

KENTUCKY
OCCUPATIONAL
INJURY, ILLNESS
&
FATALITY REPORT

2012



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In cooperation with The U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics



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Secretary

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January 10, 2014

Dear Fellow Kentuckians:

As your Secretary of Labor, I join with Governor Steven L. Beshear and this administration in continuing our efforts to ensure safe and healthful work sites throughout Kentucky.

Throughout my travels to various facilities across the Commonwealth, I have found there is an acute awareness and commitment to safety in the workplace. It is encouraging to see so many dedicated professionals striving to reduce injury and illness rates in our great Commonwealth.

It is our hope that our illness and accident status survey will provide valuable statistics for your review. This survey of illness and accident reports has been carefully verified.

Please remember that our professional safety and health experts are here to assist you – employers, workers, and their families – in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Larry L. Roberts, Secretary Kentucky Labor Cabinet



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

Sample Design

A weighted sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky with the exceptions noted above. Industries were developed using the 2007 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:

Count of cases X 2000,000

Hours Worked = 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 2012 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

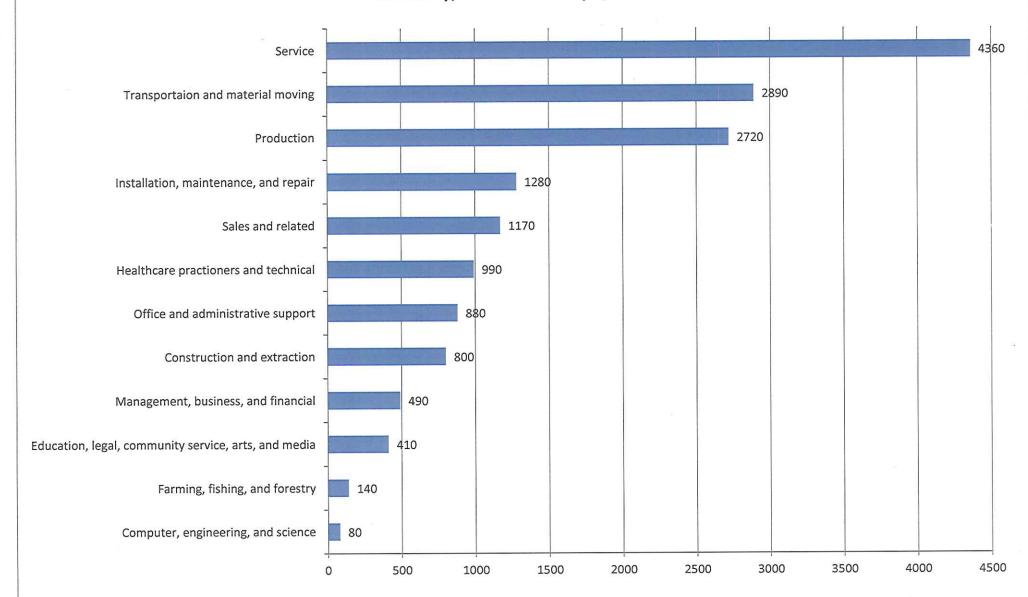
Tables are available on request or through the website www.bls.gov/iif.

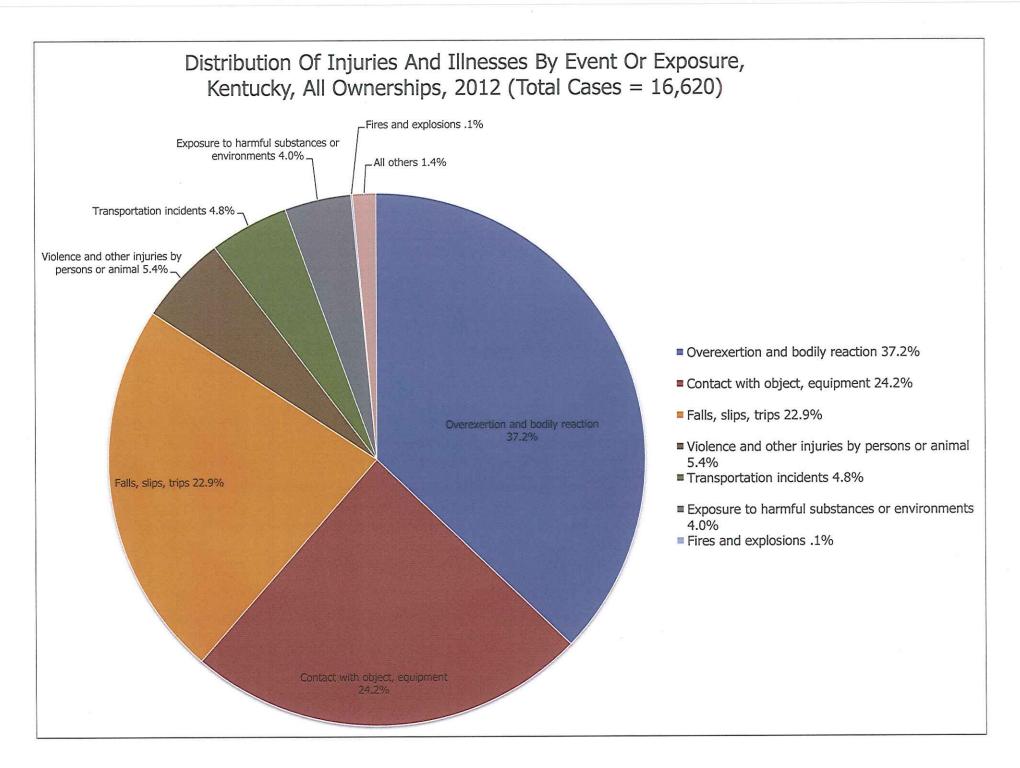
RANKING OF INDUSTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE INCIDENCE RATE, ALL INDUSTRIES

2012									
NAICS	DESCRIPTION	RATE							
321	Sawmills & Wood Preservation	15.5							
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (Local government)	13.2							
485	Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation (Local government)	12.9							
3321	Forging & Stamping	12.4							
622	Hospital (State government)	12.4							
3273	Cement & Concrete Product Manufacturing	11.7							
3212	Veneer, Plywood, & Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing	11.5							
3262	Rubber Product Manufacturing	11.2							
3327	Machine Shops, Turned Product & Screw, Nut, & Bolt Mfg.	10.2							
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (Private)	10.0							

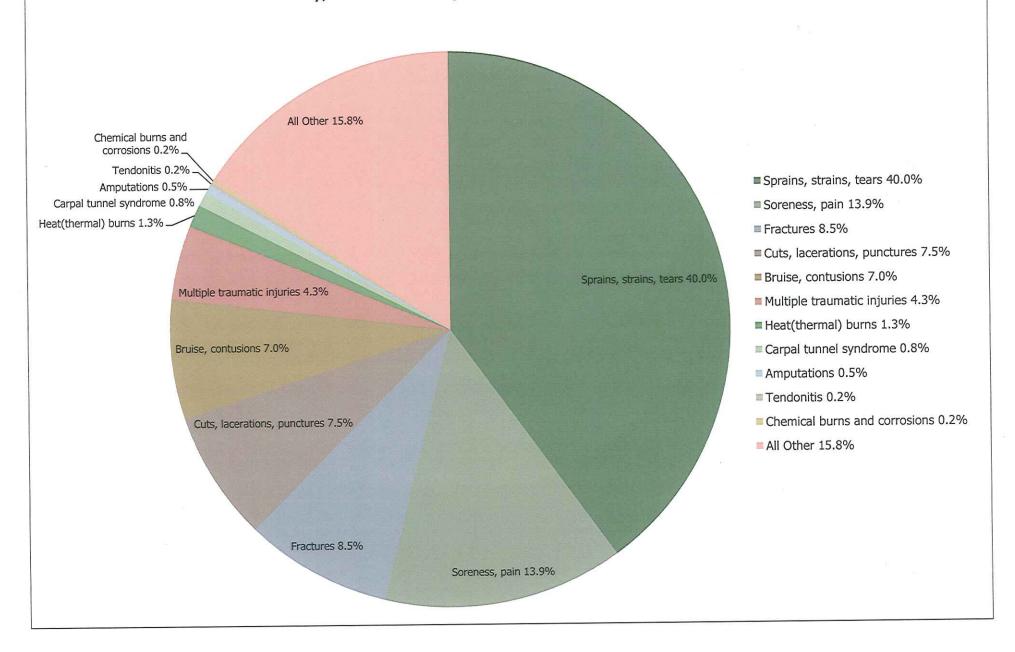
2011								
NAICS_	DESCRIPTION	RATE						
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (Local government)	17.7						
622	Hospitals (State government)	15.1						
22	Utilities (Local government)	13.5						
115	Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	12.5						
112	Animal production	11.8						
485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (Local government)	11.4						
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (Private)	10.5						
921	Executive, Legislative and Other General Government Support	10.2						
313	Textile Mills	7.7						
444	Building material, garden equipment and supplies dealers	7.7						

Number Of Injuries And Illnesses By Major Occupation Categories, Kentucky, All Ownerships, 2012





Distribution Of Injuries And Illnesses By Nature, Kentucky, All Ownerships, 2012 (Total Cases = 16,620)



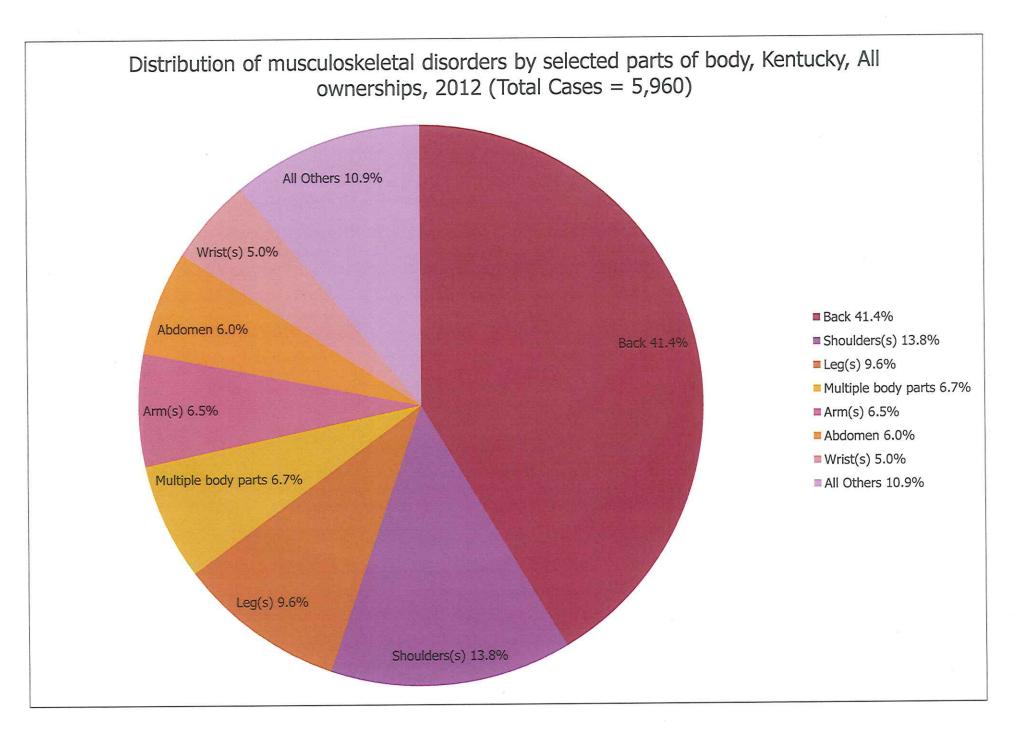


Table 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012

	•	2012		Cases with tra			
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
All industries including							
State and local government ⁶			4.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.1
Private industry ⁶			4.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.0
Goods-producing ⁶		_	5.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	2.3
Natural resources and mining ^{6,7}			4.5	2.7	2.4	0.3	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁶	11	-	6.3	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.9
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	112 115		3.9 7.5	3.3 4.3	3.1 3.6		 3.2
Mining ⁷	21	_	4.0	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.5
Mining (except oil and gas)8	212		3.9	2.6	2.4	0.2	1.4
Construction			4.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.8
Construction	23	_	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.8
Construction of buildings	236 237 238		5.0 3.2 4.7	1.5 2.1 1.6	1.1 1.1 1.1	0.4 1.0 0.5	3.5 1.1 3.0
Manufacturing			5.4	3.2	1.3	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing	31-33		5.4	- 3.2	1.3	1.9	2.2
Food manufacturing	312 314	-	4.2 7.1 4.6 1.7	2.8 3.9 3.4 (¹⁰)	1.0 1.4 0.9 (¹⁰)	1.8 2.5 2.4 (¹⁰)	1.4 3.2 1.2 1.1
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	313		1.1	L ' '		<u> </u>	

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Kentucky

		2012	Total recordable t ⁴ cases		days away from		Other recordable cases
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	_ i annua⊫ i		Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
	321	H r.	9.4	5.7	3.7	2.0	3.7
Wood product manufacturing	322	l	3.9	2.6	1.0	1.6	1,3
Paper manufacturing	323		3,8	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.6
Printing and related support activities	325		2.7	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.1
Chemical manufacturing	325		6.0	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	327		6.2	2.9	2.2	0.8	3.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	331		4.7	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.8
Primary metal manufacturing	I .	_	7.4	3.9	1.4	2.5	3.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	333	_	4.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.3
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)		_	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	335	_	4.7	2.6	0.7	1.9	2.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing		_	7.4	4.3	1.3	2,9	3.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)			4.3	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)			2.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	000						
Service-providing	•	***	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities9		. –	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.9
Wholesale trade	. 42		3.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5
	423	_	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	1		4.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	1.4
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods		_	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	_
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	423	-	1.0	*			
Retail trade	. 44-45	_	4.7	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.2
and the state of t	441		4.9	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	442		4.4	2.9	_		_
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1		6.1	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	· Ł		4.4	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6
Food and beverage stores	· •		3.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.8
Health and personal care stores	1	_	3.5	2.3	1.9		
Gasoline stations	1	_	5.5	3.0	1.1	1.9	2.5
General merchandise stores				0.7	0.6	l –	
Miscellaneous store retailers	1 753						
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49	_	4.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
					<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 – Continued Kentucky

		2012		Cases with trai			
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Rail transportation ⁹ Truck transportation Support activities for transportation Warehousing and storage	482 484 488 493		1.4 3.7 2.8 4.0	1.0 2.6 1.4 2.9	1.0 1.9 0.8	(¹⁰) 0.7 - 2.1	(¹⁰) 1.1 1.4 1.1
Utilities	22		5,3	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.7
Utilities	221	-	5.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.7
Information			1.4	0.6	0,5	(¹⁰)	0.8
Information	51		1.4	0.6	0.5	(¹⁰)	0.8
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517 518	_ _	2.2 0,5	0.8 (¹⁰)	0.8 (¹⁰)	(10) (10)	1.4 0.3
Financial activities			1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Finance and insurance	52	_	1.2	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	1.0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522		1.0	0.4	0.4	(¹⁰)	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	-	3.1	1.1	0,7	0.3	
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531		4.1	0.9		0.4	
Professional and business services		-	1.7	1.0	0,6	0.4	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	-	1.1	0.7	0.5	0,1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	_	0.9	0.3	0,1	u.,	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services \dots	56	-	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561 562		2.7 4.5	1.5 2.3	0.8 0.9	0.7 1.4	1.2 2.2

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued Kentucky

	1.A.M.P.	2012		Cases with tra			
industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Education and health services			5.5	2.7	1.5	1.1	2.8
Educational services	61	-	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance	62	<u></u>	5.7	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.9
Ambulatory health care services	621	_	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8
Hospitals	622		6.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623		10.0	6.4	3.2	3.2	3.5
Social assistance	624		5.6	2.5	2.2	0.4	3.0
Leisure and hospitality			3.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	. 71		4.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	3.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711		2.6	0.7	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	1.9
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries			4.9	1,1	0,6		3.7
Accommodation and food services	. 72		3.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.8
Accommodation	721		6.5	2.8	1.8	0.9	3.8
Food services and drinking places	. 722	_	3.3	0.7	0.7	(¹⁰)	2.6
Other services		-	2,5	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.5
Other services, except public administration	. 81	-	2.5	1.1	0.4	0,6	1.5
Burney and analytication	811	_	2.6	1.3	0.5		1.3
Repair and maintenance Personal and laundry services	1		1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	
Personal and laundry services Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations			4.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	_
State and local government	-		4.8	1,9	1.5	0.4	2.9
State government		-	-				-
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Kentucky

		2012	Total recordable cases		i days away from nsfer, or restriction		Other recordable cases
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)		Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
			•				
Service-providing		-	****		-	-	
Education and health services		_	4.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.8
Educational services	61		2.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9
Educational services	611		2.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance	62	-	7.6	2.7	2.0	0.7	4.9
Hospitals	622 623		12.4 7.6	3.0 5,4	2.4 3.5	0.7 1.8	9.4 2.2
Public administration				-			
Public administration	92			-		-	±10
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	-	5.5	1.4	1.3	(¹⁰)	4.2
Local government			5.2	2.1	1.7	0,5	3.0
Service-providing	<u> </u>	-	5.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities9		-	6.6	3.0	1.7	1.3	3.6
Transportation and warehousing ⁹					-		
Transit and ground passenger transportation	i	-	12.9	7.0	3.7	3.3	5.9
Utilities		_	5.1	2.1	_	0.9	3.0
Utilities	221	-	5.1	2.1		0.9	3.0
Education and health services			4.9	1.6	1.3	0,3	3.3

Table 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with tra			
Industry ²				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
A deligned of the second of th							
Educational services	61		4.8	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.4
Educational services	611	-	4.8	1,4	1.2	0.2	3.4
Health care and social assistance	62		5.4	2.9	2.3	0.7	2.5
Hospitals	622 623	***	5.8 13.2	2.7 8.0	2.0 (¹⁰)	0.7 6.3	3.0 5.2
Public administration		_	5.9	3.4	2.7	0.7	2.5
Public administration	92	***	5.9	3,4	2.7	0.7	2.5

Table 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	verage Total recordable cases	Cases with			
Industry ²				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921 922		6.7 4.3	4.0 2.1	3.2 1.5	0.8 	2.8 2.3

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during

the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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.

° 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.

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

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.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

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.

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) 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

Data too small to be displayed.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012

(In thousands)				Cases with tra	· 1		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
All industries including State and local government ⁵			58.7	28.6	16.6	12.0	30.1
Private industry ⁵			48.9	24.7	13.5	11.2	24.2
Goods-producing ⁵			16.0	8.8	4.3	4.6	7,2
Natural resources and mining ^{6,6}		_	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11		0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵	112 115		0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	 	 0.1
Mining ⁶	21		1,0	0.6	0,5	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷			0.8	0.5	0.5	(⁹)	0.3
Construction		_	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.7
Construction	23		2.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.7
Construction of buildings	236		0.6 0.4 1.7	0.2 0.2 0.6	0.1 0.1 0.4	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.4 0.1 1.1
Manufacturing		-	11.9	7.0	2.9	4.1	4.9
Manufacturing	31-33		11.9	7.0	2.9	4.1	4.9
Food manufacturing . Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing . Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009) . Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) .	312 314		1.1 0.4 0.1 (⁹)	0.7 0.2 0.1 (⁹)	0.3 0.1 (⁹) (⁹)	0.5 0.1 (⁹) (⁹)	0.4 0.2 (⁹) (⁹)

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 - Continued

(In thousands)	<u> </u>				days away from		Other recordable cases
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
	321		0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0,3
Wood product manufacturing	322	_	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing		_	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Printing and related support activities			0.4	0.2	0.1	0,1	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	i		0.8	0.6	0.3	0,3	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)			0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing			0.6	0.4	0,2	0.2	0.2
Primary metal manufacturing	332	l <u>.</u>	1,4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing			0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	334		0.1	0,1	(⁹)	(°)	(⁹)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing			0.4	0.2	0,1	0.2	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336		3.4	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337		0.2	0.1	0.1	(°)	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339		0,1	0.1	(9)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-				,	·	
Service-providing		-	32.9	15.9	9.2	6.6	17.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸			13.5	7.6	4.1	3.5	5.9
Wholesale trade	42	-	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
	423		1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	1	_	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	_	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	
Retail trade	44-45		7.4	3,9	2.3	1.6	3.5
and the second control of the second control	441		1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	442	_	0.2	0.1	-		-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	1	_	1,0	0.6	0,3	0.3	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	445	_	1.1	0.7	0,4	0.3	0.4
Health and personal care stores	446	_	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Health and personal care stores	1	_	0.5	0.3	0.3	-	_
Gasoline stations	1	_	2.1	1.1	0,4	0.7	0.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453			0.1	0.1	_	~-
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49		3.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands) Cases with days away from work, job											
				Cases with tra							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases				
Rail transportation ⁸	482 484 488 493	 	0.1 0.8 0.2 0.8	(⁹) 0.6 0.1 0.6	(⁹) 0.4 — 0.2	(⁹) 0.2 0.4	(⁹) 0.2 0.1 0.2				
Utilities	22		0.4	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.2				
Utilities	221	_	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2				
Information			0.3	0.1	0.1	(°)	0,2				
Information	51		0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2				
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517 518	 	0.2 (⁹)	0.1 (⁹)	0.1 (⁹)	(°)	0.1 (⁹)				
Financial activities		-	1.3	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	1.0				
Finance and insurance	52	_	0.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.7				
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	(_a)	0.2				
Real estate and rental and leasing	53		0.5	0.2	0.1	(⁹)					
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	75	0.4	0.1		(⁹)					
Professional and business services		-	2.2	1.2	8,0	0.5	1.0				
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54		0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0,3				
Management of companies and enterprises	55	_	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	_	0.1				
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	-	1.4	0.8	0.4	0,4	0.6				
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561 562		1.1 0.3	0.6 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.5 0.1				

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)				Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases

Education and health services		-	10.7	5.2	3.0	2.2	5.5
Educational services	. 61	_	0.3	0.1	0.1	(°)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	_	10.4	5.1	2.9	2.2	5.3
Ambulatory health care services	. 622 . 623		1.8 3.9 3.5 1.3	0.6 1.6 2.2 0.6	0.4 0.9 1.1 0.5	0.2 0.8 1.1 0.1	1.2 2.2 1.2 0.7
Social assistance					0.8	0.2	3.0
Leisure and hospitality			4.0	1.0			
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	. 71		0.4	0.1	0.1	(°)	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	. 711 713		0.1 0.3	(⁹) 0.1	(a) (a)	(⁹)	0.1 0.2
Accommodation and food services	. 72		3.6	0.9	8,0	0.1	2.7
Accommodation	. 721 . 722		0.7 2.9	0.3 0.6	0.2 0.6	0.1 (⁹)	0,4 2.3
Other services	-	-	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other services, except public administration	. 81		0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Repair and maintenance Personal and laundry services Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	. 811 . 812		0.4 0.1 0.3	0.2 0.1 0.1	0.1 (⁹) (⁹)	(°)	0.2
State and local government	.	_	9.8	3.9	3.1	0.8	5.9
State government		_		_	***		*****

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)		2012		Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Service-providing				-			- -
Education and health services			1.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	1,3
Educational services			0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Educational services			0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance			1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Hospitals	622		0.7 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	(⁹)	0.6 0.1
Public administration		-		-			4441
Public administration	1	_	***				_
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.4
Local government			6.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	3.9
Service-providing		_	6.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸			0.5	0.2	0.1	0,1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁸			_			~~	_
Transit and ground passenger transportation		_	0,2	0.1	(°)	(°)	0.1
Utilities			0,3	0.1	-	(°)	0,1
Utilities	. 221	-	0.3	0.1	_	(°)	0.1
Education and health services			4.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.7

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)	***************************************			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			,
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Totai	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
And the second s							
Educational services	61	-	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	2.5
Educational services	611		3.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	2.5
Health care and social assistance	62		0,5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	622 623		0.4 (⁹)	0.2 (⁹)	0.1 (⁹)	(a) (a)	0.2 (⁹)
Public administration			2.2	1.3	1.0	0,2	0.9
Public administration	92		2.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.9

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)		0010	recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2012 Average annual employment ³		Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921 922		1.8 0.3	1.1 0.1	0.9 0.1	0.2 	0.8 0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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.

North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

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, 2007) 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.

^{&#}x27; 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.

[°] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration,

U.S. Department of Transportation.

Data too small to be displayed.

Table 3. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2012

And the second s	A.II		Establishme	Establishment employment size (workers)				
Industry sector ²	All - establishments	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more		
All industries including State and local government	4.2	2.1	3.6	4.9	4.3	5.4		
Private industry ³	4.1	2.1	3.6	4.9	4.1	5.3		
Goods-producing ³		2.7	5.5	5.7	4.4	6.2		
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	4,5	4.1	4.7	4.1	5.2	-		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³ ,	6.3	8.9	6.9	5.0		-		
Mining ⁴		1.5	3.9	3.9	5.2			
Construction		-	6.1	4.8	4.3	-		
Manufacturing			5.2	6.2	4.3	6.3		
Service-providing	3.7	2.0	3.2	4.7	3.9	4.8		
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵ ,	4.3	3.1	4.0	5.1	4.0	5.3		
Wholesale trade		_	3.0	4.4	4.5			
Retail trade	1	4.0	4.4	5.6				
Retail trage	1		3.4	4.5	3,1	5.3		
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	5.3	(⁶)		5.5				
		(e)		1.5	1.1			
Information	1 1	\	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.3		
Financial activities	1		0.9	***	0.7	0.3		
Finance and insurance	i I		2.5	4.1				
Real estate and rental and leasing	1 1		2.0	2.5	1.6	1.2		
Professional and business services	1 :	-6.	2.0	1,3	1.0			
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.1	(⁶)	_	7,0	1.7	(⁶)		
Management of companies and enterprises	0.9	(6)			'''	. ,		
Administrative and support and waste			3.7	4.0	1.8	_		
management and remediation services	2.9	-	3.7 3.5	7.1	6.1	6.0		
Education and health services				2.7	3.2	0.0		
Educational services		(⁶)	(⁶)	2.7 7.4	5.2 6.8	60		
Health care and social assistance		-	3.7		4.5	1 0.0		
Leisure and hospitality	3.7		3.6	4.3				
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.1	(⁶)		5.3	3.6	_		
Accommodation and food services	3.7	-	3.5	4.2	5.0			
Other services				4.0		_		
Other services, except public administration	2.5	u	-	4.0				
State and local government		_	3.3	4.7	4.9	5.4		
State government			-	-				
Local government		-	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.9		

 $^{^{1}}$ 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

EΗ

= 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).

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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.

North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) 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

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

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
All industries including State and local government ⁵			3.9	55.3
Private industry ⁵		-	3.9	46.2
Goods-producing ⁵			4.8	14.9
Natural resources and mining ^{5,5}			4.4	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵			6.2	0.4
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶			3.9 7.4	0.1 0.2
Mining ⁶		-	3.9	0.9
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	1		3.9	0.8
Construction			4.3	2.7
Construction		-	4.3	2.7
Construction of buildings Heavy and civil engineering construction Specialty trade contractors	236 237	 u-	5.0 3.1 4.5	0.6 0.4 1.7
Manufacturing			4.9	10.9
Manufacturing	Ĭ		4.9	10.9
Food manufacturing . Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing . Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009) . Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) .	311 312 314		3.8 6.8 4.2 1.7	1.0 0.4 0.1 (°)

Table 4. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 - Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
	224		9.0	0.8
Wood product manufacturing	321 322		3.7	0.3
Paper manufacturing	323		3.7	0.4
Printing and related support activities	325	 	2.6	0.3
Chemical manufacturing	326	<u></u>	5.7	8.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	327		5.8	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	331	بيد	4.2	0.5
Primary metal manufacturing	332		7.0	1.3
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	<u> </u>	4.5	0.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334		1.6	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335		4.6	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336		6.2	2.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337		4.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339		2.0	0.1
Service-providing		-	3.5	31.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		n=	4.1	13.1
Wholesale trade	42	_	3.4	2.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	-	3.3	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424		4.1	1.2
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425		1.9	0.2
Retail trade	44-45		4.6	7.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441		4.8	1.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442		4.4	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444		6.0	1.0
Food and beverage stores	445	-	4.4	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446		2.6	0.3
Gasoline stations	447		3.5	0.5
General merchandise stores	452	_	5,4	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	_	-	
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49		3.9	3.0

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Kentucky

· Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Rail transportation ⁸ Truck transportation Support activities for transportation Warehousing and storage	482 484 488 493	- - - -	1.4 3.6 2.8 3.8	0.1 0.8 0.2 0.7
Utilities Utilities	22 221		4.2 4.2	0.3 0.3
Information			1.3	0.3 0.3
Information	51 517 518	 	1.3 2.1 0.5	0.3 0.2 (⁹)
Financial activities		-	1.4	1.1
Finance and insurance Credit intermediation and related activities			1.0	0.6 0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing			3.1	0.5
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)			4.0	0.4 2.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services			1.0	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1	-	0.8	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	561	 	2.5 4.3	1.0 0.3

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annuai employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Education and health services			5.2	10.2
Educational services	61		2.3	0.3
Health care and social assistance	62	***	5.4	9.9
		wisk.	2.6	1.7
Ambulatory health care services			6.0	3.6
Hospitals		_	9.6	3.4
Nursing and residential care lacilities	624		5.3	1.2
Social assistance				
Leisure and hospitality		uen.	3.5	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	-	3.6	0.4
	711		2.4	0.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries		_	4.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	72		3.4	3.4
			4.9	0.5
Accommodation	721	_	3.3	2.8
Food services and drinking places	722		3.3	2.0
Other services		_	2.5	0.8
Other services, except public administration	81	· –	2.5	0.8
			2.6	0.4
Repair and maintenance	811		1.3	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812 813	_	4.1	0.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	1 813			
State and local government			4.4	9.1
State government		_		-

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
	"" " " "			
Service-providing		_		1.9
Education and health services		,	4.1	
Educational services	61		2.8	0.9
Educational services	611	as en	2.8	0.9
Health care and social assistance	62	-	7.4	1.0
Hospitals	622 623		12.4 6.6	0.7 0.2
Public administration			_ ^	
Public administration	92			
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922		4.2	0,4
Local government		_	4.9	6.4
Service-providing			4.9	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸			6.2	0.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	_		_
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	77	12.6	0.2
Utilities	22		4.7	0.2
Utilities	221	_	4.7	0.2
Education and health services		_	4.8	4.0

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 – Continued Kentucky

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Educational services	61		4.8	3.5
Educational services			4.8	3.5
Health care and social assistance		cases.	5.1	0.5
Hospitals	622		5.4 12.9	0.3 (⁹)
Public administration		wun	5.1	1.9
Public administration	92		5.1	1.9

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2012 -- Continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2012 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (000's)
Executive, legislative, and other general government support Justice, public order, and safety activities	921		6.0	1.6
	922		3.6	0.2

 $^{^{1}}$ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) \times 200,000 where

N

= number of injuries

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).

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.

' 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.

Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration,

U.S. Department of Transportation.

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.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007) 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.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2012

Kentucky

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses		
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹							Numbers of illnesses in thousands						
All modernes including state and local government	24.2	4.9	2.4	0.5	3.3	13.1	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0,5	1.8		
Private industry ³	22.6 36.9 6.8 7.5	4.6 5.6 — — (⁶)	1.6 1.6 (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	0.5 (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	3.0 10.2 (⁶) (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	12.8 19.0 (⁶) (⁶) (⁵)	2.7 1.1 (⁶) (⁶) 0.1	0.5 0.2 (⁶) (⁶)	0.2 0.1 (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	0.1 (⁶) (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	0,4 0,3 (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	1,5 0,6 (⁶) (⁶) (⁵)		
Construction	10.6 48.3 17.6 12.6 5.9	5,6 6,2 4,2 1,7	1.1 1.6 (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	14.4 0.5 1.4	26.0 10,6 9.1 3,4	1.1 1.6 0.4	0.1 0.4 0.1 (⁶)	(⁶) 0.1 (⁶) (⁶)	(⁶)	0.3 (⁶) (⁶)	0,6 0,9 0,3 (⁶)		
Wholesale trade	9.9 15.5 113.1 6.2	1.7 (⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶) 3.4 (⁶) (⁶)	8.1 11.4 70.1 (⁶)	0.2 0.1 0.1 (⁶)	(e) (e)	(6) - (6) (5)	(⁶) (⁶)	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	0.1 0.1 (⁶) (⁶)		
Financial activities Finance and insurance Real estate and rental and leasing Professional and business services Professional, scientific, and technical services	21.2 25.9 — 10.3	(°)	(⁶) (⁵) (⁵) 1.9	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶) (⁵)	(⁶) 4.8 (⁶)	0.2 0.2 0.1	(6) 	(6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	(⁶)	(6) (6) (6) (6)	(⁶) 0.1 (⁶)		
Management of companies and enterprises	(⁶) 20.0 26.9	(⁶) (⁶) 4.8	(⁶) 5,3 5.3	(e) (e) (e)	(⁶) (⁶)	(⁶) 12.0 16.8	(⁶) 0.1 0.5	(⁶) (⁶) 0.1	(⁶) (⁶) 0.1	(⁶)	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	0,1 0.3		
Educational services	12.3 27.9 27.1 47.1	(⁶) 4.9 14.8	(⁶) 5.4 (⁶) (⁶)	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	(e) (e) (e) (e)	17.6 15.6	(⁶) 0.5 0.3 0.1	(⁶) 0.1 0.2 0.1	(⁶) 0.1 (⁵) (⁶)	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶) (⁵)	(⁶) (⁶) (⁶) (⁶)	0.3		
Accommodation and food services		12.9 6.4	(⁶) 6.7	(6) (6) 	(⁶) (⁶) 5.3	(⁶) (⁶) 14.8	(⁶) (⁶) 0.7	0.1 0.1	0.1	(⁶) (⁶) 	(⁶) (⁶) 0.1	(⁶) (⁶) 0.3		
State government	27.6	5.8	3.1	(⁶)	4,6	13.9	0.4	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1	0.2		

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

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

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.

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2007 edition) 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

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

Data too small to be displayed.

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012

		2012		Cases with tra			
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
All industries including State and local government ⁶			4.2	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.1
State and local government		_	7.4	2.5	/		
Private industry ⁶			4.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.0
Goods-producing ⁶		_	5.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	2.3
Natural resources and mining ^{6,7}		_	4.5	2.7	2.4	0,3	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁶	11		6,3	3.3	2.9	0.4	2.9
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁶	112		3.9 7.5	3.3 4.3	3.1 3.6		3.2
Mining ⁷	21		4.0	2.5	2.2	0,3	1.5
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁸	212 2121 2123		3.9 4.1 2.8	2.6 2.6 1.9	2.4 2.5 0.9	0.2 0.1 1.0	1.4 1.4 0.9
Construction			4.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.8
Construction	23	***	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.8
Construction of buildings			5.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.5
Nonresidential building construction	2362	***	5.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	3.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	. 237	_	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Utility system construction	. 2371	-	2.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6
Highway, street, and bridge construction		_	4.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.1
Specialty trade contractors	. 238	_	4.7	1.6	1,1	0.5	3.0 4.5
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors			5.9	1.4	(10)	0.4	1.4
Roofing contractors			2.3	(¹⁰)		0.4	3.7
Building equipment contractors			5.3 5.9	1.6 0.8	1.2 0.4	0.4	5.1
Electrical contractors	23021] 3,9]	1]

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 - Continued

		2012		Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors Building finishing contractors Drywall and insulation contractors	23822 2383 23831	-	5.2 4.4 4.2	2.0 2.4 1.7	1.5 	0.5 0.9 	3.2 2.0 2.5
Other specialty trade contractors	2389		1.0	0.9	0.7		
Manufacturing		-	5.4	3.2	1,3	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing	31-33	- #	5.4	3.2	1.3	1.9	2.2
Food manufacturing Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing Animal slaughtering and processing Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing Beverage manufacturing Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009) Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Cut and sew apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing Wood product manufacturing Sawmills and wood preservation Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing Other wood product manufacturing Millwork Wood container and pallet manufacturing	311 3114 3116 3118 312 3121 314 315 3152 31522 321 3211 3211 3212 3219 32191 32192		2.3 4.9 3.2 7.1 8.8 4.6 1.7 1.8 1.5 9.4 15.5 11.5 6.8 4.9 10.0	1.1 3.4 2.5 3.9 4.8 3.4 (¹°) (¹°) (¹°) 5.7 9.5 6.1 4.3 2.9 6.7	(10) 0.9 1.0 1.4 1.6 0.9 (10) (10) (10) (10) 3.7 7.2 4.9 2.2 0.9 4.1	0.8 2.4 1.5 2.5 3.2 2.4 (***) (***) (***) 2.0 2.3 (***) 2.1 2.0 2.5	1.2 1.5 0.7 3.2 4.0 1.2 1.1 (10) (10) (10) 3.7 6.1 5.4 2.5 2.0 3.3
Wood container and pallet manufacturing Paper manufacturing Converted paper product manufacturing Paperboard container manufacturing Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing Printing and related support activities Printing and related support activities Printing Commercial lithographic printing Chemical manufacturing Basic chemical manufacturing Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments	32132 3222 32221 32222 3233 3231 32311 323110 325 3251		3.9 4.3 4.7 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.9 3.8 2.7 1.5	2.6 3.0 3.2 3.2 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.2 1.5 0.6	1.0 1.1 1.4 1.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.3 0.5 0.4	1.6 1.8 1.9 2.3 1.0 1.0 0.9 1.0	1.3 1.4 1.5 (10) 1.6 1.7 1.6 1.1 0.8
manufacturing	3252		2.5	1.8	(10)	1.4	0.7

Table 6. Incidence rates[†] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Sommetallic mineral product manufacturing Glass and glass product manufacturing Glass and glass product manufacturing 3277 Cement and concrete product manufacturing 1307 Primary metal manufacturing 1311 Steel product manufacturing manufacturing 1321 Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries 1321 Foundries 1331 Forging and stamping 1332 Architectural and structural metals manufacturing 1332 Spring and wire product manufacturing 1332 Spring and wire product manufacturing 1332 Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities 1332 Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing and and sampled in 2009) 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 3336	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases 6.0 4.8 11.2 6.2 3.4 11.7 4.7 2.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8 9.7	Total 4.1 3.1 8.3 2.9 1.8 4.9 2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7 4.7	Cases with days away from work ⁵ 2.1 1.3 5.6 2.2 (10) 4.9 1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9 1.1	Cases with job transfer or restriction 2.0 1.8 2.7 0.8 1.3 (10) 1.3 (10) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	Other recordable cases 2.0 1.8 2.9 3.3 1.6 1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6 3.2
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing Glass and glass product manufacturing Cement and concrete product manufacturing Primary metal manufacturing Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries Fabricated metal product manufacturing Forging and stamping Architectural and structural metals manufacturing Spring and wire product manufacturing Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Metalworking machinery manufacturing 332 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 332 333 334 335		4.8 11.2 6.2 3.4 11.7 4.7 2.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	3.1 8.3 2.9 1.8 4.9 2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	1.3 5.6 2.2 (10) 4.9 1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	1.8 2.7 0.8 1.3 (¹⁰) 1.3 (¹⁰) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	1.8 2.9 3.3 1.6 1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing Glass and glass product manufacturing Cement and concrete product manufacturing Primary metal manufacturing Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries Fabricated metal product manufacturing Forging and stamping Architectural and structural metals manufacturing Spring and wire product manufacturing Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Metalworking machinery manufacturing 332 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 333		11.2 6.2 3.4 11.7 4.7 2.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	8.3 2.9 1.8 4.9 2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	5.6 2.2 (10) 4.9 1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	2.7 0.8 1.3 (10) 1.3 (10) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	2.9 3.3 1.6 1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing Glass and glass product manufacturing Cement and concrete product manufacturing Primary metal manufacturing Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries Fabricated metal product manufacturing Forging and stamping Architectural and structural metals manufacturing Spring and wire product manufacturing Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Metalworking machinery manufacturing 322 323 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 336 337 338 338		6.2 3.4 11.7 4.7 2.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	2.9 1.8 4.9 2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	2.2 (10) 4.9 1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	0.8 1.3 (10) 1.3 (10) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	3.3 1.6 1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing		3.4 11.7 4.7 2.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	1.8 4.9 2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	(10) 4.9 1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	1.3 (10) 1.3 (10) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	1.6 1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Glass and glass product manufacturing Cement and concrete product manufacturing Primary metal manufacturing Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries Fabricated metal product manufacturing Forging and stamping Architectural and structural metals manufacturing Spring and wire product manufacturing Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 337 3		11.7 4.7 2.4 3.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	4.9 2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	4.9 1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	(10) 1.3 (10) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Cement and concrete product manufacturing		4.7 2.4 3.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	2.9 2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	1.6 2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	1.3 (10) 1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	1.8 2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Primary metal manufacturing		2.4 3.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	2.2 1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	2.1 0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	2.0 1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries Fabricated metal product manufacturing Forging and stamping Architectural and structural metals manufacturing Spring and wire product manufacturing Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Metalworking machinery manufacturing 331 331 331 331 331 331 331 3		3.4 3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	1.4 2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	0.8 0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9	1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel		3.4 7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	2.3 4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	0.4 3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9 1.1	1.8 1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	1.1 2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Alumina and aluminum production and processing Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing Foundries Fabricated metal product manufacturing Forging and stamping Architectural and structural metals manufacturing Spring and wire product manufacturing Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Metalworking machinery manufacturing 331 331 331 331 331 331 331 3		7.2 8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	4.7 4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	3.5 3.1 1.4 1.9 1.1	1.2 1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	2.5 3.8 3.5 3.6
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	 	8.5 7.4 12.4 5.8	4.7 3.9 8.8 2.7	3.1 1.4 1.9 1.1	1.6 2.5 6.9 1.6	3.8 3.5 3.6
Foundries		7.4 12.4 5.8	3.9 8.8 2.7	1.4 1.9 1.1	2.5 6.9 1.6	3.5 3.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	-	12.4 5.8	8.8 2.7	1.9 1.1	6.9 1.6	3.6
Forging and stamping	-	5.8	2.7	1.1	1.6	l .
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing 332 Spring and wire product manufacturing 332 Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing 332 Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities 332 Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 33 Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333		1	1			3.∠
Spring and wire product manufacturing 332 Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing 332 Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities 332 Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 33 Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333		9.7	1 17			5.0
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing 332 Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities 332 Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 33 Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) 333 Metalworking machinery manufacturing 333		1		2.0	2.7	
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	-	10.2	2.9		1.7	1.0
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)		4.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.3
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)		4.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.3
Metalworking machinery manufacturing		1	١ ,,	1.1	1.8	2.6
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	_	5.5	2.9	1.0	1.6	4.2
		6.8	2.5 2.2	0.7	1.6	1.2
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	-	3.4		(¹⁰)	2.1	1.4
Material handling equipment manufacturing	-	3.8	2,5	0.4	0.7	0.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing		1.6	1.1	0.4	1.9	2.1
Flectrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	-	4.7	2.6	1.3	2.9	3.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	-	7.4	4.3	1.3	3.4	4.3
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	-	9.5	5.2	1.0	3.7	1.8
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing		6.6	4.8	1	1.7	2,6
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	-	6,0	3,4	1.7 1.7	1.0	1.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	-	4.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	I	5.0	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	2.0	1.2	0.7	1 0,5	J
Service-providing	-	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.9

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

And the second s		2012			days away from		
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹			4.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.9
Wholesale trade	42		3.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423		3.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424		4.2	2.8	1.2	1.6	1.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	-	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	
Retail trade	44-45	_	4.7	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.2
	441		4.9	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers			4.4	2.9	1.0		
Furniture and home furnishings stores			6.1	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers			4.4	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.6
Food and beverage stores		_	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.8
Health and personal care stores		_		2.3	1.9	0.1	1.0
Gasoline stations		_	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.9	2.5
General merchandise stores		_	5.5		0.6	1.5	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	_	-	0.7	0.0		-
Transportation and warehousing9	48-49	_	4.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	482	ĺ	1.4	1.0	1.0	(¹º)	(10)
Rail transportation 9			3.7	2.6	1.9	0.7	` 1.1
Truck transportation	488		2.8	1.4		_	1.4
Support activities for transportation	493	_	4.0	2.9	0.8	2.1	1.1
Utilities	22		5.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.7
Utilities	221		5.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211		4.8	1.4	0.8	0,6	3.5
Information			1.4	0.6	0.5	(10)	0.8
Information	. 51		1.4	0.6	0.5	(¹⁰)	0.8

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

Kentucky

		2012			days away from		
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517 518		2.2 0.5	0.8 (¹°)	0.8 (¹⁰)	(¹⁰) (¹⁰)	1.4 0.3
Financial activities			1.6	0,4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Finance and insurance	52		1.2	0.2	0.2	(10)	1.0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	-	1.0	0.4	0.4	(¹º)	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	_	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	-
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531		4.1	0.9	-	0.4	
Professional and business services		_	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	8,0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	. 54		1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	. 55	-	0,9	0,3	0.1	-	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	-	2.9	1.6	0.8	0,7	1.3
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009) Employment services (scope changed in 2009) Waste management and remediation services	5613 562	-	2.7 1.9 4.5	1.5 0.9 2.3 2.7	0.8 (¹º) 0.9	0.7 (1º) 1.4	1.2 1.0 2.2 2.8
Education and health services			2.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.5
Educational services				2.8	1.6	1.2	2.9
Health care and social assistance			5.7				1.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	_	2.8	1.0	0.6 1.5	0.4 1.2	3.6
Hoppitale	. 622	-	6.3 10.0	2.7 6.4	3.2	3.2	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	, 523		10.0 5.6	2.5	2.2	0.4	3.0
Social assistance	624					0.2	2.8
Leisure and hospitality		-	3.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.0
			<u></u>	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

		2012			days away from		
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71		4.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	3.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711 713	_	2.6 4.9	0.7 1.1	(¹⁰) 0.6	(¹⁰) 	1.9 3.7
Accommodation and food services	72		3.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.8
Accommodation	721 722		6.5 3.3	2.8 0.7	1.8 0.7	0.9 (¹º)	3.8 2.6
Other services			2.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.5
Other services, except public administration	81		2.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.5
Repair and maintenance Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance Personal and laundry services Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	8112 812		2.6 4.2 1.3 4.3	1.3 1.0 0.7 1.0	0.5 (¹⁰) 0.3 0.6	(10) 0.4 0.4	1.3 3.1
State and local government		_	4.8	1.9	1.5	0.4	2.9
State government			_	_			-
Service-providing		_	ми				
Education and health services		_	4.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.8
Educational services	. 61		2.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.9
Educational services	611 6113		2,8 2.9	0.9 1.0	0.6 0.7	0.3 0.3	1.9 1.9
Health care and social assistance	. 62		7.6	2.7	2.0	0.7	4.9
Hospitals	. 622	N-0	12,4	3.0	2.4	0.7	9.4

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

		2012			n days away from nsfer, or restriction		
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	_	7.6	5.4	3.5	1.8	2.2
Public administration							
Public administration	92	_				*-	No-40-
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922 9221 92214		5.5 5.5 7.4	1.4 1.4 2.0	1.3 1.3 2.0	(10) (10) —	4.2 4.2 5.4
Local government			5.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	3.0
Service-providing		_	5.2	2,1	1.7	0.5	3,0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁹			6.6	3.0	1.7	1.3	3.6
Transportation and warehousing ⁹	48-49			-		-	-
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485		12.9	7.0	3.7	3.3	5.9
Utilities	22	_	5.1	2.1		0.9	3.0
Utilities	221 2213	*** #=	5.1 5.3	2.1 2.4	44 M	0.9 1.0	3.0 2.9
Education and health services		-	4.9	1,6	1,3	0.3	3.3
Educational services	61		4.8	1.4	1.2	0,2	3.4
Educational services	611 6111	-	4.8 4.8	1.4 1.4	1.2 1,2	0.2 0.2	3,4 3.4
Health care and social assistance	62	-	5,4	2.9	2.3	0.7	2.5
Hospitals	622 623		5,8 13.2	2.7 8.0	2.0 (¹⁰)	0.7 6.3	3.0 5.2
A Company of the Comp			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		J	<u> </u>

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

		2012		Cases with tra			
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Average annual empioyment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Totai	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
And the second s	*********						
Public administration			5.9	3,4	2.7	0.7	2.5
Public administration	92		5.9	3.4	2.7	0.7	2.5
Executive, legislative, and other general government support Justice, public order, and safety activities Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection Fire protection	922 9221	-	6.7 4.3 4.3 6.7 3.6	4.0 2.1 2.1 2.6 3.1	3.2 1.5 1.5 2.4 2.9	0.8 - (¹º) (¹º)	2.8 2.3 2.3 4.2 (10)

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

EΗ

= 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).

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.

° 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.

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.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

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.

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007) 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

Data too small to be displayed.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector,

Private Industry, Kentucky, 2012

			Goods	producing		Service providing								
Characteristic	Private Industry 2,3,4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and ut⊞ties ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	112.6	137.8	236.8	111.8	131.6	103.8	130.9	51.1	32,6	58.7	152.2	75.5	45.0	-
Nature of Injury, illness:										.,	8.6	2,4	_	
Fractures	10.5	16.4	43.8	4.4	16.0 48.7	8.4 42.8	14.5 54.5		10.5	5.3 23,0		21,3	_] .
Sprains, strains, tears	44.5	49.3 1,6	84.1	34.2	48.7	42.0	34.3	27.5	10.5		-		-	
Amputations	7.8			5.1	7,5	7.5	8.0	7.9	4.8	5.5	12.6	2.6	-	-
Bruise, contusions Chemical burns and corrosions	1 ,3		-			,2	-	·		-		1	-	1 .
Heat (thermal) burns	1,6				1.7	1.6			· ·		29.0	9.5		
Soreness, pain	14.9		-	26.7	9,5	15.8				6.7	I	9.0		[]
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.1			12.6	14.6 12.7				_	3.8		8.6		.
Cuts, lacerations	7.6			11.6	1.9	1	1	. I		3.2	}	3	-	- I
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.0			_	1.9		, ,		-	. -		-	-	- ·
Carpal tunnel syndrome Tendonitis	- T.	1		_	1.1		. -	.	-	-	-] '
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.2		8.3	4.0			\$		-	3.7			5.0	
With sprains and other injuries	2.1				3.	2.0			1 -	1	3.1	1]]	
With fractures and other injuries	1.9	2,3	5.5	2.6	1.5	1.8	3 2	1						
Part of body affected:										_		, ,	16.	
Head	9,0								1 .	5.4	4 10.3 - 3.1		10.	4
Eye	2.6		7,1								4.9			-
Neck	1.1		59.5	31.0			1		9,	5 11.			5 .	
Trunk Back	29 22		38.9						- 9.0					-
Upper extremities	33.												8.	8
Shoulder	7.					6.			. -	- 5.				
Arm	6.		1	7 5.1] .	- 3. - 2.				
Wrist	4.		1	5 9.	5,3	7 4. 5 10.	1		.] .	- 6,				6
Hand	14. 25.		1				\$		3 5.					
Lower extremities Knee	9.		1						4 .	t.				-
Ankie	4.		1		- 4.1				- :	- 2.			8	-
Foot	6.	8 8.	8.1	7 7.	2 8.	1 6.			- 5.	1 6.	4 2.	1 :		
Toe, toenail			1		1 .*	5 2.	9 1. 4 2.				3.	3	_	
Body systems	2.			1 10.	- 1. 5.				6	3.			7 13.	.0
Multiple	11.	0 8.	2 21.	10.	1 .	1		1						
Source of Injury, Illness:		i I									2.			
Chemical, chemical products	1.			1	- 1.	1			- 4.	.6 7.	1		6	_
Containers	15.				- 19. - 2.	1				- 1	E .			-
Furniture, fixtures	4. 9.			5 4.						- 6.	.0 2.		1	
Machinery Parts and materials	13							.4 10.		-	- 3.		-	
Person, injured or III worker	13			- 18.										-
Worker motion or position	12		9 .	- 18	4 19.				1 8	4 9	.0 13. 57.		-	
Person, other than injured or III workers	10		<u>-</u> .	-	"	13 7		1]		33.		_	
Health care patient	5 14		7 30.	9 9	9 12.			.8 8.	в	_ 7	.9 24.		.3	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19			. 8			1			-				~
Ladder Handtools	3			1	9 5.	.4 2	.5 2	.7	-		.9 3.			
Vehicles	10	.9 12.	3 27.	9 17	9 8				-	- 4	.0 12.	.2) 3	.2	1
Trucks		.2 5		11			1	.6 .5	_	_	- 1	.9		_
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1	.0	.6	-	-	.8 1	1	.5	1	-		<u> </u>		
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal		.5 2	.1 16.	.5	-	e		9	-[] 7	'.2 21 - 4			
Intentional injury by other person		.1	-		-		,5 I	.2	_		10		_	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown		.9	- .1 16	5	_		.5		_	- 7	1.2	-	_	
Animal and insect related incidents Transportation incidents			.1 16 .2 17		.5 2			1.2			- 9		.4	
								3.4				.8		

Table 7. Incidence rates nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Private Industry, Kentucky, 2012

			Goods	producing		Service providing								
Characteristic	Private industry 2,3,4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	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	Public Administratio
Fires and explosions		-			-				-	15,3	34.6	 24.5	7.9	
Falls, slips, trips	24.7	24.5		22.7					-	1,3	1 1	21.3		.
Slips, trips without fall	2.2	2.7		-	3.2		ı		-	13.5	1 1	19.2	5.5	.l
Fall on same level	18,3	14.5					ı		-	13.5	31,1	17.2	3.3	.]
Fall to lower level	2.7	5.8	7.7				ı	1	-		5.8	13.2		
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.7	6.1	6.7	5.5			ı				1	15.5	18.1	
Contact with object, equipment	30.1	51.4	98.5	34.5					13.2		1		6,2	
Struck by object or equipment	17.4	26.7	53.6	16.1	25.9				7.8		1	9.6 4.5	0,2	
Struck against object or equipment	7.4	12.3	27.0	14.0	9.8	5.7	t			4.9	1		_	1
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.9	10.7	17.6		12.2				-	1,5				J
Overexertion and bodily reaction	42.3	48.2	61.7	37.6	49.3	40.2	1		14.2	1			5.9	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.8	5.6	i	3.3	6.8		1	1	-	1.5	II .		-	1
Overexection in lifting or lowering	15.1	14.4	22.4	12.9	13.8	15.4	23.7	1 -		9.1	21.5	6.4		J

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

number of injuries and illnesses

total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

EH base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 20,000,000

50 weeks per year).

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 Tilnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, January 15, 2014

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job ransfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

^{*} Excludes farms with Tewer than 11 employees.

* Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System – United States, 2007 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 normetal 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 recordicepting 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. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordiscepting requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012

			Incid	dence rates per 10,	000 full-time worke	rs ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government ⁴		24.2	4.9	2.4	0.5	3.3	13.1
Private industry ⁴		22.6	4.6	1.6	0.5	3.0	12.8
Goods-producing ⁴		36.9	5.6	1.6		10.2	19.0
Natural resources and mining ^{4,6}		6.8	***	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴		_	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)	(5)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁴	112 115	(⁵) _	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining ⁶	21	7.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)	(5)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷		8.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)	(5)
Construction		10.6	5.6		(⁵)	(5)	-
Construction	23	10.6	5.6	_	(⁵)	(5)	-
Construction of buildings	. 237	(⁵) 15.6	(⁵) 8.5	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)
Manufacturing		48,3	6.2	1.1		14.4	26.0
Manufacturing		48.3	6.2	1.1		14.4	26.0
Food manufacturing	311 312 314	36.4 29.7 (⁵) (⁵)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(⁵) (⁵) - (⁵)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	14.7 (⁵) (⁵)	20.7 (5) (5) (5)

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 - Continued

			Inci	dence rates per 10,	000 full-time worke	rs ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Wood product manufacturing Paper manufacturing Printing and related support activities Chemical manufacturing Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing Primary metal manufacturing Fabricated metal product manufacturing Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Computer and electronic product manufacturing Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Miscellaneous manufacturing	322 323 325 326 327 331 332 333 334	38.6 21.8 (⁵) (⁵) 38.3 41.2 47.5 45.6 21.7 (⁵) (⁵) 122.8 (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	(5) (5) (6) (6) (7) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	33.7 (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) 29.9 31.2 10.9 (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(5) (5) (6) 13.6 (5) 13.8 (5) (6) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)
Service-providing		17.6	4.2	1.6	_	0.5	10,6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		12.6 5.9	1.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.4	9.1
Wholesale trade Merchant wholesalers, durable goods Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers Retail trade Motor vehicle and parts dealers Furniture and home furnishings stores Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers Food and beverage stores Health and personal care stores Gasoline stations General merchandise stores Miscellaneous store retailers	423 424 425 . 44-45 . 441 . 442 . 444 . 445 . 446 . 447 . 452	7.1 6.1 (⁵) 9.9 14.9 (⁵) - (⁵) - (⁵) 16.7	(5) (5) (5) (1.7) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (7)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) 8.1 (⁵) - (⁵) - (⁵) 13.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	İ	15.5	(5)	***	_	3.4	11.4

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

			lnci	dence rates per 10,	000 full-time worke	rs ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Rail transportation ⁸ Truck transportation Support activities for transportation Warehousing and storage	482 484 488 493	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) 20.1	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) - (⁵) (⁵)	(5) (5) (5) (5)	(⁵) - (⁵) 18.8
Utilities	22	113.1		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	70.1
Utilities	221	113.1		(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)	70.1
Information ,		6.2		(⁵)	-	(⁵)	(⁵)
Information	51	6.2		(⁵)	-	(⁵)	(5)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517 518	14.2 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Financial activities		21.2		(⁵)		(5)	
Finance and insurance	52	25.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	-	(5)	-
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	44.3	(⁵)	(5)		(5)	
Real estate and rental and leasing	53			(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531	_		(⁵)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Professional and business services		10.3		1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	_		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)
Management of companies and enterprises	. 55	(5)	(5)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	20.0	(5)	5.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.0
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561 562	19.8 	(⁵) (⁵)	6,1 (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	10.6

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 – Continued

			Inci	dence rates per 10,	000 full-time worke	rs ¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Education and health services		26.9	4.8	5.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.8
Educational services	61	12.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Health care and social assistance	62	27.9	4.9	5,4	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.6
Ambulatory health care services	621 622 623 624	16.7 35.4 37.9 23.9	(⁵) 3.1 14.6 8.3	9.7 (⁵) (⁵) 11.7	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	7.0 31.3 22.3 (⁵)
Leisure and hospitality		27.1	14.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	_
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	47.1	-	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	15,6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711 713	(⁵) 69.0	(⁵) –	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)
Accommodation and food services	72		12.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Accommodation	721 722	 7.5	 6.4	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	(5)
Other services		6.8		_	(⁵)	(⁵)	(5)
Other services, except public administration	81	6.8		_	(5)	(⁵)	(5)
Repair and maintenance	812	(⁵) -	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)
State and local government		33.8	6.4	6.7		5.3	14.8
State government					_	_	-

Table 8. Incidence rates[†] of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

	*******		Incid	dence rates per 10,	000 full-time worke	rs¹	
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Service-providing		8.0 (⁵)	(⁵)	 (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.2
Educational services	611	(⁵) 20.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵) 20.9
Health care and social assistance Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities		(⁵) 102.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵) 102.0
Public administration		_					-
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	133.4 27.6	(⁵) 5.8	45.3 3.1	- (⁵)	(⁵)	77.1 13.9
Local government		27.6	5.8	3.1	(⁵)	4.6	13.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸			un	(⁵)	(⁵) -	(⁵)	(⁵) –
Transit and ground passenger transportation	. 485	(⁵)	(⁵) -	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Utilities Education and health services	. 221	7.2	2.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Enneation and hearth services							

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 - Continued

		Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹							
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses		
Educational services	61	4.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.3		
Educational services	611	4.8	(5)	(⁵)	(5)	(5)	2.3		
Health care and social assistance	62	25.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Hospitals	622 623	37.6 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)		
Public administration		71.9	6.8	7.0	(⁵)	15.9	41.7		
Public administration	92	71.9	6.8	7.0	(⁵)	15.9	41.7		

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

And April 1997	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹							
Industry ²		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses		
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921 922	75.1 77.4	6.1	9.6 (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	21.9 (⁵)	36.9 64.5		

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

= number of illnesses

EН

= total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). 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.

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.

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

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.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System - United States, 2007) 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

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012

(In thousands)				Numbers of illnes	ses by category		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including State and local government ³		3.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.8
Private industry ³		2.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5
Goods-producing ³		1,1	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	0.6
Natural resources and mining ^{3,5} ····································		(⁴)		(⁴)	(4)	(4)	(*)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	11	_		(⁴)	(4)	(⁴)	(4)
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ³	112 115	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)
Mining ⁵ ······	21	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	(4)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)
Construction		. 0.1	(⁴)		(*)	(*)	
Construction	23	0.1	(⁴)		(⁴)	(⁴)	
Construction of buildings	237	(⁴) 0.1	(⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(4)
Manufacturing		1.1	0.1	(4)		0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	31-33	1.1	0.1	(4)	_	0.3	0.6
Food manufacturing	. 312 314	0.1 (⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	0.1 (⁴) (⁴) (⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

(IN	τηοι	isanos)	

(in thousands)				Numbers of illnes	ses by category		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Wood product manufacturing Paper manufacturing Printing and related support activities Chemical manufacturing Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing Primary metal manufacturing Fabricated metal product manufacturing Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Computer and electronic product manufacturing Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009) Miscellaneous manufacturing Service-providing Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷ Wholesale trade Merchant wholesalers, durable goods Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers Retail trade Motor vehicle and parts dealers Furniture and home furnishings stores Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers Food and beverage stores Health and personal care stores Gasoline stations General merchandise stores Miscellaneous store retailers Transportation and warehousing ⁷	322 323 325 326 327 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 339 424 425 444 425 444 445 446 447 445 446 447	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)
Transportation and warehousing ⁷	. 48-49	0.1	(*)	-		(')	0.1

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)				Numbers of illnes	ses by category		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Rail transportation ⁷ Truck transportation Support activities for transportation Warehousing and storage	482 484 488 493	(*) (*) (*) (*)	(†) (†) (†) (†)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴)
Utilities	22	0.1	-	(⁴)	(*)	(⁴)	(4)
Utilities	221	0.1	-	(⁴)	(4)	(⁴)	(4)
Information		(⁴)		(⁴)	na.	(4)	(4)
Information	51	(⁴)	-	(⁴)	MA PE	(4)	(4)
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517 518	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴)
Financial activities		0.2		(⁴)		(4)	-
Finance and insurance	52	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)		(⁴)	-
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.1	(4)	(⁴)		(*)	-
Real estate and rental and leasing	. 53	_	_	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)				(4)	(4)	(⁴)	(4)
Professional and business services	A	0,1		(4)	(⁴)	(4)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services				(4)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)
Management of companies and enterprises		(⁴)	(4)	(4)	(*)	(4)	(4)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(⁴)	0.1
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	0.1	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(4)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)				Numbers of illnes	ses by category		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Education and health services Educational services Health care and social assistance Ambulatory health care services Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities Social assistance Leisure and hospitality Arts, entertainment, and recreation Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries Accommodation and food services Accommodation Food services and drinking places	622 623 624 . 71 711 713 . 72 721 . 722	0.5 (4) 0.5 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 (4) (4) (4)	0.1 (⁴) 0.1 (⁴) (⁴) 0.2 (⁴) 0.1 0.1	0.1 (4) 0.1 0.1 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	0.3 0.3 (4) 0.2 0.1 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)
Other services		(*)			(4)	(4)	(4)
Repair and maintenance	811 812 813	(⁴) 0.7	(⁴) - 0.1	(⁴) (⁴) 0.1	(4) (4) (4) -	(4) (4) (4) (4)	(⁴) (⁴) (⁴) 0.3
State government	•		1439		_	-	

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

			Numbers of illnesses by category							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses			
Service-providing		_		N-Pi	_		_			
Education and health services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)			
Educational services	61	(*)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)			
Educational services	611	(4)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)			
Health care and social assistance	62	(4)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)			
Hospitals	622 623	(⁴) (⁴)								
Public administration			•••	_						
Public administration	92		***			_				
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0,1	(4)	(4)	-	(4)	0.1			
Local government		0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2			
Service-providing		0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(4)	0.1	0.2			
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁷				(⁴)	(4)	(4)	(4)			
Transportation and warehousing ⁷		-	,	-	_					
Transit and ground passenger transportation		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)			
Utilities	22		_	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)			
Utilities	221			(4)	(⁴)	(4)	(*)			
Education and health services		0.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(⁴)	(4)			

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)		Numbers of illnesses by category								
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses			
				4.	. 4.	.4.	. 4			
Educational services	61	(⁴)	(4)	(⁴)	(4)	(⁴)	(4)			
Educational services	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)			
Health care and social assistance	62	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)	(4)			
Hospitals	622 623	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)			
Public administration		0.3	(⁴)	(4)	(4)	0.1	0.2			
Public administration	92	0.3	(⁴)	(4)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2			

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2012 -- Continued

(In thousands)		Numbers of illnesses by category							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses		
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921 922	0.2 (⁴)	(*)	(⁴) (⁴)	(⁴) (⁴)	0.1 (⁴)	0.1 (⁴)		

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

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.

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.

² North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007) 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.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

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

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012

	NAICS	2012 Average annual	Incidence rates	Numbers	Percent relative standard error		
Industry ²	code ³	employment ⁴ (000's)	incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers	
All industries including							
State and local government 5		-	3.9	55.3	. 2	2	
Private industry ⁵			3.9	46.2	2	2	
Goods-producing ⁵		м	4.8	14.9	3	3	
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}		N==	4.4	1.3	8	7	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵			6.2	0.4	20	16	
Animal production (scope changed in 2009) ⁵			3.9 7.4	0.1 0.2	29 23	21 22	
Mining ⁶	21		3.9	0.9	6 .	7	
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212 2121 2123		3.9 4.0 2.8	0.8 0.7 0.1	(10) (10) (10)	(10) (10) (10)	
Construction			4.3	2.7	12	11	
Construction	23		4.3	2.7	12	11	
Construction of buildings . Nonresidential building construction . Heavy and civil engineering construction . Utility system construction . Highway, street, and bridge construction . Specialty trade contractors . Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors . Roofing contractors . Building equipment contractors . Electrical contractors .	237 2371 2373 238 2381 23816		5.0 5.2 3.1 2.5 4.6 4.5 5.9 2.3 5.0 5.7	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.2 1.7 0.3 (⁹) 1.0	21 18 22 36 21 16 40 34 17 29	21 19 20 36 24 15 31 42 18	

Table 10. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

	NAICS	2012 Average	Incidence rates	Numbers	Percent relative standard error		
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers	
	23822		5.0	0.5	20	20	
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	2383	_	4,4	0.3	52	52	
Building finishing contractors	23831	_	4.2	0.1	57	55	
Drywall and insulation contractors	2389		1.0	0.1	41	42	
Manufacturing		#F	4.9	10.9	3	3	
Manufacturing	31-33	_	4.9	10.9	3	3	
Food manufacturing	311		3.8	1.0	6	6	
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing			2.0	0,1	20	21	
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specially lood mandracturing	3116		4.2	0,4	11	11	
Animal slaughtering and processing	3118		3,0	0.2	11	8	
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing			6.8	0.4	13	10	
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	3121		8.4	0.4	9	11	
Beverage manufacturing			4.2	0.1	15	15	
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)			1.7	(⁹)] 9	10	
Apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3152		1,8	(°) (°)	13	14	
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)		l	1.5) 9 \	19	22	
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3		9.0	0.8	19	17	
Wood product manufacturing	1		15.5	0.3	35	39	
Sawmills and wood preservation			11.3	0.1	31	37	
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing			6.2	0.4	10	10	
Other wood product manufacturing		_	4.1	0.1	12	14	
Millwork	32191		9.7	0,2	16	14	
Wood container and pallet manufacturing			3.7	0.3	13	14	
Paper manufacturing	1		4.1	0.3	15	15	
Converted paper product manufacturing	1		4.4	0.0	32	32	
Paperboard container manufacturing			3.7	0.1	12	11	
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222		3.7	0.4	14	14	
Printing and related support activities	323	_	3.7	0.4	14	14	
Printing and related support activities		-	3.8	0.4	14	14	
Printing	32311	-	3.8	0.4	17	16	
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	_	1	0.2	15	14	
Chemical manufacturing	. 325		2.6		25	24	
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251		1.4	(°)			
manufacturing	3252	-	2.5	0.1	38	34	

Table 10. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

	NAICS	2012 Average		Numbers	Percent relative standard error		
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers	
Court of the second in 2000)	326		5.7	0.8	8	8	
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3261		4.6	0.5	11	11	
Plastics product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3262		10.1	0.3	6	6	
Rubber product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	327	1	5,8	0.4	44	41	
Ronmetailic mineral product manufacturing	3272	-	3.1	0.1	13	11	
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3273	1	11.1	0.3	56	58	
	331		4.2	0,5	7	6	
Primary metal manufacturing	3311		2.3	(⁹)	35	38	
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel			3.2	0.1	27	29	
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	_	3.0	0.1	10	11	
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing			6.5	0.1	16	15	
Foundries			7.3	0.2	4	4	
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	_	7.0	1.3	15	14	
Forging and stamping		_	11.8	0.3	18	21	
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing		***	5.8	0.2	18	19	
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	***	8.3	0.1	10	13	
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing			10.2	0.3	45	48	
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328		3.9	0.1	18	19	
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)			4.5	0.8	9	9	
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration			E 4	0.1	12	13	
equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3334	-	5.1	0.1	17	17	
Metalworking machinery manufacturing			6.5	0.2	14	12	
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	3339	-	3.4	0.2	26	21	
Material handling equipment manufacturing			3.7	0.1	15	14	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	_	1.6	0.1	3	3	
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	_	4.6 6.2	2.9	3	2	
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	-	8.6	0.2	19	18	
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362		6.2	0.2	13	15	
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634		5.3	0.2	18	17	
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636		4.1	0.2	13	15	
Furniture and related product manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	337		4,1	0.2	17	20	
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	_	2.0	0.1	24	23	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	_	2.0	0.1		20	
Service-providing			3.5	31.3	3	3	

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued Kentucky

	NAICS	2012 Average		Numbers	Percent relative	standard error
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers
			4.1	13.1	5	5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		<u></u>	7,1			
Wholesale trade	42		3.4	2.5	10	10
wholesale trade				4.4	18	18
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423		3.3	1.1	9	9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424		4.1	1.2	48	50
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	-	1.9	0.2	46	30
				7.3	7	7
Retail trade	44-45		4.6	7.3	· 1	
			4.8	1.1	17	17
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	-	4.4	0.2	29	34
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	_	6.0	1.0	19	19
Ruilding material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444			1.1	13	13
Food and beverage stores	445	-	4.4		26	25
Health and personal care stores	446		2.6	0.3	33	34
Gasoline stations	447		3.5	0.5	10	11
General merchandise stores	452	-	5.4	2.0	10	1.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453		-		-	**
WISCERIAL REQUESTION FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL					_	6
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49		3.9	3,0	6	O
Transportation and waterlousing				ا	(10)	(10)
Rail transportation ⁸	482		1.4	0.1	1 ' '	` '
Truck transportation	484	-	3.6	0.8	14	14 51
Support activities for transportation	488	-	2.8	0.2	46	= -
Support activities for transportation	493		3.8	0.7	9	9
Warehousing and storage	1		-	İ		
	22		4.2	0.3	18	16
Utilities	'l					
	221		4,2	0.3	18	16
Utilities			3.9	0.2	17	17
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	1 2211					
		_	1.3	0.3	19	19
Information	·					
	51		1.3	0.3	19	19
Information	1					
					l	
				<u>.l</u>	<u></u>	·

Table 10. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 — Continued

	NAICS	2012 Average		Numbers	Percent relative standard error		
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers	
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517 518	 	2.1 0.5	0.2 (⁹)	25 14	27 13	
Financial activities		**	1.4	1.1	34	33	
Finance and insurance	52	_	1.0	0.6	50	50	
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	_	0.6	0.2	42	42	
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	_	3.1	0.5	42	41	
Real estate (scope changed in 2009)	531		4.0	0.4	53	51	
Professional and business services		_	1,6	2.1	12	12	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54		1.0	0.7	26	26	
Management of companies and enterprises	. 55	<u>-</u>	0.8	0.2	27	28	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	_	2.7	1.3	13	14	
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	5613		2.5 1.6 4.3	1.0 (⁹) 0.3	16 26 21	17 10 18	
Education and health services		-	5.2	10.2	5	4	
Educational services	. 61	-	2.3	0.3	13	16	
Health care and social assistance	62	-	5.4	9.9	5	4	
Ambulatory health care services	. 622 . 623	 	2.6 6.0 9.6 5.3	1.7 3.6 3.4 1.2	16 1 4 25	15 1 4 25	
Social assistance			3,5	3.7	9	9	
Leisure and nospitality							

Table 10. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

	NAICS	2012 Average		Numbers	Percent relative	standard error
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	_	3,6	0.4	20	19
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711 713		2.4 4.2	0.1 0.3	31 26	29 25
Accommodation and food services	72	-	3.4	3.4	10	9
Accommodation	721 722		4.9 3.3	0.5 2.8	21 11	21 10
Other services		-	2.5	0.8	24	23
Other services, except public administration	81		2.5	0,8	24	23
Repair and maintenance Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance Personal and laundry services Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	8112 812	 	2.6 3.6 1.3 4.1	0.4 0.1 0.1 0.3	28 23 35 50	29 25 35 50
State and local government			4.4	9.1	5	4
State government				**	_	-
Service-providing		-			-	-
Education and health services		_	4.1	1.9	3	3
Educational services	61		2.8	0.9	5	5
Educational services	611 6113		2.8 2.9	0.9 0.7	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Health care and social assistance	62	_	7.4	1.0	5	3
Hospitals	622		12.4	0.7	(¹¹)	(¹¹)

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 – Continued Kentucky

	NAICS	2012 Average	1	Numbers	Percent relative standard error		
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers	
Nursing and residential care facilities	623		6.6	0.2	11	11	
Public administration		-		_	-		
Public administration	92			_	-		
and the second s	922		4.2	0.4	18	16	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221		4.2	0.4	18	16	
Correctional institutions	92214		5.8	0.2	12	14	
Local government		-	4.9	6.4	6	6	
Service-providing			4.9	6.4	6	6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸			6.2	0.4	18	19	
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49			_	_	-	
Transit and ground passenger transportation		-	12.6	0.2	1	1	
Utilities	22	••	4.7	0,2	31	37	
Utilities	221 2213	- -	4.7 5.2	0.2 0.2	31 37	37 43	
Education and health services			4.8	4.0	7	6	
Educational services	. 61		4.8	3.5	7	7	
Educational services	611 6111		4.8 4.8	3.5 3.5	7 7	7 7	
Health care and social assistance	62		5.1	0.5	25	20	
Hospitals	. 622 . 623	_ _	5.4 12.9	0.3 (⁹)	(¹¹)	9 (¹¹)	

Table 10. Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2012 -- Continued

	NAICS	2012 Average		Numbers	Percent relative standard error		
Industry ²	code ³	annual employment⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	(000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers	
Public administration Public administration Executive, legislative, and other general government support Justice, public order, and safety activities Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection Fire protection	92 921 922 9221 92212	 	5.1 5.1 6.0 3.6 3.6 4.7 2.9	1.9 1.6 0.2 0.2 0.1	14 14 16 34 34 16 47	12 12 13 34 34 16 52	

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

N = number of injuries

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).

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.

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.

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

" Data too small to be displayed.

Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).

11 Relative standard error less than 0.5.

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.

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Employment data are not available from 2012 onward.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) 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

Incidence rates' of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2010-2012

Kentucky

					Cases v	vith days	away fro	m work, j	ob transf	er, or res	striction		Other recordable cases		
Industry Sector ²	Total re	cordable	cases		Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			with job t restriction	ı	Other re	COIGADIC	Cases
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
All industries including State and local government	4.5	4,4	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.1
Private industry ³	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.0 2.3
Goods-producing ³	5.1	5.2	5.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	1.8
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.8	2.1 5.6	2.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	6.6	10.5	6.3	3.3	4.9	3.3			2.9	1.9	0.7	0.4	3.2	1.3	1.5
Mining ⁴	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.5		1.9	2.2	-	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.7	2.8
Construction	4.1	5.0	4.4	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.5 2.4	2.7 2,4	2.0
Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1,6	1.9	2.4 1.9	2.0	1.9
Service-providing	3.9	3.8	3.7	2,0	1.9	1.8		1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7 1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.6		1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.5
Wholesale trade	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.3	i	I :	1.7	2.0	2.2
Retail trade	3.9	4.0	4.7	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0			1.7	1.5	1.3
Transportation and Warehousing	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1	i	1.4	ı	3.7
Utilities	2.7	6.3	5.3	1.4	3.0		1.1	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.5		0.9		0.8
Information	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.9	1	1		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	i	1.2
Financial activities	1.4	0.9	1.6		0.4		1		0.3	0.1	0,1		1.0	1.2	0.8
Professional and business services	2.0		1.7	0.9	1		i	1	0.6		0.3	0.4	3.3		2.8
Education and health services	6.1	5.8	5.5			2.7		E	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1		1	1.5
Educational services	2.6	2.6					1		0.6	0.3	1			t	2.9
Health care and social assistance	6.3		ľ						1.6	1.1	1.0	1			
Leisure and hospitality	3.8	1		1.3	l .	1			0.8	l .		1	1		•
Other services, except public administration	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.6		
State and local government	6.2	5.7	4.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	1	1	1.5	1	i		1		l .
State government	5.2			1.7	1.4		1.4			0.3			3.5 4.1		
Local government		6.8	5.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.1	4.1	3.0

 $^{^{1}}$ 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

ΕH

= 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).

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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.

² North American Industry Classification System, 2007 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) 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

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

Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from

work with or without restricted work activity.

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, All ownerships, Kentucky, 2012

			Goods	producing						Service providing	ġ			
Characteristic	All ownerships	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		Other services	Public Administration
Total	16,620		•••			-		uv.	-				-	_
Gender:							1							
Male Female	9,560 6,820	-	-	-	-			_	-		-		_	_
Age:														
14 to 15	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	_		1 -
16 to 19	490	-	-	-				1 "	-	· ·]]
20 to 24	1,790		-		-	-		1 -	-	1 -	-	-	1 -]
25 to 34	3,390		-	-			-	-	~	1 -	-	-] "	-
35 to 44	3,510	-	-			-		1 -		1 -	· **	-]	1
45 to 54	3,930		-			-	1 -	1 -	-	-	1	1 -	1 "	1
55 to 64	2,820			-		-	·	-	-	-	-	1 "]] -
65 and over	450		_	-	-		-		-	-	-	_	-	_
Length of service with employer:														_
Less than 3 months	1,840			-			1 -		_	1 -	1 -	1		}
3 to 11 months	2,980		-]	-	1 "	1	-] -	1 -	<u> </u>	1 -	1
1 to 5 years	4,920		-	-			-	-	-	1 "	-	1 -	1 "	1
More than 5 years	6,580	-	-		_	_	-		_	-	-	-	_	-
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :							1					1		
White only	9,460		.		-		-		-	-	- -	· "	-	1 -
Black only	880	-			-		-	-1 -	-	-	-	-		-
Hispanic or Latino only	370	-		-1		-			-		-	-	-	1 -
Asian only	20			·	-	-			-	- -	- -	-	1 -	1 -
Race (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)	-			-	1		- 1	-	-	- -	-	-	1 -	1 -
Race (American Indian or Alaska Native)	60	-		-			-		1 -	- -		• •	-1	-
Hispanic or Latino and other race	-			-			-		-		-1	-	-1 -	1 .
Multi-race	-								-	- -	- -	-	- -	1
Not reported	5,810			-		-	-	-	-		-	-	1	1

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

to estimates in other industries.

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

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, January 15, 2014

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007 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

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

Kentucky -- Private industry

				Percent of ca	ases involving				Median
Industry Sector	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	days away from work
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	16.2	10.8	18.6	11.3	10.4	5.7	26.9	7
O to admin	100.0	14.9	10.5	17.5	10.0	9.6	6.5	31.0	9
Goods-producing 23	100.0	14.1	4.2	12.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	50.7	32
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0		15.9		8.7	10.1	7.2	33.3	11
Construction Manufacturing	100.0			1	11.4	10.7	6.2	25.5	7
Service-providing	100.0	16.8	11.1	19.1	11.9	10.8	5.3	24.9	6
· -	100.0	i l	6.3	17.5	11.2	13.1	5.1	32.3	11
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁴ Information	100.0			15.4		38.5		15.4	11
Financial activities	100.0	15.4	15.4	30.8	34.6				5
Professional and business services	100.0	22.1	16.9	16.9	9.1	5.2	6.5	24.7	1 1
Education and health services	100.0	17.5	14.5	22.6	12.8	9.8	4.4	18.5	1 1
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	25.6	12.2	15.9	7.3	8.5	11.0	20.7	, ,
Other services	100.0	13.3	26.7	-	13.3			26.7	8

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

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, January 15, 2014

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 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. 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.



KENTUCKY CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES REPORT

2012



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 23rd 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 (2012), 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 governmental investigative reports. Each fatality was substantiated by at least two independent source documents <u>or</u> one source document and a follow-up questionnaire to the employer or other contact (excluding relatives) that 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 stakeholders and analysts information that will lead to safer working conditions.

CFOI 2012 – Summary of Observations

The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky was 84 in 2012 (P).

Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations were comprised of a total of <u>26</u> deaths. (P).

There were $\underline{10}$ work-related fatalities in the government sector. (\underline{P}) $(\underline{1})$.

Whites (Non-Hispanic) accounted for $\underline{82}\%$ ($\underline{69}$ fatalities) of work-related fatalities (\underline{P}).

The age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was $\underline{45 \text{ to } 54}$ $\underline{\text{years}}$ with $\underline{24}$ fatalities (\underline{P}).

Of the 84 fatal occupational injuries in 2012, $\underline{92}\%$ were male and $\underline{8}\%$ were female (\underline{P}) .

Of the 84 fatalities in Kentucky, 30 were self-employed (36% percent) (P) (2).

Footnotes:

- (P) Preliminary
- (1) Includes all fatal occupational injuries meeting this ownership criterion across all specified years, regardless of industry classification system.
- (2) Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, members of partnerships, and may include owners of incorporated businesses.

CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, <u>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</u>.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

					Event or e	xposure ²		
Industry. ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		84	16	40		8	3	15
Private industry		74	12	36		8	3	13
Goods producing		43	, 4	21		€	3	9
Natural resources and mining		18	•••	- 13				4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		13		- 10	- -	•	-	-
Crop production Animal production Cattle ranching and farming Forestry and logging Logging Logging Logging	111 112 1121 113 1133							
Mining ⁵ Mining (except oil and gas) Coal mining Coal mining	212 2121 21211		5 - 4 -	 	3 - -	-		
Construction		1	6	3	5		5	
Construction		1	6	3	5	<u>-</u>	5	
Heavy and civil engineering construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Other heavy and civil engineering construction Specialty trade contractors Other specialty trade contractors Site preparation contractors	237 2373 2373 2379 238 2389	3 9 3 9	4 3 3 1 8 3 3		3			

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

					Event or ex	xposure ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipme
Manufacturing		9	1	3	-			
Manufacturing		g	1	3		<u></u> -		
od product manufacturing	321	1	1					
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	1	1	·				
	32192	į	. ։	ւ	·			1
Wood container and pallet manufacturing								
Service providing		3:	1	3 15				-
Trade, transportation, and utilities	·	1:	2 -	- 5				-
Wholesale trade			3		-		-	-
Transportation and warehousing			9 -		3	-	-	
uck transportation	484	i .	9 .	-		- -	-	
General freight trucking	484	1	5		٦ ما	_	.] .	_
Specialized freight trucking	4847	의	4	••	4] _	_	_
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	3	3		3			
Financial activities			1		-	-	-	
Real estate and rental and leasing			1		-	-		
eal estate	53	1	1			-		
Lessors of real estate	531		1		-			
Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings	5311	1	1					
Professional and business services			8		3			u
Administrative and waste services			7	-	3			-
dministrative and support services	56	l l	5					
Investigation and security services	561	.О						

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

					Event or ex	xposure ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipme
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	56161	1				 		
Security guards and patrol services	561612	1				_		
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	4		-				
Landscaping services	56173	4		-				
aste management and remediation services	562			1		-		
Waste collection	5621		<u>-</u> -	- 1	-		_	
Waste collection	56211		-	- 1				
Solid waste collection	562111	-	-	- · 1				
Solid Waste Concectori								
Leisure and hospitality		-	-	-		-	1	1
reignie and nospitanty								
Arts, entertainment, and recreation			i	-	-	•		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation								
erforming arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711		1 -		-	-		
	7112	2	1 -	-	- ·	-]	-
Spectator sports	7112		1		-	-	-	
Spectator sports								
Other services, except public administration			4		-	-		
Other Services, except passes assessment								
Other services, except public administration		ŀ	4		-	-	-	-
Other Services, except public community]
Repair and maintenance	81	1	3			-		
Repair and maintenance								
Government ⁶		1	.0	4	4	-		
Government							[
Federal government					1			
reaciai government								
Service providing	1				1			-
Service providing								_
Public administration					1			
Labur administration						1		
Public administration					1			
National security and international affairs	92	28			1			
National security and international affairs	928	31		-	1	-		
National security National security	928	.1			1			

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

					Event or e	xposure ²		
Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipmen
Local government		7	3					-
Service providing		7	3					
Public administration		4						•
Public administration		4	-	-				-
Justice, public order, and safety activities Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection	922 9221 92212	4	 	-		-	-	-

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. 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." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

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

f Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries 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 fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Kentucky, 2012

			Transportati	on incidents ²		Homi	cides ²
Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person- intentional
Total	84	40	22	13	3	ϵ	
Private industry	74	36	19	12	3	4	
Goods producing	43	. 21	. 6	11			
Natural resources and mining	18	13		10	***		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13	10)	. 9			-
Crop production Inimal production Cattle ranching and farming Forestry and logging Logging Logging Mining ³ Mining (except oil and gas) Coal mining	9 1 1 3 3 3 5 5	-	3	- 7 			
Construction	16		5	3 -			
Construction	16		5	3 -	-		a. M
Heavy and civil engineering construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Highway, street, and bridge construction Other heavy and civil engineering construction Specialty trade contractors Other specialty trade contractors	33 1		3				

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Kentucky, 2012

			Ti	ransportati	on incidents ²		Homi	cides ²
Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	in in moto	oadway ncidents nvolving orized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person- intentional
Manufacturing	9		3]	
Manufacturing	9		3					
Nood product manufacturing Other wood product manufacturing Wood container and pallet manufacturing	1 1 1							
Service providing	31	1	.5	13			:	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	12		9	Š			-	
Wholesale trade	3			-	-		-	-
Transportation and warehousing	9		8	i	3 - -	-	-	
Truck transportation General freight trucking Specialized freight trucking Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	9 5 4 3		8 4 4 3		8 4 3	-	- - - -	
Financial activities	1					-		
Real estate and rental and leasing	1							
Real estate Lessors of real estate Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings	1							
Professional and business services		3	3		1			
Administrative and waste services		7	3		1		w-	
Administrative and support services Investigation and security services		5 1						

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Kentucky, 2012

			Transportati	on incidents ²		Homi	cides²
Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person-intentional
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	1	-	-				
Security guards and patrol services	1	-	-	1 -			
Services to buildings and dwellings	4	-	-				
Landscaping services	4	-		-			
Waste management and remediation services			1 1	-	***		-
Waste collection			1 1			-	-
Waste collection			1 1				
Solid waste collection			1 1	<u></u>			-
Leisure and hospitality	 -		-	-		-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1					-	-
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	1					-	_
Spectator sports	1			-	1	-	-
Spectator sports	1			-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	_			_	-	-	
Other services, except public administration	4				-	-	
Repair and maintenance		3	-		-	-	
Government ⁴	11		4	3 1		-	
Federal government	_	-	1	1	-	-	
Service providing		-	1		-	-	
Public administration	-	-	1		-		·
Public administration	-	-	1		1		
National security and international affairs		-	1		1		-
National security and international affairs National security			1 1		1 · ·		

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Kentucky, 2012

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from train						l love:	ci doc²
			Transportati		Homicides ²		
Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person-intentional
Local government	7		***			•	
Service providing	7						
Public administration	4				<u></u>		
Public administration	4						-
Justice, public order, and safety activities Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection	4			-		-	-

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal in	juries	Private sector w work	rage and salary ers ²	Governmer	nt workers ³	Self-employe	ed workers ⁴
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84	100.0	44	100.0	10	100.0	30	100.
Goods producing	43	51.2	. 22	50.0	7-2	***	21	70.
Natural resources and mining	18	21.4	5	11.4	<u></u>		13	43.
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13	15.5					13	43.
Crop production	9	10.7	7				. 9	30
Animal production	1	1.2	2				1	3
Cattle ranching and farming	1	1.2	2		<u></u>	. 	1	3
Forestry and logging	3	3.6	5 ~~			-	. 3	10
Logging	3	3.€	5			·	3	10
Logging	3	3.6	5		-	-	3	10
Mining ⁵	5	6.0	5	11.4				
Mining (except oil and gas)	5	6.	0 5	1	ı	_	-	
Coal mining	4	4.		9.1	1	-	_	
Coal mining	4	4.	8 4	9.1		-	-	
Construction	16	19.	0 8	18.2	-	-	- 8	26
Construction	16	19.	0 8	18.:	2 -	-	8 ا	26
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4	4.	8	9.	ı	-		-
Highway, street, and bridge construction] 3	3.	i	6.1		-		
Highway, street, and bridge construction	3	3.	.6	6.	li .	-	-	
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	1	.] 1.		1 2.	3 -	-		5 2
Specialty trade contractors	8	9.		-	-	-	-] 2
Other specialty trade contractors	3	l.	.6	-	-	-	-]
Site preparation contractors	3	3 3	.6 -	•	-	-	7	

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal in	juries	Private sector w work		Governmer	nt workers³	Self-employed workers ⁴		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Manufacturing	9	10.7	9	20.5					
Manufacturing	9	10.7	9	20.5	~-				
Wood product manufacturing	1	1.2	2 1	2.3	1				
Other wood product manufacturing	1	1.2	2 1	2.3	i .				
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	1	1.2	2 1	2	<u> </u>				
Service providing	41	48.	22	50.	10	100.0	9	30.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13	15.	5 11	25.	0			-	
Wholesale trade	3	3.	6 3	6.	8 -		-	-	
Transportation and warehousing	9	10.	7 8	18.	2 -	-	_	-	
Truck transportation	g	10.	7 8	1	1	-	-		
General freight trucking	j 5	6.	ł.	·1 -	I	-			
Specialized freight trucking	4	4.	1	'	i				
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long- distance	3	3.	.6	6	.8		-		
Financial activities	1	1 1	.2	-				3	
Real estate and rental and leasing		1 1	.2					ı 3	
		1 1	.2					1 3	
Real estate Lessors of real estate		1	2					1 3 1 3	
Lessors of real estate Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings		1 1	2			-		1	
Professional and business services		8 9	0.5	6 13	3.6				
		7 8	3.3	6 1	3.6				
Administrative and waste services									
Administrative and support services		5	5.0	4	9.1		1		

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal in	juries	Private sector w work	rage and salary ters ²	Governmen	it workers³	Seif-employed workers ⁴		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Investigation and security services	1	1.2	1	2,3					
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	1	1.2	l I	2.3 2.3					
Security guards and patrol services	1	1.2	1	2.3 6.8					
Services to buildings and dwellings	4	4.8		6.8					
Landscaping services	4	4.8	3	0.0					
Educational and health services	4	4.8							
Leisure and hospitality	3	3.6	1	2.3					
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		-	. 1	2.3					
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	1	1.7	ı	2.3					
Spectator sports	1	1	1	2.3	I .				
Spectator sports	1	1	2 1	2.3	-	-			
Other services, except public administration	4	4.	-	-	<u>-</u> -		- 3	10.0	
Other services, except public administration	4	4.	8 -	-		-	- 3	10.0	
Repair and maintenance	3	3.	-		-	-			
Public administration	ϵ	7.	1 -	-	-	60.	o	-	
Public administration	1	7.	1	-		60.	o -	-	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	2	4		-	-	4 40. 4 40.			
Justice, public order, and safety activities Police protection		l	.8			4 40.	- 0	-	

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2012

Industry ¹	Fatal ir	njuries	Private sector v	vage and salary kers ²	Governmer	t workers³	Self-employ	ed workers ⁴
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. 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." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, November 04, 2013

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

³ Includes fatal injuries 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 fatal injuries 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.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2012

			Goods	producing					Service p	providing	I		T
Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	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		Other service
Total	84	43	18	16	s s	31	12		1	£ 8			-
imary Source ⁴				,					_	_			
At 14	8	3 5	;	-	- ;	-	1]		_ _	_ -	-	
Machinery		s -	-	- -	- -	-	-	_		_			-
Agricultural and garden machinery	:	3 -	- -	-	- -	-{ -	<u>"</u> -	1		<u>.</u> -	- -		
Mowing machinery		3	₃ -	- -	-	- -	-	-	}	, .	4 -	_	1
Parts and materials	2	ıl .	7 :	3	3	1 1	9 -	<u> </u>		1 .] .		
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals		el :	3 -	-	3 .	-	5 -	-	-	-	<u></u> j .	_	1
Person-Injured or ill worker	- 1	7	<u>.</u> .	-\ -	 }	1	3 -	~	-				_
Person-other than injured or ill worker				_ -	·	-	1 .	-\ -	-	1	_		
Other client or customer	ĺ	.]	, l			1 -		- -	- -		-	~	-
Acquaintance		1	* [] .			-	- -			-	-
Plants, trees, vegetation-not processed		4	<u> </u>				_		-\ ·		- -	-	
Trees, logs, limbs		4]	-	_	 ,		-	_				-1
Structures and surfaces		7	4		"			1 -	<u></u>		•	-	
Tools, instruments, and equipment		3	3						_ .		-	-	
Ladders	-	3	3	-			16	- اه					
	4	.0 2	.0 .1	.2	5	3	(*)					[[
Vehicles		-			1		-				_		
Water vehicle	İ				1						_		~-
Barge		27	8		4		16	rol	-		_l	<u> </u>	
Highway vehicles, motorized		7					3	-		_		!	_
Passenger vehicleautomobiles, buses, and passenger vans		3						-		-[
Automobile		16	6		4		10	8		~ <u> </u>	-	_	
Trucks-motorized freight hauling and utility		11	3	1	_)	8	8	-	*-			
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck			3					i		-)	~	٦
Dump truck		3	٦	_l			3		-		-		
Multi-purpose highway vehicles		4			_		3		-	*-	1	-	-
Pickup truck		4									-		-
Off-road or Industrial vehiclespowered		11	101	3				_			-1	~	
Tractors, PTOs		8	8	8	7		_]						-
Farm tractor		7	7	4	7			·	_			-1	-
Other sources	İ	1	1	1	-	7						-	
Environmental and elemental conditions		1	1	1	-1			_					
Weather and atmospheric conditions	ì	1	1	1		-							
Lightning		1	1	1	-	-1		\		ļ			
Lightoning													
Secondary Source ⁵										_	1	_	
and the standards]		-)		-	-1	l	1	_	
Chemicals and chemical products	1	1					1	-1	-1	-	71		
Chemical productsgeneral		1	[1		-	1		[-	1		
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	1	1	_]	[[1			-	1		1
Drugsnonmedicinal		<u>ڈ</u> ا	[_]		1	3		[-			1
Machinery		3		_			1				[-1	1
Heating, cooling, and cleaning machinery and appliances		1			_	_	1	[[1
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances		1	1	-1									
Material and personnel handling machinery	l	3											

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Kentucky, 2012

			Goods p	producing			·····	Т	Service p	roviding			<u> </u>
Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	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		Other service
	7	5			1] -			
s and materials Fastoners, connectors, ropes, ties	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	· <u> </u>	:	·	"]	1		<u> </u>		.}	-	1 .
Ropes, ties, chains	4	1) 3	3 ~		-	1 7	<u>.</u>			.	- 		-
cons, plants, animals, and minerals	 	· 3	3 2	-	-	1 7	<u> </u>			-	√ -	· -	-
Plants, trees, vegetation-not processed		/ 3	3 2	-	-				. -	- -		.	-
Trees, logs, limbs		7	3 2	-	-	1 7		.	.] -		-)	-	-
Trees		7 :	3 3	-	-] .		.	. -	-	ـ	-	-
uctures and surfaces	·)	5 3	3 -	~ -	1	1 _	.) -	. -		- -	-	-
Structures other than buildings		3 -			<u></u>]		. _	. -	- ·	1	-	-1
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces		3	1	1	-			_]	.) -	-	1 -	-	-
Curbs, traffic calming bumps, embankments		3	1	1	_	1 .	<u>.</u>	_[- -	<u>-</u> -		- ~	-
Embankments	Ì	1	- -		_		- ا	_ -		[1 -		~
Culverts, nonconfined ditches	ļ	2	1	1		1		<u>-</u> -	-[-			- -	-
ols, instruments, and equipment	i	7	1 -	-		1	3			 ·		-	-
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment		6	1	-	"-	1	3 -	_ -	-\		-	-1 -	-
Firearms		6	1	-		1	3 .		- -		-	-	
Pistol, handgun, revolver		6	1	-	_		6)	з أ -		1		- .	-
hicles		.1	3			_]	6	3 -		1		-	-
Highway vehicles, motorized	1	11	3	-			3	з .			~- ·		-
Trucksmotorized freight hauling and utility	ļ	6		1		_]	3	3 .	[-\ ·	<u>-</u> .	-
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	j	5		7			3			1	- '		-
Multi-purpose highway vehicles		4	-			_	_[.		{	1	-		-
Pickup truck						_	_] .				-		
ther sources		3	<u> </u>				<u></u>						

¹ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. 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 eisewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude lilness-related deaths unless

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries 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.

The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

				Event or e	xposure ²		
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipmer
Total	84	16	40	-		8 3	1
, 544			1.				
Management occupations	16		10			_	
Other management occupations	15	3	5		1		
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10		. 8	-		-	
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10) 	. {	-	-	-	-
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1		-	-	•	-	_
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1	L ∮ —	- -	-	-		_
Protective service occupations		5 :	-	-	-		
Supervisors of protective service workers	1	ַ '	1 -	-	-		·-
First-line supervisors of law enforcement workers	;	1	1 -	-	-		
First-line supervisors of police and detectives		1	1 -	-	1	-	
Law enforcement workers		3 -	-	- -	-		
Police officers		3 -	-	-	· -		-
Police and sheriff's patrol officers		3 -		· -	-		
Other protective service workers		1 -	-	·	•••		
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers		1					
Security guards		1 .	·-	•••			
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations		4					
Grounds maintenance workers		3					
Grounds maintenance workers		3					
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		3					-
Forest, conservation, and logging workers		3				-	
Logging workers		3	!				
Fallers		3					
Construction and extraction occupations	1	.6		5		٦	
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers		3					
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers		3					
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers		3	-				
Construction trades workers		13		4	-	2	
Construction laborers		7				2	
Construction laborers		7				ع ا	

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

				Event or e	xposure ^z		
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		7	-			-	
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	4 -	-		-	-	
Maintenance and repair workers, general		3	1		·	-]
Maintenance and repair workers, general		3	1	-	-	- -	
		5 -	-	·	-	-	_
Production occupations Metal workers and plastic workers		3 -	-	·	-	-	1
Transportation and material moving occupations	1	7 -	14		-	-	-
	1	4 -	14	-	-	-	7
Motor vehicle operators	1	3 -	13	3 -	- -	·-	•
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	1	2 .	12	2 -	-		-
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers		3			-	••	· -
Material moving workers				1 -	-		-
Military specific occupations ⁵							*

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

				Event or 6	exposure ²		
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Contact with objects and equipmen
			<u> </u>		1		
Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification Syste	m, 2010.						
		for 2011 data fo	rward.	-			
Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIIC	5) 2.01 Implemented	101 2011 4444 19					
Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.							
Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, an	d fatal occupational ir	njuries resulting	from being struck	by a vehicle.			
Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardle							
NOTE: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include subcated means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation 04, 2013	gories not shown sepa	rately. Dashes in	ndicate no data rep event. Columbia, and fed	ported or data t	hat do not meet Census of Fatal	: publication crite	eria. N.e.c. iuries, Novemt
						•	

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2012

			Transportati	on incidents ²	•	Homi	cides ^z
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person- intentional
Total	84	40	22	13	3	ϵ	
Management occupations	16	10	ı	7		-	
Other management occupations	15	ğ	-	- /	-		
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	8	-	- 7	<u>-</u>		
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	10	8	3 -	- 7	<u>'</u>	-	
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1			-	-	-	
Property, real estate, and community association managers	1		-	-	· -	<u>-</u>	-
	5	-	-		· -	-	
Protective service occupations	1	-			. -	-	1
Supervisors of protective service workers First-line supervisors of law enforcement workers	1	-	-		-	-	1
First-line supervisors of law enforcement workers	1	-			-	-	1
First-line supervisors of police and detectives	3	-	. <u></u>	-	-		-
Law enforcement workers	3	-		-	- -	·	-
Police officers	3		. -	-	-	·	
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	1				-		
Other protective service workers					-	- -	
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers					. -		
Security guards		1					
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	,	3					
Grounds maintenance workers		3					
Grounds maintenance workers		3					
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		3					[
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	1	3					
Logging workers		3					
Fallers	1	6	5				
Construction and extraction occupations	1	3					
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers		3					
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers		3					
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers		3	4			[
Construction trades workers	l l	.3 7					
Construction laborers		7		_	_		
Construction laborers		<u> </u>				1	

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2012

·			Transportation	on incidents ²		Homi	cides ²
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total .	Shooting by other person-intentional
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7		-				
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4	-	-				
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	-	-		•		
Maintenance and repair workers, general	3	-					
Production occupations	5	-		<u></u>	Ī -]
Metal workers and plastic workers	3				-		
Fransportation and material moving occupations	17	1	4 12	1	1 -	<u> </u>	-
Motor vehicle operators	14	1	4 12	<u>-</u> -	·	-	-
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13	1	.3 11		-	1	
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	12	1	.2 10)	-	-	
Material moving workers	3			-	· -	-	
Military specific occupations ³			1 -	- 1	L <u>l</u>	<u> </u>	

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Kentucky, 2012

			Transportati	on incidents ²		Homi	cides ²
Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person intentional
]			
Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification	n System, 2010.						
Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System		for 2011 data	forward.				
Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces r							
				anorted or data	that do not mee	et publication cri	teria. N.e.c.
OTE: Data are preliminary. Totals for major categories may include so neans "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-r OURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in coop lovember 04, 2013	ubcategories not shown sepa elated deaths unless precipit peration with state, New York	rately. Dasnes ated by an inju : City, District	indicate no data r iry event. of Columbia, and f	ederal agencies,	Census of Fatal	Occupational I	njuries,
leans "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude limess-r OURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in coop	ubcategories not shown sepa elated deaths unless precipit beration with state, New York	rately, Dasnes ated by an inju : City, District	indicate no data r iry event. of Columbia, and f	ederal agencies,	Census of Fatal	l Occupational I	njuries,
leans "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude limess-r OURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in coop	ubcategories not shown sepa elated deaths unless precipit peration with state, New York	rately. Dasnes ated by an inju : City, District	indicate no data r iry event. of Columbia, and f	ederal agencies,	Census of Fatal	l Occupational I	njuries,
leans "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude limess-r OURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in coop	ubcategories not shown sepa elated deaths unless precipit peration with state, New York	rately. Dasnes ated by an inju : City, District	indicate no data r iry event. of Columbia, and f	ederal agencies,	Census of Fatal	l Occupational I	njuries,

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

				Event or e	xposure ¹		
Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	84	40	16	15	8	3	
Employee status							
Wage and salary⁴ Self-employed ⁵	54 30		i .	10 5 5		 B	
Gender							
Female Male	77	1	1	- 5 15		- 7 -	-
Age							
Under 16 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over	1 2 2 1 1	0 1	- - - - 5 9		5 4 3	3	
Race or ethnic origin ⁶ White (non-Hispanic) Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) Hispanic or Latino American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) Asian (non-Hispanic) Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)		1			2	6	

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012

				Event or e	kposure ¹		
Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions

 $^{^{1}}$ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Iliness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. 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." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

² Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

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

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving 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.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2012

						Age				
Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	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	84				-	14	20	24	12	1
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	16	1						5		
Intentional injury by person	14					<u>.</u>		. 3		
Intentional injury by other person	6	-	·			_	<u>.</u>	.] ,		
Shooting by other personintentional	3	-	-	-					.	
Self-inflicted injuryintentional	8	-	- -	<u>-</u>	1			.]	.	
Shootingintentional self-harm	3	-	1 "	-	1	_				_]
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiationintentional self-harm	5	-	-	-]	1		1	2 7	7
Transportation incidents	40	-	- -	-	1]		_		
Pedestrian vehicular incident	3	-	-	-	·				₇	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	22	-	-	-	- -	1]		3	_
Roadway collision with other vehicle	9	·	- -	-	-]] .	_		-
Roadway collisionmoving in same direction		-	-	-	"]	_	_	3 -	_
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	1	-		-	1 "		_	_	3	_
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	1	3		-	-		_			_
Roadway noncollision incident		·	·-	-	-] .		-	.
Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway		1		-	·	·-	_			
Ran off roadway		ւ	·- ·	-	•	<u> </u>	1	٦	3 -	[
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	1	3		-	·-	-	1			
Nonroadway collision with object other than vehicle		4		·-	·-	-				
Nonroadway noncollision incident		9	·	-	"		1		<i></i>	
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway		7				-		2		
Falls, slips, trips		8		·- ·		-		3		[
Falls to lower level		7				-		3		
Other fall to lower level		5								
Exposure to harmful substances or environments		3						_		
Exposure to electricity		3								
Direct exposure to electricity		3								
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts		3			-		6	4	3	
Contact with objects and equipment	1	.5			-			3		
Struck by object or equipment	1 1	.1						_		
Struck by powered vehiclenontransport		3			-					
Struck by falling object or equipmentother than powered vehicle		5					2			

Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. 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." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry ¹ sector, Kentucky, 2012

			Goods	producing					Service p	roviaing			
Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total goods producing	Natural		Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other service
otal	84	43	18	16	9	31	12			. 8			
Intentional injury by person Intentional injury by person Intentional injury by other person Shooting by other person-intentional Self-inflicted injury-intentional Shooting-intentional self-harm Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation-intentional self-harm ransportation incidents Pedestrian vehicular incident Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle Roadway collision with other vehicle Roadway collision-moving in same direction Roadway collision with object other than vehicle Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	16 14 6 3 8 3 5 40 3 22 9	4 1 1 3 3 21	13	333333333333333333333333333333333333333	3	19	-\ -				3		
Roadway noncollision incident Jack-knifed or overturned, roadway Ran off roadway Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles		5 4 1 3 13			-	- - -	3		110	-	1 -		-
Nonroadway collision with object other than vehicle Nonroadway noncollision incident Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway Falls, slips, trips Falls to lower level Other fall to lower level Exposure to harmful substances or environments Exposure to electricity Direct exposure to electricity		4 9 7 8 7 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 7 5 5 5 5 3 3 3	4	5 5 4								
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts Contact with objects and equipment Struck by object or equipment Struck by powered vehiclenontransport Struck by falling object or equipment other than powered vehicle		5 11 3 5	9 6 4	4 4 3	3	 	4 4		-	-	3 3		

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry ¹ sector, Kentucky, 2012

INDEE W Strong State of the Strong State of the Strong Str													
	Goods producing								Service pr			·	
Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Total goods producing	Natural		Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information		Professional and business services	Education and health services		Other services

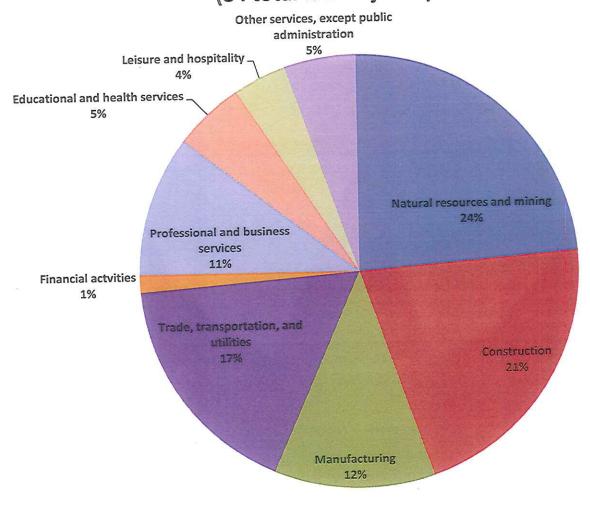
 $^{^{}m 1}$ Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.

NOTE: Data are preliminary. 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." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, November 04, 2013

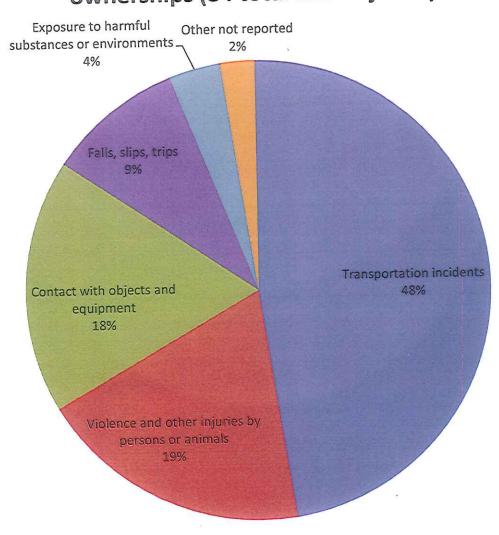
² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

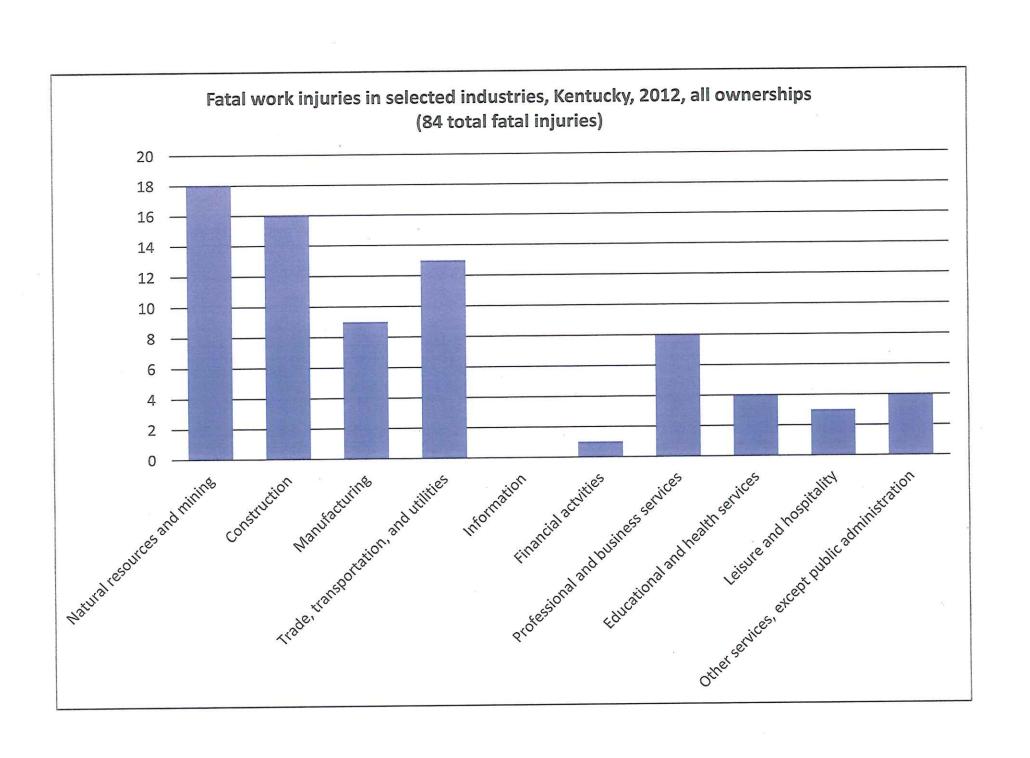
³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

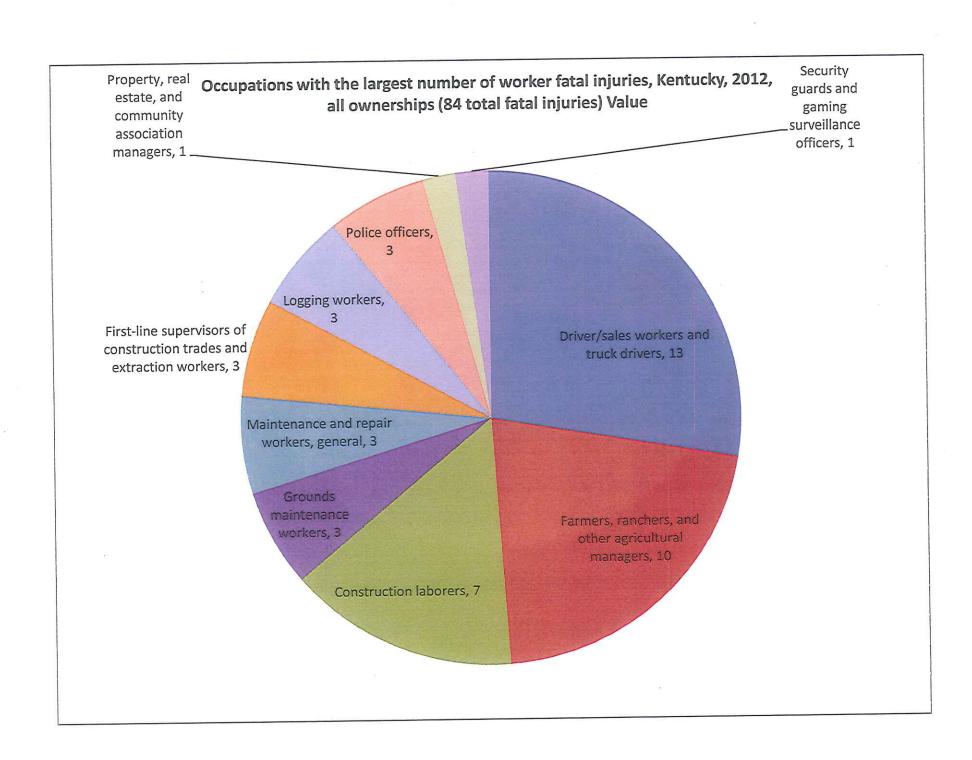
Fatal work injuries in selected industries, Kentucky, 2012, all ownerships (84 total fatal injuries) Value

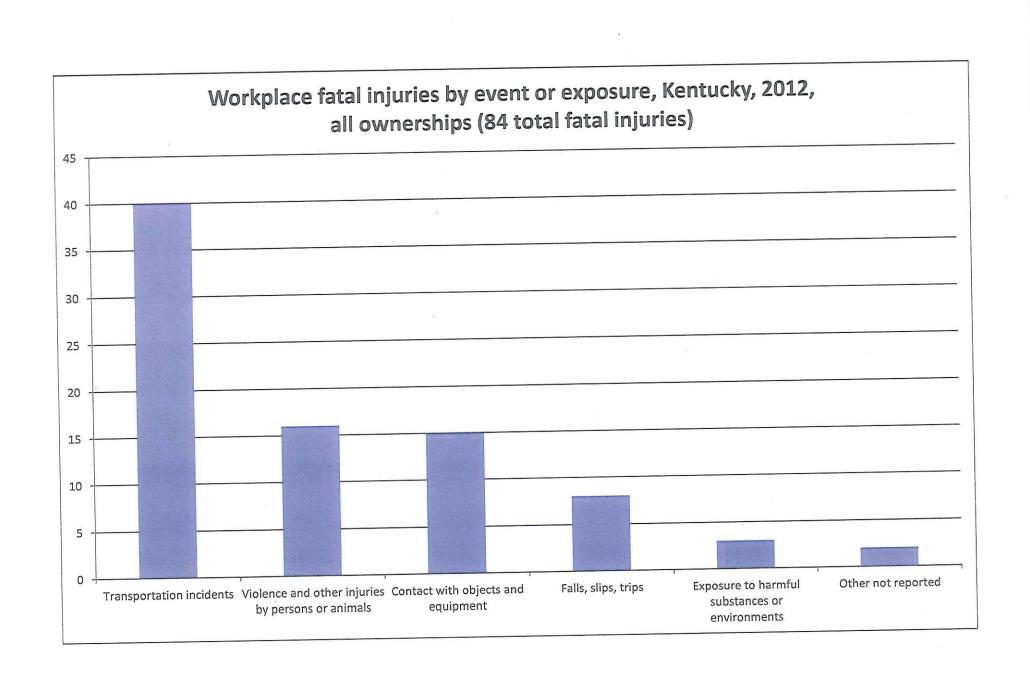


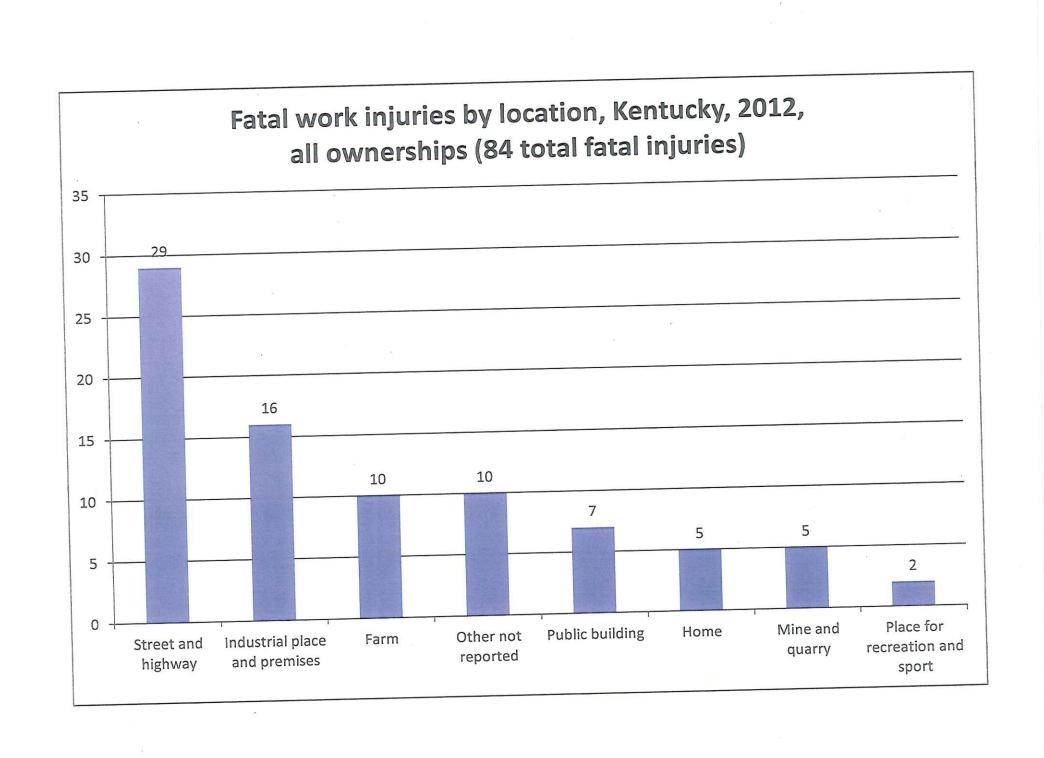
Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, Kentucky, 2012, all ownerships (84 total fatal injuries)

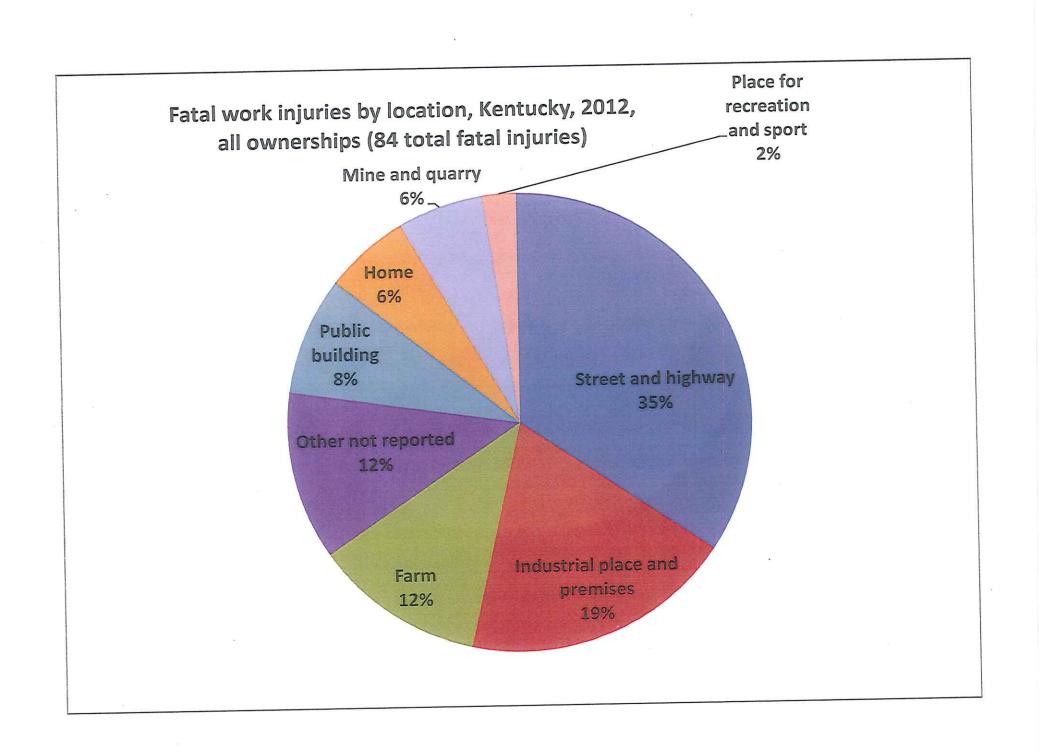




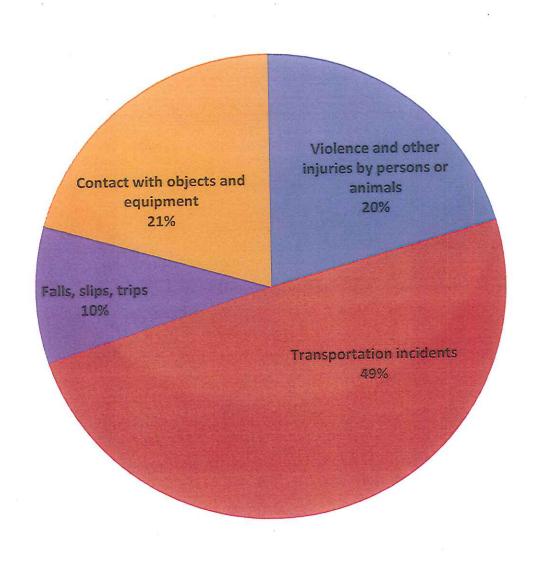


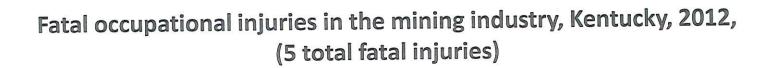


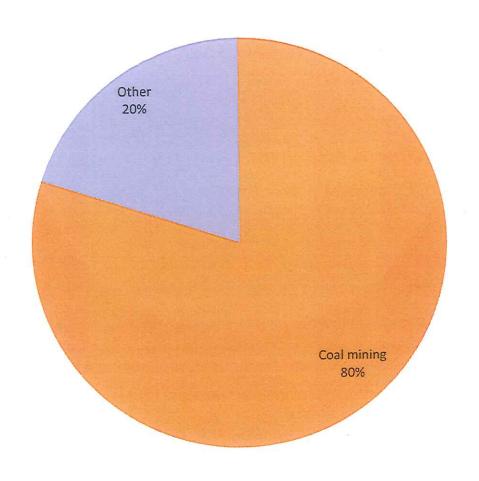




Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, Kentucky, 2012, (84 total - 77 men, 7 women)







ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the contributions of numerous private businesses, the news media, and the following Local, State, and Federal agencies that submitted the source documents used to identify and analyze Kentucky's fatal occupational injuries: the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Centers for Disease Control, the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Division, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Department of Justice, the Cabinet for Human Resources, State of Kentucky Vital Statistics, the County Coroners of the State of Kentucky, Kentucky Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program (KY. FACE), the University of Kentucky, Department of Health Services, the Kentucky State Police, and the State Medical Examiner's Office.

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

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