	326199	7	--	6	--	--	--	--
Service providing		35	22	5	3	--	4	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		21	16	3	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade.....	44-45	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	48-49	16	13	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	12	11	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁵		11	4	6	--	--	--	--
State Government.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008 - 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
Local Government.....		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		4	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² Based on the 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, 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 2008 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 A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry ¹ sector, Kentucky, 2008

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.....	105	59	31	14	14	35	21	--	--	7	4	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	22	19	14	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	14	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	11	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	6	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	9	9	4	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	7	7	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	8	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	45	19	12	5	--	22	16	--	--	3	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	26	4	--	--	--	19	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	14	3	--	--	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	8	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	7	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned—no collision.....	6	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	13	12	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	12	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile													

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry ¹ sector, Kentucky, 2008 - 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
equipment.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	9	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	19	8	--	--	7	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	11	5	--	--	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	10	5	--	--	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² Based on the 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, 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 2008 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 A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2008

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.....	105	--	--	--	--	20	22	24	20	14
Contact with objects and equipment.....	22	--	--	--	--	5	3	4	3	6
Struck by object or equipment.....	14	--	--	--	--	3	3	4	--	3
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Falls.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Fall to lower level.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	8	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	45	--	--	--	--	6	10	15	10	4
Highway accident.....	26	--	--	--	--	4	8	8	6	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	14	--	--	--	--	3	4	6	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Noncollision accident.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned—no collision.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	4
Noncollision accident.....	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	4
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile										

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2008 - continued

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
equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	19	--	--	--	--	5	6	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	11	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Shooting.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--

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

elsewhere classified." Data for 2008 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 A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008

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 sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	105	45	19	22	9	8	--
Management occupations.....	17	8	--	7	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	16	7	--	7	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	16	7	--	7	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	16	7	--	7	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health technologists and technicians.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	--	--	5	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fallers.....	6	--	--	5	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	18	7	--	3	6	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	13	4	--	--	5	--	--
Construction equipment operators.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2008 - Continued

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 sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	26	20	--	5	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	22	18	--	4	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	21	17	--	4	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	18	14	--	4	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 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 2008 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 A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry ¹ sector, Kentucky, 2008

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.....	105	59	31	14	14	35	21	--	--	7	4	--	--
Primary Source³													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	7	7	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery.....	5	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Excavating machinery.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	7	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building materials--solid elements.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine, tool, and electric parts.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electric parts.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Power lines, transformers, convertors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	9	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	9	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	7	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	10	8	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	8	8	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground.....	6	6	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	48	19	14	3	--	24	18	--	--	3	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	34	7	--	3	--	22	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	28	7	--	3	--	18	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck.....	8	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	13	--	--	--	--	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	12	12	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor.....	12	12	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	19	8	--	--	8	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition.....	15	7	--	--	7	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets.....	15	7	--	--	7	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁴													
Containers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers--nonpressurized.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanks, bins, vats.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry¹ sector, Kentucky, 2008 - 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
Elevators, aerial lifts.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bucket or basket hoist--truck mounted.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	18	9	3	--	6	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker.....	11	5	--	--	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker.....	7	5	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	7	4	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	11	7	4	3	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures.....	8	5	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	7	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other tools, instruments, and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firearms.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	18	7	3	3	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	16	5	--	--	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	12	3	--	--	--	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 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 2008 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 A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2008

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	105	100.0	70	100.0	11	100.0	24	100.0
Goods Producing	61	58.1	38	54.3	--	--	21	87.5
Natural Resources and Mining	31	29.5	13	18.6	--	--	18	75.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	24	22.9	7	10.0	--	--	17	70.8
Crop Production.....	12	11.4	--	--	--	--	11	45.8
Other Crop Farming.....	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	3	12.5
Animal Production.....	6	5.7	--	--	--	--	5	20.8
Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	5	4.8	--	--	--	--	4	16.7
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots.....	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	3	12.5
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming.....	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	3	12.5
Forestry and Logging.....	6	5.7	5	7.1	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	6	5.7	5	7.1	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	6	5.7	5	7.1	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵	7	6.7	6	8.6	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas).....	6	5.7	6	8.6	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	6	5.7	6	8.6	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining.....	6	5.7	6	8.6	--	--	--	--
Construction	16	15.2	11	15.7	--	--	3	12.5
Construction	16	15.2	11	15.7	--	--	3	12.5
Construction of buildings.....	3	2.9	3	4.3	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	9	8.6	6	8.6	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical Contractors.....	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	14	13.3	14	20.0	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	14	13.3	14	20.0	--	--	--	--
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing.....	9	8.6	9	12.9	--	--	--	--
Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	8	7.6	8	11.4	--	--	--	--
Other Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	7	6.7	7	10.0	--	--	--	--
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	7	6.7	7	10.0	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2008 - 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
Service providing	44	41.9	32	45.7	9	81.8	3	12.5
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	21	20.0	18	25.7	--	--	3	12.5
Retail Trade	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	3	12.5
Transportation and Warehousing	16	15.2	16	22.9	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	12	11.4	12	17.1	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	7	6.7	7	10.0	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	4	3.8	4	5.7	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	3	2.9	3	4.3	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	5	4.8	5	7.1	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8	7.6	7	10.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	6	5.7	6	8.6	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	5	4.8	5	7.1	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	4	3.8	4	5.7	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	4	3.8	4	5.7	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2008 - 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
Education and Health Services.....	6	5.7	4	5.7	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	6	5.7	4	5.7	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	6	5.7	--	--	6	54.5	--	--
Public Administration.....	6	5.7	--	--	6	54.5	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	3	2.9	--	--	3	27.3	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	3	2.9	--	--	3	27.3	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

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, 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 2008 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:

Kenya Thomas, CFOI Program Coordinator
Linda Carter, Statistical Branch Manager

Copies of this report may be obtained by calling the CFOI Coordinator:

(502) 564-4136

You may also visit the Division of Education and Training website:

<http://www.labor.ky.gov/osh/educationtraining>

SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN KENTUCKY

For information concerning the Occupational Safety and Health standards, regulations
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,
Technical assistance, publications, and recordkeeping contact:

Division of Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-3536

For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health enforcement contact:

Division of Occupational Safety and Health Compliance
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-3535



Steven L. Beshear
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