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

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
	10,870	2,860	240	2,050	580	8,010	3,190	90	120	1,130	370	2,750	350
Gender: Male Female	7,990 2,820	2,750 110	230	2,020 20	500 80	5,250 2,710	2,430 720	50 30	70 50	1,060 80	80 290	1,450 1,300	100 240
Age:	ŕ			20		,						,	210
14 to 15	230 1,210	 70 520	  	20 450	50 60	160 690	 110 240	  	  	  160	  20	40 260	  
25 to 34	2,400 2,500	670 810	50 30	490 640	130 140	1,730 1,690	710 750	40 	20 20	220 	70 90	610 750	60 30
45 to 54	2,580 1,620 240	480 270 20	110 30 	280 140 	90 100 	2,100 1,350 220	630 620 60	30  	20 40 	660  	100 50 20	600 380 120	60 190 
Length of service with employer: Less than 3 months	1,220	360		280	70	870	290			190	60	310	
3 to 11 months	2,680 4,220	810 1,050	30 70	680 700	100 280	1,870 3,170	710 1,410	20 40	30 60	510 390	90 170	500 1,040	 60
More than 5 years  Race or ethnic origin:	2,620	600	130	340	140	2,020	720	30	30		50	900	240
White onlyBlack only	2,950 220	1,000 30	120 	700 30	170 	1,950 190	880 40	20 			140 40	620 60	210 
Hispanic or Latino only	2,910 130	1,140	30 	880 	230	1,770 120	180 20			880 	50 	630 80	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only  American Indian or Alaskan Native only  Hispanic or Latino and other race	40 50 	20  	  	 	  	30 40 	  	  	  	  	  	  	  
Multi-race Not reported	  4,560	 660	  90	  410	  170	3,900	 2,060	 60	  50	 130	  110	  1,360	  120

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Nevada--private industry

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			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gender:													
Male	73.5	96.2	95.8	98.5	86.2	65.5	76.2	55.6	58.3	93.8	21.6	52.7	28.6
Female	25.9	3.8		1.0	13.8	33.8	22.6	33.3	41.7	7.1	78.4	47.3	68.6
Age:													
14 to 15													
16 to 19	2.1	2.4		1.0	8.6	2.0	3.4					1.5	
20 to 24	11.1	18.2		22.0	10.3	8.6	7.5			14.2	5.4	9.5	
25 to 34	22.1	23.4	20.8	23.9	22.4	21.6	22.3	44.4	16.7	19.5	18.9	22.2	17.1
35 to 44	23.0	28.3	12.5	31.2	24.1	21.1	23.5		16.7		24.3	27.3	8.6
45 to 54	23.7	16.8	45.8	13.7	15.5	26.2	19.7	33.3	16.7	58.4	27.0	21.8	17.1
55 to 64	14.9	9.4	12.5	6.8	17.2	16.9	19.4		33.3		13.5	13.8	54.3
65 and over	2.2	0.7				2.7	1.9				5.4	4.4	
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	11.2	12.6		13.7	12.1	10.9	9.1			16.8	16.2	11.3	
3 to 11 months	24.7	28.3	12.5	33.2	17.2	23.3	22.3	22.2	25.0	45.1	24.3	18.2	
1 to 5 years	38.8	36.7	29.2	34.1	48.3	39.6	44.2	44.4	50.0	34.5	45.9	37.8	17.1
More than 5 years	24.1	21.0	54.2	16.6	24.1	25.2	22.6	33.3	25.0		13.5	32.7	68.6
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	27.1	35.0	50.0	34.1	29.3	24.3	27.6	22.2			37.8	22.5	60.0
Black only	2.0	1.0		1.5		2.4	1.3				10.8	2.2	
Hispanic or Latino only	26.8	39.9	12.5	42.9	39.7	22.1	5.6			77.9	13.5	22.9	
Asian only	1.2					1.5	0.6					2.9	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	0.4	0.7				0.4							
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	0.5					0.5							
Hispanic or Latino and other race													
Multi-race													
Not reported	42.0	23.1	37.5	20.0	29.3	48.7	64.6	66.7	41.7	11.5	29.7	49.5	34.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work1 by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2008

		goods	Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	10,870	2,860	240	2,050	580	8,010	3,190	90	120	1,130	370	2,750	350
Management occupations	260	70		60		200	170					20	
Business and financial operations occupations													
Computer and mathematical occupations													
Architecture and engineering occupations													
Life, physical, and social science occupations													
Community and social services occupations													
Education, training, and library occupations	20					20							
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,													
and media occupations	440					440		30				410	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	70					70					70		
Healthcare support occupations	150					150					130		
Protective service occupations	170					170						100	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,020					1,020	20					980	
Building and grounds cleaning													
and maintenance occupations	1,160	30			30	1,140			50	260	40	770	
Personal care and service occupations	480					480	40				40	180	220
Sales and related occupations	520					510	420					40	
Office and administrative support occupations	1,260	20		20		1,240	770		20	370		70	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	60	60	60										
Construction and extraction occupations	1,740	1,690	40	1,630	30	40							
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		260	20	210	30	550	430	20				60	
Production occupations	510	400	20	60	320	110	30					20	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,120	310	100	40	170	1,800	1,250			380	30	70	70

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	10,870	2,860	240	2,050	580	8,010	3,190	90	120	1,130	370	2,750	350
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	560					560					20	540	
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	520	100		40	60	410	140			270			
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	510					510	480				20		
Laborers and freight, stock, and													
material movers, hand	490	70			70	420	280			90		40	
Carpenters	480	460		460		20							
Reservation and transportation													
ticket agents and travel clerks	360					360	360						
Construction laborers	350	350		350									
Stock clerks and order fillers	300					300	290						
Retail salespersons	290					280	270						
Janitors and cleaners, except													
maids and housekeeping cleaners	240	30			30	210			40		20	140	
Combined food preparation and													
serving workers, including fast food	230					230	20					210	
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	190					190						50	
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	190					180	160						
First-line supervisors/managers	400												
of personal service workers	180					180							
Food preparation workers	170					170						160	
Cooks, restaurant	160					160						160	
Heating, air conditioning, and	400												
refrigeration mechanics and installers	160	150		150									
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	150	150		150									
Dining room and cafeteria attendants	4.40					440						440	
and bartender helpers	140					140						140	
First-line supervisors/managers	4.46					446							
of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping	140					140							
First-line supervisors/managers	400	400		400									
of construction trades and extraction workers	130	130		120									
Electricians	130	120		100	20								

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

Nevada--private industry

			Goods p	roducing					Service p	oroviding			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	10,870	2,860	240	2,050	580	8,010	3,190	90	120	1,130	370	2,750	350
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	4,550	760	40	530	190	3,790	1,740	30	50	400	170	1,350	50
Bruises, contusions	1,250	360	90	240	40	880	480				40	270	
Cuts, lacerations	980	460		370	80	530	80			180		240	
Punctures	160	150		130	20								
Fractures	790	240	20	180	40	560	160			140	20	210	
Heat burns	190	40			20	150		20				120	
Carpal tunnel syndrome													
Tendonitis	20												
Chemical burns	430	80		60		350						50	
Amputations	50	40			30	20							
Multiple traumatic injuries	420	100		90		320	120					180	
Part of body affected:													
Head	1,010	320		280	40	680	190			190	20	240	
Eye	420	220		200	20	200	40					150	
Neck	190	40		30		160	100					40	
Trunk	3.770	620	50	430	140	3,140	1,430	30	20	310	170	930	260
Shoulder	540	100	20	50	30	440	160				20	190	50
Back	2,290	360	20	270	80	1,930	1,010	20		160	120	570	30
Upper extremities	2,020	740	20	510	210	1,270	390	20		180	50	590	30
Arm	280	80		40	30	200	70					120	
Wrist	250	70		40	30	180	60				20	90	
Hand, except finger	340	140		120	20	190	90					70	
Finger	1,080	440		300	130	640	160			150	20	290	
Lower extremities	2,570	820	130	590	100	1,750	610	20	20	410	80	600	
Knee	780	250		190	50	530	240				40	200	
Ankle	460	140	20	110		320	120				20	140	
Foot, except toe	720	180		160	20	540	140			290		90	
Toe	70					60						40	
Body systems	80	30			20	50	30					20	
Multiple parts	1,210	280	40	180	50	930	420		60		50	330	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products	470	100		80	20	370						60	
Containers	1,320	110		60	30	1,220	710	20				430	30
Furniture, fixtures	480	40		30		440	110				40	230	30
Machinery	630	250		110	130	380	190				20	150	
Parts and materials	1,070	720	90	540	100	350	200			100		40	
Person, injured or ill worker	,	230		170	60	1,170	550		20		60	500	
Worker motion or position	1,370	220		160	60	1,150	540				60	490	
Floor, ground surfaces	1,810	520	50	400	70	1,290	470		30	80	70	610	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	910	360		300	50	550	60			270		190	
Vehicles	1,220	180		140	40	1,040	740		50		30	150	
Person, other than worker	250					250	40				100	100	
Health care patient	100					100					100		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	3,320	1,270	130	900	240	2,050	670	20	20	530	70	710	30
Struck by object	1,750	710	30	620	70	1,040	330			330	20	320	
Struck against object	1,080	320		240	80	760	180			190	40	320	
Caught in object, equipment, material	360	200	90	20	90	160	90					40	
Fall to lower level	900	430	30	350	40	470	260		50		20	110	
Fall on same level	1,040	190	20	130	30	850	150		20		60	520	30
Slips, trips	570	80		50	30	490	270					180	
Overexertion	2,320	360	30	230	100	1,960	850	20		170	120	570	230
Overexertion in lifting	1,300	130		110	20	1,170	590	20		170	70	320	
Repetitive motion		30		20		80	40					20	
Exposed to harmful substance	800	240		170	70	560	20	30		290		200	
Transportation accidents	820	90		70	20	730	590					70	
Highway accident	510	50		30		460	400					20	
Fires, explosions													
Assault, violent act	140	30	20			110	40				20	30	
by person	100					100	40				20	30	
by animal	40	20	20			20							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

			Goods p	roducing					Service	oroviding			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	41.9	26.6	16.7	25.9	32.8	47.3	54.5	33.3	41.7	35.4	45.9	49.1	14.3
Bruises, contusions		12.6	37.5	11.7	6.9	11.0	15.0				10.8	9.8	
Cuts, lacerations		16.1		18.0	13.8	6.6	2.5			15.9		8.7	
Punctures	1.5	5.2		6.3	3.4								
Fractures	7.3	8.4	8.3	8.8	6.9	7.0	5.0			12.4	5.4	7.6	
Heat burns	1.7	1.4			3.4	1.9		22.2				4.4	
Carpal tunnel syndrome													
Tendonitis	0.2												
Chemical burns	4.0	2.8		2.9		4.4						1.8	
Amputations	0.5	1.4			5.2	0.2							
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.9	3.5		4.4		4.0	3.8					6.5	
Part of body affected:													
Head	9.3	11.2		13.7	6.9	8.5	6.0			16.8	5.4	8.7	
Eye		7.7		9.8	3.4	2.5	1.3					5.5	
Neck	1.7	1.4		1.5		2.0	3.1					1.5	
Trunk	34.7	21.7	20.8	21.0	24.1	39.2	44.8	33.3	16.7	27.4	45.9	33.8	74.3
Shoulder	5.0	3.5	8.3	2.4	5.2	5.5	5.0				5.4	6.9	14.3
Back	21.1	12.6	8.3	13.2	13.8	24.1	31.7	22.2		14.2	32.4	20.7	8.6
Upper extremities	18.6	25.9	8.3	24.9	36.2	15.9	12.2	22.2		15.9	13.5	21.5	8.6
Arm	2.6	2.8		2.0	5.2	2.5	2.2					4.4	
Wrist	2.3	2.4		2.0	5.2	2.2	1.9				5.4	3.3	
Hand, except finger	3.1	4.9		5.9	3.4	2.4	2.8					2.5	
Finger	9.9	15.4		14.6	22.4	8.0	5.0			13.3	5.4	10.5	
Lower extremities	23.6	28.7	54.2	28.8	17.2	21.8	19.1	22.2	16.7	36.3	21.6	21.8	
Knee	7.2	8.7		9.3	8.6	6.6	7.5				10.8	7.3	
Ankle	4.2	4.9	8.3	5.4		4.0	3.8				5.4	5.1	
Foot, except toe	6.6	6.3		7.8	3.4	6.7	4.4			25.7		3.3	
Toe	0.6					0.7						1.5	
Body systems	0.7	1.0			3.4	0.6	0.9					0.7	
Multiple parts	11.1	9.8	16.7	8.8	8.6	11.6	13.2		50.0		13.5	12.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

			Goods p	roducing					Service	oroviding			_
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products	4.3	3.5		3.9	3.4	4.6						2.2	
Containers	12.1	3.8		2.9	5.2	15.2	22.3	22.2				15.6	8.6
Furniture, fixtures	4.4	1.4		1.5		5.5	3.4				10.8	8.4	8.6
Machinery	5.8	8.7		5.4	22.4	4.7	6.0				5.4	5.5	
Parts and materials	9.8	25.2	37.5	26.3	17.2	4.4	6.3			8.8		1.5	
Person, injured or ill worker	12.9	8.0		8.3	10.3	14.6	17.2		16.7		16.2	18.2	
Worker motion or position	12.6	7.7		7.8	10.3	14.4	16.9				16.2	17.8	
Floor, ground surfaces	16.7	18.2	20.8	19.5	12.1	16.1	14.7		25.0	7.1	18.9	22.2	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8.4	12.6		14.6	8.6	6.9	1.9			23.9		6.9	
Vehicles	11.2	6.3		6.8	6.9	13.0	23.2		41.7		8.1	5.5	
Person, other than worker	2.3					3.1	1.3				27.0	3.6	
Health care patient	0.9					1.2					27.0		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	30.5	44.4	54.2	43.9	41.4	25.6	21.0	22.2	16.7	46.9	18.9	25.8	8.6
Struck by object	16.1	24.8	12.5	30.2	12.1	13.0	10.3			29.2	5.4	11.6	
Struck against object	9.9	11.2		11.7	13.8	9.5	5.6			16.8	10.8	11.6	
Caught in object, equipment, material	3.3	7.0	37.5	1.0	15.5	2.0	2.8					1.5	
Fall to lower level	8.3	15.0	12.5	17.1	6.9	5.9	8.2		41.7		5.4	4.0	
Fall on same level	9.6	6.6	8.3	6.3	5.2	10.6	4.7		16.7		16.2	18.9	8.6
Slips, trips	5.2	2.8		2.4	5.2	6.1	8.5					6.5	
Overexertion	21.3	12.6	12.5	11.2	17.2	24.5	26.6	22.2		15.0	32.4	20.7	65.7
Overexertion in lifting	12.0	4.5		5.4	3.4	14.6	18.5	22.2		15.0	18.9	11.6	
Repetitive motion	1.0	1.0		1.0		1.0	1.3					0.7	
Exposed to harmful substance	7.4	8.4		8.3	12.1	7.0	0.6	33.3		25.7		7.3	
Transportation accidents	7.5	3.1		3.4	3.4	9.1	18.5					2.5	
Highway accident	4.7	1.7		1.5		5.7	12.5					0.7	
Fires, explosions	0.2												
Assault, violent act	1.3	1.0	8.3			1.4	1.3				5.4	1.1	
by person	0.9					1.2	1.3				5.4	1.1	
by animal	0.4	0.7	8.3			0.2							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

		1			private maa	··· ,							
			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [10,870 cases]	115.9	162.7	163.7	184.6	114.4	105.0	159.8	65.7	22.3	90.8	53.8	99.2	154.2
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	48.5	43.3	30.0	47.7	37.7	49.7	87.3	21.7	8.6	31.6	24.7	48.7	20.8
Bruises, contusions	13.3	20.7	61.9	21.4	7.0	11.6	24.0				5.9	9.8	
Cuts, lacerations	10.5	26.0		33.4	16.7	6.9	4.2			14.2		8.6	
Punctures	1.7	8.5		11.4	4.1								
Fractures	8.4	13.4	10.3	16.3	7.9	7.3	8.1			11.6	3.4	7.7	
Heat burns	2.0	2.1			3.7	2.0		18.5				4.3	
Carpal tunnel syndrome													
Tendonitis	0.2												
Chemical burns	4.5	4.4		5.7		4.6						1.7	
Amputations	0.6	2.1			5.1	0.2							
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.5	5.5		7.7		4.2	6.0					6.4	
Part of body affected:													
Head	10.7	18.5		25.1	8.4	8.9	9.6			15.4	3.2	8.8	
Eye	4.5	12.4		17.7	4.1	2.6	1.9					5.5	
Neck	2.1	2.1		2.9		2.1	5.1					1.3	
Trunk	40.2	35.4	30.9	39.2	28.4	41.2	71.5	21.7	3.7	25.0	23.8	33.4	117.1
Shoulder	5.7	5.8	14.6	4.8	5.4	5.7	8.2				3.4	6.7	21.6
Back	24.4	20.5	10.8	24.4	15.0	25.3	50.7	15.4		12.9	16.8	20.7	15.4
Upper extremities	21.5	42.1	11.3	46.3	41.8	16.7	19.6	18.4		14.1	7.8	21.2	14.4
Arm	3.0	4.4		4.0	5.8	2.7	3.5					4.4	
Wrist	2.6	3.8		3.2	5.8	2.3	3.0				3.5	3.2	
Hand, except finger	3.6	8.2		11.0	4.0	2.5	4.6					2.5	
Finger	11.5	24.8		26.9	25.8	8.4	8.1			11.9	3.3	10.4	
Lower extremities	27.4	46.4	86.8	53.2	20.1	23.0	30.4	16.6	4.0	32.6	10.8	21.8	
Knee	8.3	14.2		17.2	9.2	6.9	12.0				6.0	7.3	
Ankle	4.9	8.0	11.9	9.9		4.1	6.2				3.1	5.0	
Foot, except toe	7.6	10.2		14.6	3.0	7.0	6.8			23.5		3.3	
Toe	0.7					0.7						1.5	
Body systems	0.9	1.7			4.5	0.7	1.5					0.6	
Multiple parts	12.9	16.0	29.3	16.7	10.7	12.2	21.0		11.2		7.5	12.0	
		L								L	<u> </u>		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 --- Continued

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													_
Chemicals, chemical products	5.0	5.9		7.4	4.0	4.8						2.2	
Containers	14.1	6.1		5.8	6.8	16.0	35.5	12.6				15.6	11.2
Furniture, fixtures	5.1	2.2		2.8		5.8	5.7				5.3	8.3	11.9
Machinery	6.8	14.2		9.9	25.5	5.0	9.7				2.7	5.3	
Parts and materials		41.1	60.5	48.4	19.5	4.6	9.9			7.8		1.4	
Person, injured or ill worker		13.0		15.0	12.4	15.4	27.4		2.7		8.3	18.1	
Worker motion or position	14.6	12.7		14.5	12.4	15.1	27.0				8.3	17.6	
Floor, ground surfaces	19.2	29.5	35.2	35.7	14.1	16.9	23.3		5.0	6.7	10.3	22.1	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.7	20.7		27.2	10.5	7.2	3.1			21.9		6.8	
Vehicles	13.0	10.4		12.5	7.6	13.6	37.2		9.7		4.1	5.3	
Person, other than worker	2.7					3.2	2.1				15.0	3.5	
Health care patient	1.1					1.3					14.3		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	35.4	72.3	86.1	81.4	48.4	26.9	33.5	16.3	3.0	42.0	9.8	25.8	15.3
Struck by object	18.6	40.3	18.7	55.6	12.9	13.6	16.6			26.7	2.2	11.7	
Struck against object	11.5	18.4		21.7	15.1	10.0	9.2			14.8	5.9	11.5	
Caught in object, equipment, material	3.9	11.5	63.2	1.7	18.2	2.1	4.6					1.6	
Fall to lower level	9.6	24.3	22.4	31.8	8.5	6.2	13.1		8.3		3.3	3.8	
Fall on same level	11.1	10.6	14.2	11.8	6.8	11.2	7.7		3.4		8.8	18.8	12.4
Slips, trips	6.1	4.6		4.4	6.4	6.4	13.6					6.5	
Overexertion	24.8	20.5	19.2	20.8	20.3	25.8	42.3	14.4		13.9	16.7	20.6	99.7
Overexertion in lifting	13.9	7.6		9.9	3.7	15.3	29.6	13.5		13.3	9.5	11.4	
Repetitive motion	1.2	1.7		2.0		1.1	2.2					0.8	
Exposed to harmful substance	8.5	13.8		15.6	13.5	7.3	0.8	22.2		23.2		7.2	
Transportation accidents	8.7	4.9		5.9	4.0	9.6	29.5					2.6	
Highway accident	5.4	2.6		3.0		6.1	20.0					0.8	
Fires, explosions	0.2												
Assault, violent act	1.5	1.5	11.4			1.5	2.0				3.3	1.1	
by person	1.1					1.3	2.0				3.3	1.1	
by animal	0.4	1.3	11.4			0.2							

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

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

50 weeks per year).

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.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System --* United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

				Percent of ca	ases involving				
Characteristic	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	Median days away from work
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	14.9	9.9	19.8	12.5	10.6	10.1	22.3	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	15.0	10.3	19.5	13.3	10.4	10.3	21.3	7
Female		13.8	8.9	20.2	10.6	11.3	9.9	25.2	8
Age:									
14 to 15									
16 to 19		21.7	17.4	21.7	8.7			30.4	4
20 to 24		32.2	7.4	21.5	5.0	8.3	4.1	22.3	3
25 to 34		13.3	13.3	24.6	8.3	15.0	10.8	14.6	5
35 to 44		13.2	9.6	18.4	17.2	12.0	5.6	23.6	9
45 to 54	100.0	12.8	8.9	12.8	20.2	8.9	15.1	21.3	10
55 to 64	100.0	8.6	8.6	25.3	6.8	6.8	14.8	29.0	11
65 and over	100.0	12.5		16.7		12.5		45.8	18
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	30.3	6.6	12.3	12.3	9.8	4.1	24.6	6
3 to 11 months	100.0	16.8	10.8	21.3	8.2	11.6	12.3	19.4	7
1 to 5 years		12.8	10.4	23.7	15.4	8.3	9.2	19.7	6
More than 5 years	100.0	9.2	9.2	15.6	12.6	13.4	12.2	28.2	12
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only	100.0	12.2	10.2	23.7	8.1	8.5	14.9	22.0	7
Black only		13.6	9.1	31.8	13.6	9.1		22.7	5
Hispanic or Latino only	100.0	19.2	7.2	13.1	16.5	11.3	15.5	17.2	9
Asian only				15.4	23.1			38.5	8
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	100.0			50.0					7
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	100.0								180
Hispanic or Latino and other race									
Multi-race									

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2008

				Percent of ca	ases involving				
Occupation	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	Median days away from work
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	14.9	9.9	19.8	12.5	10.6	10.1	22.3	7
Management occupations  Business and financial operations occupations  Computer and mathematical occupations  Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0   	7.7   	19.2   	69.2   	  	  	  	  	5   
Life, physical, and social science occupations  Community and social services occupations  Education, training, and library occupations  Arts, design, entertainment, sports,	100.0	  	  	  	  	  	  	  	  2
and media occupations  Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations  Healthcare support occupations	100.0 100.0 100.0	4.5  13.3	4.5  	18.2 28.6 20.0	20.5  13.3	15.9  26.7	6.8  	31.8 28.6 13.3	11 8 9
Protective service occupations  Food preparation and serving related occupations  Building and grounds cleaning	100.0 100.0	11.8 10.8	29.4 9.8	17.6 18.6	 17.6	11.8 8.8	4.9	23.5 29.4	3 10
and maintenance occupations  Personal care and service occupations  Sales and related occupations	100.0 100.0 100.0	12.1 10.4 13.5	6.9 6.3 7.7	11.2 10.4 40.4	28.4 10.4 7.7	10.3 4.2 9.6	5.2 39.6 	25.9 16.7 19.2	10 23 5
Office and administrative support occupations  Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations  Construction and extraction occupations	100.0 100.0 100.0	9.5  13.8	10.3 66.7 11.5	16.7 33.3 17.8	11.1  10.3	5.6  12.6	25.4  6.9	21.4  25.9	11 2 8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0 100.0 100.0	12.5 29.4 23.1	12.5 7.8 8.0	15.0 19.6 22.2	8.8 11.8 8.0	5.0 11.8 15.6	25.0 5.9 2.4	23.8 13.7 20.3	16 4 5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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

				Percent of ca	ases involving				
Occupation	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	Median days away from work
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	14.9	9.9	19.8	12.5	10.6	10.1	22.3	7
Maids and housekeeping cleaners  Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer  Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	100.0	14.3 30.8 19.6	8.9  19.6	10.7 5.8 19.6	8.9 5.8 13.7	16.1 28.8 15.7	5.4 3.8 3.9	35.7 19.2 9.8	12 12 3
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand  Carpenters	100.0	16.3 12.5	6.1 18.8	22.4 10.4	6.1 10.4	10.2 10.4	 	38.8 35.4	11 8
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks  Construction laborers  Stock clerks and order fillers		5.6 22.9 13.3	 11.4 16.7	16.7 14.3 36.7	25.0 8.6 10.0	13.9 8.6 	 11.4 10.0	36.1 22.9 10.0	11 5 3
Retail salespersons  Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners  Combined food preparation and	100.0	10.3 20.8	6.9 8.3	58.6 16.7	 8.3	 8.3		17.2 29.2	5 7
serving workers, including fast food	100.0 100.0 100.0	  26.3	  	 10.5 21.1	30.4  10.5	  15.8	 10.5 	60.9 10.5 21.1	79 6 5
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers  Food preparation workers  Cooks, restaurant	100.0	  31.3	 11.8 12.5	 17.6 18.8	 17.6 	 17.6 	  	 23.5 18.8	23 11 3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installersPlumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	100.0	37.5 	12.5	18.8	 	 	 13.3		3 3
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers  First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	100.0 100.0	14.3	 	21.4	14.3 	 	14.3 	21.4	7 10
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers Electricians	100.0 100.0	30.8 		 23.1	30.8 15.4	 	 	15.4 30.8	9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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

				Percent of ca	ses involving				
Characteristic	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	Median days away from work
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	14.9	9.9	19.8	12.5	10.6	10.1	22.3	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	9.9	9.5	21.5	13.6	14.3	6.6	24.2	9
Bruises, contusions		15.2	12.0	33.6	10.4	7.2	4.8	16.8	5
Cuts, lacerations		17.3	7.1	28.6	22.4	5.1	5.1	13.3	5
Punctures		25.0	18.8	25.0			18.8		3
Fractures		19.0	2.5	7.6	5.1	6.3	5.1	53.2	36
Heat burns	100.0		10.5	26.3	36.8			15.8	10
Carpal tunnel syndrome									
Tendonitis									6
Chemical burns	100.0	14.0			7.0		67.4		30
Amputations	100.0							60.0	32
Multiple traumatic injuries		19.0	7.1	11.9	11.9	9.5	16.7	23.8	10
Part of body affected:									
Head	100.0	46.5	14.9	10.9	16.8	4.0		5.9	2
Eye		47.6	16.7	7.1	23.8				2
Neck			15.8	15.8	15.8	21.1	15.8	10.5	10
Trunk		8.8	10.1	21.5	10.1	14.3	11.9	23.1	10
Shoulder		11.1	3.7	18.5	9.3	14.8		38.9	11
Back		8.7	12.7	26.2	6.6	16.2	9.2	21.0	7
Upper extremities		13.9	6.9	19.8	16.8	11.9	4.5	26.2	7
Arm		17.9	10.7	17.9	10.7	14.3		28.6	10
Wrist		12.0		16.0	16.0		8.0	40.0	19
Hand, except finger		8.8		11.8	17.6	29.4		23.5	14
Finger		15.7	7.4	21.3	19.4	7.4	3.7	25.0	6
Lower extremities		11.3	8.9	17.5	12.5	7.8	16.7	25.3	10
Knee	100.0	12.8	10.3	12.8	19.2	10.3	5.1	28.2	8
Ankle	100.0	17.4	8.7	17.4	15.2	13.0		26.1	7
Foot, except toe	100.0	6.9	8.3	5.6	8.3	4.2	50.0	15.3	30
Toe				28.6				28.6	5
Body systems	100.0	62.5							1
Multiple parts		14.0	11.6	28.9	9.9	6.6	6.6	24.0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

				Percent of ca	ses involving				
Characteristic	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	Median days away from work
Source of injury, illness:									,
Chemicals, chemical products	100.0	19.1		4.3	8.5		63.8		30
Containers	100.0	10.6	12.9	18.9	12.9	12.9	3.8	28.8	8
Furniture, fixtures	100.0	16.7	6.3	12.5	6.3	12.5	6.3	37.5	14
Machinery	100.0	12.7	6.3	14.3	7.9	4.8	28.6	25.4	21
Parts and materials	100.0	20.6	12.1	20.6	6.5	14.0	6.5	20.6	5
Person, injured or ill worker	100.0	10.0	7.1	27.9	17.1	10.7	4.3	23.6	7
Worker motion or position	100.0	9.5	6.6	28.5	17.5	10.2	3.6	24.1	7
Floor, ground surfaces	100.0	13.3	11.0	21.0	7.2	7.7	6.1	33.1	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	25.3	8.8	22.0	24.2	4.4		13.2	3
Vehicles	100.0	11.5	13.1	27.9	10.7	11.5	5.7	20.5	5
Person, other than worker	100.0	12.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	12.0	7
Health care patient	100.0			20.0	20.0	20.0		20.0	9
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment	100.0	21.7	10.2	19.3	13.0	11.7	3.6	20.8	5
Struck by object	100.0	24.6	12.0	21.1	15.4	4.6	3.4	18.3	3
Struck against object	100.0	16.7	8.3	12.0	12.0	24.1	4.6	23.1	11
Caught in object, equipment, material	100.0	13.9	5.6	36.1	5.6	13.9		25.0	5
Fall to lower level	100.0	8.9	11.1	30.0	4.4	6.7	6.7	31.1	5
Fall on same level	100.0	20.2	8.7	11.5	9.6	10.6	5.8	33.7	10
Slips, trips	100.0	5.3	5.3	36.8	15.8	12.3	3.5	19.3	6
Overexertion	100.0	8.2	10.3	19.0	13.4	11.6	11.6	26.3	10
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	7.7	10.0	23.8	16.2	13.8	3.8	25.4	10
Repetitive motion	100.0			27.3				45.5	18
Exposed to harmful substance	100.0	16.3	6.3	8.8	16.3	11.3	37.5	5.0	14
Transportation accidents	100.0	8.5	14.6	19.5	11.0	9.8	24.4	12.2	9
Highway accident		11.8	19.6	25.5	13.7	11.8	7.8	9.8	4
Fires, explosions									5
Assault, violent act	100.0	21.4	28.6	21.4			14.3		3
by person	100.0	20.0		30.0			20.0		4
by animal	100.0		75.0						2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

Table 12. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2008

Nevada—private industry

-			evada private ii						
				Percent of ca	ases involving				
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	Median days away from work
Private industry <sup>2, 3, 4</sup> [10,870 cases]	100.0	14.9	9.9	19.8	12.5	10.6	10.1	22.3	7
Goods producing	100.0	17.1	14.0	21.0	10.5	10.5	6.3	21.0	5
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	100.0		16.7	50.0		8.3		16.7	4
Construction	100.0	17.1	13.7	17.1	11.2	11.7	6.3	22.4	6
Manufacturing	100.0	22.4	12.1	22.4	10.3	8.6	5.2	17.2	4
Service providing	100.0	14.1	8.5	19.2	13.4	10.6	11.5	22.7	8
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	100.0	14.1	9.1	26.3	10.0	8.8	8.2	23.8	6
Information	100.0		22.2	33.3				22.2	3
Financial activities	100.0	16.7		16.7				50.0	14
Professional and business services	100.0	21.2	3.5	5.3	25.7	14.2	26.5	4.4	10
Education and health services	100.0	21.6	10.8	24.3	10.8	13.5		16.2	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	10.2	8.7	17.5	14.2	12.0	6.2	31.3	10
Other services, except public administration	100.0	17.1	8.6	11.4			51.4		23

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008

Nevada--private industry

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	10,870	2,860	240	2,050	580	8,010	3,190	90	120	1,130	370	2,750	350
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M	580	50			40	530	210					280	
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M	940	360	30	240	90	580	270				50	200	
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	3,090	1,010	40	790	170	2,090	780	40	70	500	100	530	70
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M	2,870	800	120	580	100	2,070	690	20	30	490	80	550	210
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M	1,400	210	20	150	40	1,190	580				50	510	
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	770	60			40	710	260					420	
Not reported	1,210	370	20	260	100	840	400				70	250	40
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	90					70	20					50	
Less than 1 hour	680	150		100	40	530	180				20	280	
1 hour to less than 2 hours	1,070	400		310	90	670	250	30			50	290	
2 hours to less than 4 hours	2,280	510	30	400	80	1,770	740	20	20	350	80	530	40
4 hours to less than 6 hours	2,040	410		280	120	1,630	400		50	450	50	630	30
6 hours to less than 8 hours	2,010	570		420	70	1,440	730	20	20		50	380	200
8 hours to less than 10 hours	880	270		240	30	610	240			150	30	180	
10 hours to less than 12 hours	260	70		40	20	200	70					90	
12 hours to less than 16 hours	50					40	30						
More than 16 hours	30					30	30						
Not reported	1,480	470	100	260	110	1,010	510				80	310	40
Day of week:													
Sunday	950	130		110		820	420				30	320	30
Monday	1,340	500		370	120	850	340	20			40	400	
Tuesday	1,630	560	20	440	90	1,080	460	30	30		90	380	
Wednesday	1,580	500	40	350	110	1,090	460		20	90	60	410	40
Thursday	1,950	550	40	410	110	1,390	480	20		430	80	330	60
Friday	1,970	480	110	260	100	1,490	520		50	340	40	520	
Saturday	1,450	150		100	50	1,290	510			160	20	400	190

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008

Nevada--private industry

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M	5.3	1.7			6.9	6.6	6.6					10.2	
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M	8.6	12.6	12.5	11.7	15.5	7.2	8.5				13.5	7.3	
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	28.4	35.3	16.7	38.5	29.3	26.1	24.5	44.4	58.3	44.2	27.0	19.3	20.0
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M	26.4	28.0	50.0	28.3	17.2	25.8	21.6	22.2	25.0	43.4	21.6	20.0	60.0
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M	12.9	7.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	14.9	18.2				13.5	18.5	
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	7.1	2.1			6.9	8.9	8.2					15.3	
Not reported	11.1	12.9	8.3	12.7	17.2	10.5	12.5				18.9	9.1	11.4
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	0.8					0.9	0.6					1.8	
Less than 1 hour	6.3	5.2		4.9	6.9	6.6	5.6				5.4	10.2	
1 hour to less than 2 hours	9.8	14.0		15.1	15.5	8.4	7.8	33.3			13.5	10.5	
2 hours to less than 4 hours	21.0	17.8	12.5	19.5	13.8	22.1	23.2	22.2	16.7	31.0	21.6	19.3	11.4
4 hours to less than 6 hours	18.8	14.3		13.7	20.7	20.3	12.5		41.7	39.8	13.5	22.9	8.6
6 hours to less than 8 hours	18.5	19.9		20.5	12.1	18.0	22.9	22.2	16.7		13.5	13.8	57.1
8 hours to less than 10 hours	8.1	9.4		11.7	5.2	7.6	7.5			13.3	8.1	6.5	
10 hours to less than 12 hours	2.4	2.4		2.0	3.4	2.5	2.2					3.3	
12 hours to less than 16 hours	0.5					0.5	0.9						
More than 16 hours	0.3					0.4	0.9						
Not reported	13.6	16.4	41.7	12.7	19.0	12.6	16.0				21.6	11.3	11.4
Day of week:													
Sunday	8.7	4.5		5.4		10.2	13.2				8.1	11.6	8.6
Monday	12.3	17.5		18.0	20.7	10.6	10.7	22.2			10.8	14.5	
Tuesday	15.0	19.6	8.3	21.5	15.5	13.5	14.4	33.3	25.0		24.3	13.8	
Wednesday	14.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	19.0	13.6	14.4		16.7	8.0	16.2	14.9	11.4
Thursday	17.9	19.2	16.7	20.0	19.0	17.4	15.0	22.2		38.1	21.6	12.0	17.1
Friday	18.1	16.8	45.8	12.7	17.2	18.6	16.3		41.7	30.1	10.8	18.9	
Saturday	13.3	5.2		4.9	8.6	16.1	16.0			14.2	5.4	14.5	54.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Table 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2008

				Percent of ca	ases involving				
Characteristic	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	Median days away from work
Total [10,870 cases]	100.0	14.9	9.9	19.8	12.5	10.6	10.1	22.3	7
Time of event:  12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M		12.1 12.8 13.9 18.8 7.1	8.6 10.6 11.3 10.1 6.4 10.4	15.5 20.2 20.7 16.0 26.4 20.8	10.3 12.8 15.2 9.8 10.0 16.9	12.1 10.6 13.6 5.6 18.6 9.1	12.1 4.3 4.9 23.7 2.1 5.2	29.3 29.8 20.4 16.4 29.3 26.0	12 7 6 7 10 7
Not reported  Hours on the job before event occurred:  Before shift began	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	23.1 22.2 19.1 9.3 11.4 14.2	9.1  5.9 15.0 11.4 10.3	19.8 33.3 14.7 28.0 22.4 13.2	14.0  10.3 7.5 20.6 6.9	5.8  16.2 11.2 8.3 13.2	5.8   4.7 5.7 17.2	21.5  32.4 25.2 20.2 25.5	5 10 5 6 12
6 hours to less than 8 hours 8 hours to less than 10 hours 10 hours to less than 12 hours 12 hours to less than 16 hours More than 16 hours Not reported	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	12.4 23.9 7.7   23.0	8.0 8.0 19.2   8.1	24.4 12.5 19.2   18.9	12.4 11.4 15.4   13.5	7.5 19.3 11.5   6.1	19.9 3.4 11.5   6.1	14.9 21.6 19.2 40.0  25.0	7 7 7 32 14 6
Day of week: Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday. Saturday.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	16.8 14.2 15.3 10.8 23.1 13.7 9.0	8.4 9.7 12.9 17.1 8.7 6.1 6.2	33.7 15.7 19.6 14.6 15.4 23.9 20.0	4.2 12.7 11.7 11.4 12.8 12.2 21.4	9.5 16.4 9.2 10.1 15.4 6.6 6.2	6.3 5.2 7.4 13.3 3.1 17.3 16.6	21.1 26.1 23.9 23.4 20.5 20.3 20.7	4 8 6 8 6 10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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

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

Table 16. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					ı	Part of body at	fected by the i	njury or illness	S			
		He	ad			Trunk			U	pper extremitie	es	
Occupation	Private industry	Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	115.9	10.7	4.5	2.1	40.2	24.4	5.7	21.5	3.0	11.5	3.6	2.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9											
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5	34.6		11.5	121.6	78.0	25.0	25.0				18.0
(53-0000)	261.2	36.6	3.1	9.4	100.2	69.1	12.8	25.4	5.4	8.1	5.4	5.6
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0	13.2 20.0	9.5 10.7	3.0	81.2 41.5	38.2 27.8			6.6 4.3		 14.3	6.0 3.1
occupations (49-0000)	128.7	20.3 10.6	17.8 8.2	 	88.6 25.7	66.1 12.0	5.8 7.0	54.6	 5.4	28.4 34.1	 8.7	 5.6
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	89.9 88.3				48.5 51.3	33.1 7.2	 7.5	17.8 11.1		5.0		9.7 
(43-0000)	86.6 84.5	5.9 	 	2.2	29.8 20.5		5.4 	7.7 11.5	2.8	1.3 	2.5 	1.0
occupations (35-0000)		10.4 3.4	8.0 	 	26.1 36.8	17.8 35.1		26.1 	3.0 		4.4 	2.4
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	48.8	2.6			10.6			6.5	1.9			-
occupations (29-0000)	22.4				10.9	5.6						

Table 16. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Nevada, 2008

			F	Part of body af	fected by the i	njury or illness	3	
			Lower ex	tremities				
Occupation	Private industry	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe	Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	115.9	27.4	8.3	4.9	8.4	0.9	12.9	0.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9						214.0	
and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5	112.6	41.5	15.9	41.4		31.1	
(53-0000)	261.2	60.0	14.2	12.6	5.9		29.5	
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0		11.0 21.0				33.8 18.5	 
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	192.0 128.7	30.3 20.2	10.7 8.3		10.6 5.3	 4.8	12.3 10.7	
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	89.9	15.1		 4.3			11.1	
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	86.6			3.5			4.5	
Protective service occupations (33-0000)				8.7				-
occupations (35-0000)	81.1 53.2	11.3 10.3		2.7	2.2		6.8	
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)							18.3	
occupations (29-0000)	22.4	5.2						

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Table 17. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Na	ture of injury or ill	ness			
				Cuts,	lacerations, pund	tures				
Occupation	Private industry	Sprains, strains	Fractures	Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
Total	115.9	48.5	8.4	12.2	10.5	1.7	13.3	2.0	4.5	0.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9									
and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5	221.1	17.6				27.1			
(53-0000)	261.2	125.4	26.4	12.3	11.6		32.0	1.9		2.4
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0		8.4 18.8	32.6 49.1	32.2 38.9	 10.2	15.5 17.8		6.7 	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	192.0		25.7	18.6	11.6		17.4		14.9	
Production occupations (51-0000)	128.7	35.9 55.1	9.6	32.9	27.7	5.2	6.0 13.3			
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) Office and administrative support occupations	88.3		7.4				5.1			
(43-0000)	86.6 84.5		2.7 	 	 	 	12.9 14.1	 		 
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)		33.8 36.4	5.4	13.5	13.0		7.8 10.2		1.4	
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	48.8		1.4				17.9			
occupations (29-0000)	22.4	12.5								

Table 17. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Nature of inj	ury or illness			1
					Multiple injuries	-	Sorene	ss Pain	
Occupation	Private industry	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	All other natures
Total	115.9		0.2	4.5	0.6	2.5	5.2	1.2	16.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9								236.2
and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5			16.3		14.6	13.2		25.4
(53-0000)				14.6		9.4	18.2	4.2	26.5
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0	 	 	16.9 8.3		12.3 2.2	11.3 3.1	 	16.6 38.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)				 			10.3		15.2 33.7
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)							14.8		
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) Office and administrative support occupations	88.3			6.1		3.1			44.3
(43-0000) Protective service occupations (33-0000)		 	 	 		 	4.6	 	7.6 15.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)				2.1			1.5		5.9 4.8
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)  Healthcare practitioners and technical							2.3		8.0
occupations (29-0000)	22.4								

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

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

Table 18. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

		Source of injury or illness												
Occupation	Private industry	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	115.9	5.0	14.1	5.1	6.8	11.4	2.7	1.1	14.9	14.6	19.2	7.8	13.0	15.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9										142.7			247.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5						42.2		138.4	138.4	51.8			87.0
(53-0000)	261.2		36.3	12.0	2.4	31.3	3.8		32.8	32.8	29.3	17.4	68.2	27.2
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0		27.9 6.9		4.9 11.5	 50.0	 	- -	24.3 17.8	24.3 17.3			19.3 13.3	42.4 23.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	192.0 128.7	15.4 	11.9 6.1	 6.7	41.8 37.4		 		15.4 5.4	14.7 5.4				15.5 16.9
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	89.9 88.3	 	9.2	 6.0		 	39.2 3.5		25.3 7.0	25.3 4.9			 5.8	 40.2
(43-0000)	86.6 84.5	 	25.3 12.7		1.6 	1.3 	 10.9	- -	6.3 18.4	6.3 18.4			15.8 19.5	2.1 8.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	81.1 53.2	1.6 			8.9 	 	 	- -	9.1 36.3	9.1 36.3		5.9 	1.7 	12.9 
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	48.8		8.2	2.6					5.9	5.2	21.0		2.8	5.5
occupations (29-0000)	22.4						9.5	9.5						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

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

Table 19. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Event or expos	sure leading to	injury or illness			
			Contact w	ith objects					Overex	certion
Occupation	Private industry	Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting
Total	115.9	35.4	18.6	11.5	3.9	9.6	11.1	6.1	24.8	13.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9					142.7				
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5	72.5		65.3		14.0	18.3	31.3	50.2	25.1
(53-0000)	261.2	90.8	37.8	29.2	19.3	10.7	16.4	13.2	47.3	23.6
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0	62.2 87.8	35.4 60.3		3.8 1.8	14.5 36.3		9.9 4.9	70.6 24.6	43.3 11.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000)	192.0 128.7	45.3 74.0	36.0 24.9		 20.0	18.0	10.0 7.4		33.2 27.7	18.4 8.5
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	89.9 88.3	10.8 14.9	6.0			 	19.5		38.0 39.7	24.0 5.4
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000)	86.6	16.8	6.0		1.3	6.3	5.5	1.3	27.7	23.7
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	84.5 81.1	16.0 26.5	17.6	9.4 7.8			20.1	 4.9	15.5 12.3	9.5 9.5
Management occupations (11-0000)	53.2	10.4 9.8	4.1		  2.9	  15.4	20.1  4.0	34.8	12.3	5.6
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000)									8.2	5.9

Table 19. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Event	or exposure lea	ding to injury or	illness			
			Exposure to	Transportation		·	<u> </u>		d violent acts		
Occupation	Private industry	Repetitive motion	harmful substance or environment	Total	Highway accidents	Fires and explosions	Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	All other events
Total	115.9	1.2	8.5	8.7	5.4	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	8.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000)	389.9						104.6		104.6	104.6	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000)	336.5		15.8								124.8
(53-0000)		3.6		52.6	43.7		3.8	3.8			19.8
occupations (37-0000)	218.6 196.0	2.2	9.7 9.9	3.4 6.6	 3.4				 		13.9 11.8
occupations (49-0000)	128.7	 	20.7 9.4	47.3 	12.7 	 	 		 	 	9.9 3.9
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	89.9 88.3						3.2				13.5 5.0
(43-0000)		1.7 		3.6 12.6		 	 7.7	 7.7	 		3.7 13.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)			11.2 3.4	 							3.8
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	48.8	-	2.6								4.9
occupations (29-0000)	22.4			-	-						-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

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

Table 20. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Nevada, 2008

		Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		He	ad			Trunk			Ul	pper extremitie	es	
Characteristic	Private industry	Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	. 115.9	10.7	4.5	2.1	40.2	24.4	5.7	21.5	3.0	11.5	3.6	2.6
Gender:												
Male	. 143.3	13.8	6.3	2.7	49.3	32.2	6.1	27.3	3.2	15.3	5.4	2.8
Female	. 75.1	6.2	1.8	1.2	27.0	13.2	5.3	13.2	2.7	5.9	1.0	2.4
Age:												
14 to 15												
16 to 19		7.4			16.8	7.2		31.6	5.3	10.9	10.4	
20 to 24		25.4	7.8		27.4	11.4	5.9	40.3		35.0	2.2	
25 to 34	. 101.1	6.9	3.5	2.4	39.8	30.5	4.9	14.7	2.4	7.1	2.3	2.3
35 to 44	. 115.5	12.8	9.3	2.2	42.6	29.2	5.6	19.3	2.0	8.5	6.3	1.8
45 to 54	. 128.3	10.9	2.0	2.4	36.4	17.4	6.8	25.2	3.3	14.6	2.7	3.1
55 to 64	. 132.6	4.3		2.2	64.8	34.4	7.8	14.3	3.9	4.1		5.0
65 and over	. 79.2	6.8			19.0	7.7		25.4	13.1		7.3	
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations	. 53.2	3.4			36.8	35.1						
Business and financial operations occupations												
Computer and mathematical occupations												
Architecture and engineering occupations												
Life, physical, and social science occupations												
Community and social services occupations												
Legal occupations												
Education, training, and library occupations	. 29.2											
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,												
and media occupations	. 336.5	34.6		11.5	121.6	78.0	25.0	25.0				18.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	. 22.4				10.9	5.6						
Healthcare support occupations	. 89.9				48.5	33.1		17.8				9.7
Protective service occupations	. 84.5				20.5	8.1		11.5				
Food preparation and serving related occupations		10.4	8.0		26.1	17.8	3.8	26.1	3.0	16.1	4.4	2.4
Building and grounds cleaning												
and maintenance occupations	. 218.6	13.2	9.5		81.2	38.2	11.2	50.1	6.6	35.3		6.0
Personal care and service occupations					51.3	7.2	7.5	11.1		5.0		
Sales and related occupations	. 48.8	2.6			10.6	5.4	1.9	6.5	1.9			
Office and administrative support occupations		5.9		2.2	29.8	18.2	5.4	7.7	2.8	1.3	2.5	1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	. 389.9											
Construction and extraction occupations		20.0	10.7	3.0	41.5	27.8	5.4	54.6	4.3	31.8	14.3	3.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		20.3	17.8		88.6	66.1	5.8	37.4		28.4		
Production occupations		10.6	8.2		25.7	12.0	7.0	54.6	5.4	34.1	8.7	5.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	. 261.2	36.6	3.1	9.4	100.2	69.1	12.8	25.4	5.4	8.1	5.4	5.6

Table 20. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Nevada, 2008

			F	Part of body af	fected by the i	njury or illness	3	
			Lower ex	tremities				
Characteristic	Private industry	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe	Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	115.9	27.4	8.3	4.9	8.4	0.9	12.9	0.3
Gender:								
Male	143.3	35.5	9.8	5.4	12.3	1.2	13.5	
Female	75.1	15.1	5.6	4.2	2.6		12.0	
Age:								
14 to 15								
16 to 19	79.5	22.5	12.4					
20 to 24	128.5	21.3	6.1	5.2	5.1	3.1	9.9	
25 to 34		23.1	6.3	6.0	6.1		13.8	
35 to 44		24.3	7.7	4.5	6.7		14.1	
45 to 54	128.3	41.8	11.6		17.9	1.0	10.5	
55 to 64		26.7	8.4	5.5	5.5		19.0	
65 and over		14.3	6.0				11.8	
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations	53.2	10.3						
Business and financial operations occupations								
Computer and mathematical occupations								
Architecture and engineering occupations								
Life, physical, and social science occupations								
Community and social services occupations								
Legal occupations								
Education, training, and library occupations								
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,	20.2							
and media occupations	336.5	112.6	41.5	15.9	41.4		31.1	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations		5.2	41.0	10.5			51.1	
Healthcare support occupations		15.1	9.7					
Protective service occupations		41.4	15.7	8.7				
Food preparation and serving related occupations		11.3	-	2.7	2.2		6.8	
Building and grounds cleaning	01.1	11.0	0.0	2.1	2.2		0.0	
and maintenance occupations	218.6	38.1	11.0	8.5	8.4		33.8	
Personal care and service occupations		11.1	3.7	4.3	0.4		11.1	
Sales and related occupations		9.2	5.7	4.0			18.3	
Office and administrative support occupations		34.8	-	3.5	23.3		4.5	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations			0.1	J.5	25.5		214.0	
Construction and extraction occupations		57.8	21.0	11.5	13.2		18.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		30.3	10.7	11.5	10.6		12.3	
Production occupations		20.2	8.3		5.3	4.8	10.7	
Transportation and material moving occupations		60.0	14.2	12.6	5.9	4.0	29.5	
Transportation and material moving occupations	201.2	00.0	14.2	12.0	5.9		23.3	

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

Ν = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

<sup>=</sup> number of injuries and illnesses

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Table 21. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Na	ture of injury or illr	ness			
				Cuts,	lacerations, punc	tures				
Characteristic	Private industry	Sprains, strains	Fractures	Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
Total	115.9	48.5	8.4	12.2	10.5	1.7	13.3	2.0	4.5	0.6
Gender:										
Male	143.3	58.0	11.0	18.1	15.3	2.8	16.5	2.8	7.0	0.8
Female	75.1	34.3	4.7	3.5	3.4		8.5	0.9	1.0	
Age:										
14 to 15										
16 to 19	79.5	20.0		9.9	9.0		24.5			
20 to 24	128.5	39.0	27.0	26.6	23.1	3.4	9.8		3.9	
25 to 34	101.1	49.3	5.2	12.7	9.9	2.8	12.4	0.6		1.0
35 to 44	115.5	53.6	5.0	8.4	6.9	1.6	12.5	4.7		0.7
45 to 54	128.3	47.8	6.7	14.0	13.1	1.0	17.0	2.1	14.8	
55 to 64	132.6	62.3	8.2	5.0	4.8		11.0	1.4		
65 and over	79.2	21.0	18.4	8.3	7.9		10.0			
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations	53.2	36.4					10.2			
Business and financial operations occupations										
Computer and mathematical occupations										
Architecture and engineering occupations										
Life, physical, and social science occupations										
Community and social services occupations										
Legal occupations										
Education, training, and library occupations										
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,										
and media occupations	336.5	221.1	17.6				27.1			
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations		12.5								
Healthcare support occupations		55.1					13.3			
Protective service occupations		37.7					14.1			
Food preparation and serving related occupations	81.1	33.8	5.4	13.5	13.0		7.8	9.6	1.4	
Building and grounds cleaning										
and maintenance occupations	218.6	109.3	8.4	32.6	32.2		15.5		6.7	
Personal care and service occupations		21.1	7.4				5.1			
Sales and related occupations		15.3	1.4				17.9			
Office and administrative support occupations		37.3	2.7				12.9			
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	389.9									
Construction and extraction occupations	196.0	58.3	18.8	49.1	38.9	10.2	17.8			
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	192.0	82.5	25.7	18.6	11.6	7.0	17.4		14.9	
Production occupations	128.7	35.9	9.6	32.9	27.7	5.2	6.0			
Transportation and material moving occupations	261.2	125.4	26.4	12.3	11.6		32.0	1.9		2.4

Table 21. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Nature of inj	ury or illness			
					Multiple injuries		Sorene	ss Pain	
Characteristic	Private industry	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	All other natures
Total	115.9		0.2	4.5	0.6	2.5	5.2	1.2	16.4
Gender:									
Male	143.3			4.3	0.7	2.2	5.3	1.2	19.1
Female	75.1			4.7	0.5	3.1	5.2		11.8
Age:									
14 to 15									
16 to 19	79.5						9.2		11.8
20 to 24	128.5			4.6			2.6		13.7
25 to 34	101.1			2.4		1.8	5.0	2.0	12.0
35 to 44				5.8		4.0	3.6	0.9	16.9
45 to 54	128.3			4.9		2.7	5.1	1.7	15.2
55 to 64				5.9		3.5	11.4		27.0
65 and over				7.7					11.0
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations	53.2								4.8
Business and financial operations occupations									
Computer and mathematical occupations									
Architecture and engineering occupations									
Life, physical, and social science occupations									
Community and social services occupations									
Legal occupations									
Education, training, and library occupations									
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,									
and media occupations	336.5			16.3		14.6	13.2		25.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations									
Healthcare support occupations	89.9						14.8		
Protective service occupations									15.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations				2.1			1.5		5.9
Building and grounds cleaning	-								
and maintenance occupations	218.6			16.9		12.3	11.3		16.6
Personal care and service occupations				6.1		3.1			44.3
Sales and related occupations							2.3		8.0
Office and administrative support occupations							4.6		7.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations									236.2
Construction and extraction occupations				8.3	3.6	2.2	3.1		38.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations							10.3		15.2
Production occupations									33.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	261.2			14.6		9.4	18.2	4.2	26.5

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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

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

Table 22. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

							Sourc	e of injury or	illness					
Occupation	Private industry	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	115.9	5.0	14.1	5.1	6.8	11.4	2.7	1.1	14.9	14.6	19.2	7.8	13.0	15.8
Gender: Male Female	143.3 75.1	7.5 1.3	16.9 9.8	5.1 5.1	8.6 4.1	18.8 0.5	2.3 3.2	0.3 2.2	17.4 11.3	17.1 11.1	20.1 18.1	12.5 1.0	15.4 9.6	18.6 11.0
Age: 14 to 15	 79.5 128.5 101.1 115.5 128.3 132.6 79.2	 3.9  4.6 15.2 	 25.5 11.7 13.3 12.8 18.4 11.6 11.5	4.2 4.0 5.5 5.9 7.8	 8.7 13.9 10.0 4.7 4.1 3.2	7.6 15.9 11.9 11.1 13.7 7.4	3.4 1.9 3.2 3.3 1.9	1.9 1.4	 6.1 10.4 10.9 17.7 11.4 31.4 7.3	 6.1 9.9 10.8 17.7 10.7 31.2 5.8	 20.4 21.0 18.9 18.5 15.5 22.7 32.8	5.3 4.1 10.3 1.5	 7.0 7.4 19.6 13.0 20.9 5.9	 6.7 16.9 13.6 17.3 23.5 12.5
Major occupational group:  Management occupations	53.2      29.2	    	    	    	    	    	    	     	36.3     	36.3     	     	    	    	     
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations  Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations  Healthcare support occupations  Protective service occupations  Food preparation and serving related occupations	336.5 22.4 89.9 84.5 81.1	   1.6	  12.7 16.6	   4.9	   8.9	   	42.2 9.5 39.2 10.9	9.5 39.2 	138.4  25.3 18.4 9.1	138.4  25.3 18.4 9.1	51.8   12.8 18.8		  19.5 1.7	87.0   8.8 12.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	218.6 88.3 48.8 86.6 389.9 196.0 192.0 128.7 261.2	  	27.9 9.2 8.2 25.3  6.9 11.9 6.1 36.3	27.4 6.0 2.6    6.7 12.0	4.9  1.6  11.5 41.8 37.4 2.4	  1.3  50.0 38.4 29.0 31.3	 3.5      3.8	    	24.3 7.0 5.9 6.3  17.8 15.4 5.4 32.8	24.3 4.9 5.2 6.3  17.3 14.7 5.4 32.8	37.0 15.1 21.0 13.2 142.7 41.0 19.1 9.6 29.3	   30.3 15.6 11.6	19.3 5.8 2.8 15.8  13.3 15.4  68.2	42.4 40.2 5.5 2.1 247.2 23.1 15.5 16.9 27.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Table 23. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

					Event or expos	sure leading to	injury or illness			
			Contact w	ith objects					Overex	ertion
Occupation	Private industry	Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting
Total	115.9	35.4	18.6	11.5	3.9	9.6	11.1	6.1	24.8	13.9
Gender:										
Male	143.3	48.1	26.6	13.9	5.6	13.4	8.2	8.1	28.3	17.5
Female	75.1	17.1	7.0	8.2	1.4	3.9	15.4	3.3	19.4	8.8
Age:										
14 to 15										
16 to 19		44.1		26.1	5.7	7.8			13.9	10.0
20 to 24	128.5	69.3	54.7	11.6		14.8	8.4	2.3	14.8	11.8
25 to 34		35.4	16.8		3.3	12.4	5.2	3.1	20.9	11.9
35 to 44		26.3	15.4		2.2	7.9	13.4		24.7	15.8
45 to 54		40.1	16.8		8.9	5.4	11.7		31.7	18.3
55 to 64		19.0	9.3		1.6	9.5	17.9	21.5	37.2	12.3
65 and over	79.2	20.6	6.7	7.8		15.8	23.4		7.8	6.2
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations		10.4						34.8		
Business and financial operations occupations										
Computer and mathematical occupations										
Architecture and engineering occupations										
Life, physical, and social science occupations										
Community and social services occupations										
Legal occupations										
Education, training, and library occupations	29.2									
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,										
and media occupations	336.5	72.5		65.3		14.0	18.3	31.3	50.2	25.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations									8.2	5.9
Healthcare support occupations		10.8							38.0	24.0
Protective service occupations		16.0	47.0	9.4					15.5	9.5 9.5
Food preparation and serving related occupations Building and grounds cleaning	81.1	26.5	17.6	7.8			20.1	4.9	12.3	9.5
and maintenance occupations	218.6	62.2	35.4	20.1	3.8	14.5	33.3	9.9	70.6	43.3
Personal care and service occupations		14.9	6.0		3.0	14.5	19.5		70.0 39.7	5.4
Sales and related occupations		9.8	4.1	2.7	2.9	15.4	4.0		10.0	5.6
Office and administrative support occupations		16.8	6.0	7.5	1.3	6.3	5.5		27.7	23.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		10.0	5.0	,.5	1.3	142.7	3.5	1.3	21.1	20.7
Construction and extraction occupations		87.8	60.3	22.6	1.8	36.3	11.5	4.9	24.6	11.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	192.0	45.3	36.0			18.0	10.0		33.2	18.4
Production occupations		74.0	24.9	_	20.0		7.4		27.7	8.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	261.2	90.8	37.8		19.3	10.7	16.4	13.2	47.3	23.6

Table 23. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2008

				or exposure lead	exposure leading to injury or illness							
			Exposure to	Transportation	on accidents			Assaults and	d violent acts			
Occupation	Private industry	Repetitive motion	harmful substance or environment	Total	Highway accidents	Fires and explosions	Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	All other events	
Total	115.9	1.2	8.5	8.7	5.4	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	8.9	
Gender:												
Male	143.3	1.1	12.5	12.3	7.8	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	9.1	
Female	75.1	1.3	2.6	3.4	2.0		1.1	0.8			7.6	
Age:												
14 to 15												
16 to 19												
20 to 24			5.5	3.8	3.0						8.0	
25 to 34		1.2	2.2	10.9	4.5		1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.9	
35 to 44		1.3	12.7	10.2	7.5		1.0	0.8			11.3	
45 to 54		1.4	18.2	6.5	4.2		2.3	1.7			7.2	
55 to 64		1.3	3.9	11.6	8.7		1.5	1.5			9.1	
65 and over	79.2										6.5	
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations	53.2		3.4									
Business and financial operations occupations												
Computer and mathematical occupations												
Architecture and engineering occupations												
Life, physical, and social science occupations												
Community and social services occupations												
Legal occupations												
Education, training, and library occupations	29.2											
and media occupations	336.5		15.8								124.8	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations												
Healthcare support occupations	89.9										13.5	
Protective service occupations	84.5			12.6			7.7	7.7			13.0	
Food preparation and serving related occupations			11.2								3.8	
Building and grounds cleaning												
and maintenance occupations	218.6		9.7	3.4							13.9	
Personal care and service occupations	88.3						3.2				5.0	
Sales and related occupations			2.6								4.9	
Office and administrative support occupations		1.7		3.6	3.4						3.7	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations							104.6		104.6	104.6		
Construction and extraction occupations		2.2	9.9	6.6	3.4						11.8	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations			20.7	47.3	12.7						9.9	
Production occupations			9.4								3.9	
Transportation and material moving occupations	261.2	3.6	3.0	52.6	43.7		3.8	3.8			19.8	

<sup>&#</sup>x27; 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

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

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

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.

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