Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

			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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	8,320	1,290	220	490	580	7,030	2,520	60		520	700	2,600	320
Gender: Male Female	5,280 2,990	1,220 70	210 	470 20	540 40	4,060 2,920	1,850 660	40 		290 190	110 600	1,250 1,350	220 100
Age: 14 to 15	120 400 1,810 2,000 2,420 1,180 300	20 70 310 380 150 330 20	20 40 40 20 100	30 160 180 70 30	120 160 70 200	100 330 1,500 1,620 2,270 860 280	40 100 530 630 880 260 80	30 		30 100 60 220 60	70 240 150 140 70 20	60 130 520 690 610 420 170	 90 160
3 to 11 months	1,500 2,920 3,160	230 460 340	20 120 70	80 160 180	130 180 90	1,270 2,460 2,820	330 870 1,130	50 	 	130 200 100	110 260 290	390 970 1,100	60 60 180
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ : White only	2,470 390 1,710 220 30 40 	330 30 410 490	50 90 80	190 250 40	100 30 70 370	2,140 350 1,300 200 20 40 2,960	940 230 220 60 40 1,030	40 20		190 150 160	220 50 220 200	570 70 650 120 1,170	130 60

¹ 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.

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

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

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and " 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 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2010

Nevada--private industry

	1			svauapriva		T							
			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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [8,320 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
Gender:													
Male	63.5	94.6	95.5	95.9	93.1	57.8	73.4	66.7		55.8	15.7	48.1	68.8
Female	35.9	5.4		4.1	6.9	41.5	26.2			36.5	85.7	51.9	31.3
Age:													
14 to 15													
16 to 19	1.4	1.6				1.4	1.6					2.3	
20 to 24	4.8	5.4	9.1	6.1		4.7	4.0			5.8	10.0	5.0	
25 to 34	21.8	24.0	18.2	32.7	20.7	21.3	21.0	50.0		19.2	34.3	20.0	
35 to 44	24.0	29.5	18.2	36.7	27.6	23.0	25.0			11.5	21.4	26.5	28.1
45 to 54	29.1	11.6	9.1	14.3	12.1	32.3	34.9			42.3	20.0	23.5	50.0
55 to 64	14.2	25.6	45.5	6.1	34.5	12.2	10.3			11.5	10.0	16.2	
65 and over	3.6	1.6				4.0	3.2				2.9	6.5	
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	8.2	20.2		14.3	31.0	6.0	6.7			7.7	7.1	5.8	
3 to 11 months	18.0	17.8	9.1	16.3	22.4	18.1	13.1			25.0	15.7	15.0	18.8
1 to 5 years		35.7	54.5	32.7	31.0	35.0	34.5	83.3		38.5	37.1	37.3	18.8
More than 5 years	38.0	26.4	31.8	36.7	15.5	40.1	44.8			19.2	41.4	42.3	56.3
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	29.7	25.6	22.7	38.8	17.2	30.4	37.3	66.7		36.5	31.4	21.9	40.6
Black only	4.7	2.3			5.2	5.0	9.1				7.1	2.7	
Hispanic or Latino only	20.6	31.8	40.9	51.0	12.1	18.5	8.7			28.8	31.4	25.0	18.8
Asian only	2.6					2.8	2.4					4.6	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	0.4					0.3							
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	0.5					0.6	1.6						
Hispanic or Latino and other race													
Multi-race													
Not reported	41.5	38.0	36.4	8.2	63.8	42.1	40.9	33.3		30.8	28.6	45.0	

¹ 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.

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

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

Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and " 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 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work1 by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2010

			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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	8,320	1,290	220	490	580	7,030	2,520	60		520	700	2,600	320
Management occupations	90					90					30	30	
Business and financial operations occupations	50					40	30						
Architecture and engineering occupations													
Life, physical, and social science occupations													
Community and social services occupations													
Education, training, and library occupations	220					220					220		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,													
and media occupations	190					190						180	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	150					150					140		
Healthcare support occupations						150					120	20	
Protective service occupations	180					180				90		80	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	980					980	60				30	880	
Building and grounds cleaning													
and maintenance occupations		50				1,300	30			140	40	840	
Personal care and service occupations	430					430	120				60	180	60
Sales and related occupations						430	250					40	140
Office and administrative support occupations	630					630	380	40		80	30	70	
Construction and extraction occupations	560	520	70	430		40	30						
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		60	30	20		380	140			50		120	
Production occupations	740	510			500	230	180					20	
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,690	130	70	20	50	1,560	1,280			90	20	100	

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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, 2010

			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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	8,320	1,290	220	490	580	7,030	2,520	60		520	700	2,600	320
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	680					680				50	30	600	
Laborers and freight, stock, and													
material movers, hand	530	60				470	300			60		50	
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	400					400	390						
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers Janitors and cleaners, except	350					310				70		30	
maids and housekeeping cleaners	290					280	30			20		180	
Reservation and transportation													
ticket agents and travel clerks	240					240	240						
Preschool teachers, except special education	180					180					180		
Carpenters	170	160		160									
Retail salespersons	160					160	150						
Combined food preparation and													
serving workers, including fast food						150	30					130	
Waiters and waitresses	140					140						140	
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer		20				120	100						
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	130 120					130	110					120	
Cooks, restaurant Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	-					120 110					110	120 	
	1					100				90			
Security guardsFlight attendants	-					110	110		I	90			
Dining room and cafeteria attendants	110		l			110	110		I			I	
and bartender helpers	100		<u></u>			100						100	
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100					100	60		I			100	
Stock clerks and order fillers						80	70						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	80 80	80			80	80							
Registered nurses						70					70		
Gaming surveillance officers and	1 ′		I	-		70	I	-	I		10		
gaming investigators	70		<u></u>			70						70	
First-line supervisors/managers	′ ′ ′		I	-		70	I	-	I			'0	
of office and administrative support workers	70		<u></u>			60				50			
or onice and administrative support workers	/ 0		I	I		υσ		l		50			

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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, 2010

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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	8,320	1,290	220	490	580	7,030	2,520	60		520	700	2,600	320
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	3,910	410	70	150	190	3,500	1,280	50		220	420	1,080	180
Bruises, contusions	,	160	80	70		600	160			30	60	340	
Cuts, lacerations	600	110		70	40	490	140			40		230	60
Punctures	220	210		30	170	20							
Fractures	480	100	20	60		380	80			70	60	150	
Heat burns	100					100						90	
Carpal tunnel syndrome													
Tendonitis	20					20							
Chemical burns	30					30						20	
Amputations													
Multiple traumatic injuries	490	50		30		450	110			50	30	250	
Part of body affected:													
Head	450	50		20	30	400	160			30	40	160	
Eve	180	40		20		140	70					50	
Neck	130					120	70					50	
Trunk	2,300	360	80	160	120	1,940	770	40		110	180	750	50
Shoulder	570	30		20		540	250			60	30	160	
Back	1,190	200	70	120		990	310	40		50	130	430	
Upper extremities	1,790	510		150	340	1,280	340			90	150	560	100
Arm	270	50				220	60				50	70	
Wrist	240	50		20		200	50				40	80	
Hand, except finger	420	220		50	170	200	70			20		90	
Finger	620	170		50	110	450	130				20	210	
Lower extremities	2,360	270	90	110	70	2,100	770			160	230	700	
Knee	780	70		40		710	410			40	40	200	
Ankle	830	70		30	40	760	70			90	170	230	
Foot, except toe	220					210	80				20	100	
Toe	70					60	40						
Body systems	120	20	20			100	60					30	
Multiple parts	1,100	70		50		1,030	350			70	100	340	140

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, 2010 -- 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 ⁴	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	110					100	60					30	
Containers	1,050	60		20	50	990	450	30		40	60	330	
Furniture, fixtures	470	30		30		440	80				50	270	
Machinery	300	80		50		220	90					90	
Parts and materials	620	370	20	130	220	250	110			60		30	
Person, injured or ill worker	1,490	80		50	30	1,410	500			140	60	470	
Worker motion or position	1,440	80		50	30	1,360	470			130	60	470	
Floor, ground surfaces	1,240	130	30	80		1,120	230			90	110	650	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	820	160	50	80	30	660	70			20	190	180	190
Vehicles	1,160	110	70		30	1,050	750			60	30	200	
Person, other than worker	290					290	40			20	160	70	
Health care patient	150					150					150		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	2,320	680	100	230	350	1,640	570			150	80	680	100
Struck by object	720	150	30	90	30	570	170			70	40	250	
Struck against object	1,060	350	60	70	210	710	260			70	30	300	
Caught in object, equipment, material	340	120			100	220	120					80	
Fall to lower level	410	140	60	50		270	90				30	140	
Fall on same level	1,080	80		60		1,010	160			50	250	510	
Slips, trips	500	20		20		480	50			60	20	130	
Overexertion	1,790	240	20	70	150	1,550	600	50		40	220	440	180
Overexertion in lifting	920	60		40		860	300	40		20	90	220	160
Repetitive motion						50	30						
Exposed to harmful substance	340	40	20			290	110				20	150	
Transportation accidents	580	20		20		550	430			60		70	
Highway accident	350					330	300			20			
Fires, explosions													
Assault, violent act	140					140	40			20	40	40	
by person	140					140	40			20	40	40	
by animal													

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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, 2010

			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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [8,320 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
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	47.0	31.8	31.8	30.6	32.8	49.8	50.8	83.3		42.3	60.0	41.5	56.3
Bruises, contusions		12.4	36.4	14.3		8.5	6.3			5.8	8.6	13.1	
Cuts, lacerations	7.2	8.5		14.3	6.9	7.0	5.6			7.7		8.8	18.8
Punctures	2.6	16.3		6.1	29.3	0.3							
Fractures	5.8	7.8	9.1	12.2		5.4	3.2			13.5	8.6	5.8	
Heat burns	1.2					1.4						3.5	
Carpal tunnel syndrome													
Tendonitis						0.3							
Chemical burns	0.4					0.4						0.8	
Amputations													
Multiple traumatic injuries	5.9	3.9		6.1		6.4	4.4			9.6	4.3	9.6	
Part of body affected:													
Head	5.4	3.9		4.1	5.2	5.7	6.3			5.8	5.7	6.2	
Eye		3.1		4.1		2.0	2.8					1.9	
Neck	1.6					1.7	2.8					1.9	
Trunk	27.6	27.9	36.4	32.7	20.7	27.6	30.6	66.7		21.2	25.7	28.8	15.6
Shoulder	6.9	2.3		4.1		7.7	9.9			11.5	4.3	6.2	
Back	14.3	15.5	31.8	24.5		14.1	12.3	66.7		9.6	18.6	16.5	
Upper extremities		39.5		30.6	58.6	18.2	13.5			17.3	21.4	21.5	31.3
Arm		3.9				3.1	2.4				7.1	2.7	
Wrist	2.9	3.9		4.1		2.8	2.0				5.7	3.1	
Hand, except finger	5.0	17.1		10.2	29.3	2.8	2.8			3.8		3.5	
Finger		13.2		10.2	19.0	6.4	5.2				2.9	8.1	
Lower extremities		20.9	40.9	22.4	12.1	29.9	30.6			30.8	32.9	26.9	
Knee	9.4	5.4		8.2		10.1	16.3			7.7	5.7	7.7	
Ankle		5.4		6.1	6.9	10.8	2.8			17.3	24.3	8.8	
Foot, except toe						3.0	3.2				2.9	3.8	
Toe						0.9	1.6						
Body systems		1.6	9.1			1.4	2.4					1.2	
Multiple parts		5.4		10.2		14.7	13.9			13.5	14.3	13.1	43.8

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, 2010 -- 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 ⁴	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	1.3					1.4	2.4					1.2	
Containers	12.6	4.7		4.1	8.6	14.1	17.9	50.0		7.7	8.6	12.7	
Furniture, fixtures	5.6	2.3		6.1		6.3	3.2				7.1	10.4	
Machinery	3.6	6.2		10.2		3.1	3.6					3.5	
Parts and materials	7.5	28.7	9.1	26.5	37.9	3.6	4.4			11.5		1.2	
Person, injured or ill worker	17.9	6.2		10.2	5.2	20.1	19.8			26.9	8.6	18.1	
Worker motion or position	17.3	6.2		10.2	5.2	19.3	18.7			25.0	8.6	18.1	
Floor, ground surfaces	14.9	10.1	13.6	16.3		15.9	9.1			17.3	15.7	25.0	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	9.9	12.4	22.7	16.3	5.2	9.4	2.8			3.8	27.1	6.9	59.4
Vehicles	13.9	8.5	31.8		5.2	14.9	29.8			11.5	4.3	7.7	
Person, other than worker	3.5					4.1	1.6			3.8	22.9	2.7	
Health care patient	1.8					2.1					21.4		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	27.9	52.7	45.5	46.9	60.3	23.3	22.6			28.8	11.4	26.2	31.3
Struck by object	8.7	11.6	13.6	18.4	5.2	8.1	6.7			13.5	5.7	9.6	
Struck against object	12.7	27.1	27.3	14.3	36.2	10.1	10.3			13.5	4.3	11.5	
Caught in object, equipment, material	4.1	9.3			17.2	3.1	4.8					3.1	
Fall to lower level	4.9	10.9	27.3	10.2		3.8	3.6				4.3	5.4	
Fall on same level	13.0	6.2		12.2		14.4	6.3			9.6	35.7	19.6	
Slips, trips	6.0	1.6		4.1		6.8	2.0			11.5	2.9	5.0	
Overexertion	21.5	18.6	9.1	14.3	25.9	22.0	23.8	83.3		7.7	31.4	16.9	56.3
Overexertion in lifting	11.1	4.7		8.2		12.2	11.9	66.7		3.8	12.9	8.5	50.0
Repetitive motion	0.6					0.7	1.2						
Exposed to harmful substance	4.1	3.1	9.1			4.1	4.4				2.9	5.8	
Transportation accidents	7.0	1.6		4.1		7.8	17.1			11.5		2.7	
Highway accident	4.2					4.7	11.9			3.8			
Fires, explosions													
Assault, violent act	1.7					2.0	1.6			3.8	5.7	1.5	
by person	1.7					2.0	1.6			3.8	5.7	1.5	
by animal													

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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, 2010

· I					private iriaa								
			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 ⁵	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [8,320 cases]	105.9	120.8	153.6	88.7	155.8	103.6	145.1	51.0		49.0	87.2	110.1	124.6
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	49.8	38.4	48.2	27.0	51.6	51.6	73.9	45.1		21.1	52.4	45.8	69.8
Bruises, contusions	9.7	14.9	58.7	12.2		8.9	9.5			3.1	7.1	14.6	
Cuts, lacerations	7.6	10.4		12.8	9.4	7.2	8.1			3.9		9.6	25.1
Punctures	2.8	19.3		5.9	46.3	0.2							
Fractures	6.1	9.4	14.2	10.7		5.6	4.8			6.8	7.1	6.2	
Heat burns	1.3					1.4						3.7	
Carpal tunnel syndrome													
Tendonitis	0.2					0.2							
Chemical burns	0.4					0.5						0.9	
Amputations													
Multiple traumatic injuries	6.3	4.3		5.9		6.6	6.6			4.5	3.4	10.6	
Part of body affected:													
Head	5.8	5.1		3.3	8.4	5.9	9.0			3.3	4.8	6.6	
Eye		3.8		2.9		2.1	4.0					2.2	
Neck	1.7					1.8	3.8					2.1	
Trunk	29.3	33.9	57.2	29.5	31.6	28.6	44.3	36.9		10.3	22.2	31.7	21.0
Shoulder	7.3	3.3		3.1		7.9	14.2			5.2	4.1	6.6	
Back	15.2	18.7	46.5	21.3		14.6	17.8	32.5		4.7	16.4	18.4	
Upper extremities	22.8	47.4		27.2	91.4	18.9	19.8			8.2	18.0	23.7	39.8
Arm	3.4	4.4				3.2	3.5				6.5	2.9	
Wrist	3.1	4.3		4.2		2.9	2.7				5.2	3.6	
Hand, except finger	5.4	20.6		8.5	45.4	3.0	4.3			1.8		4.0	
Finger	7.9	16.0		9.8	30.5	6.6	7.5				2.9	9.0	
Lower extremities	30.1	25.0	61.9	19.1	19.8	30.9	44.1			15.2	28.9	29.7	
Knee	9.9	6.9		7.3		10.4	23.8			4.2	4.4	8.4	
Ankle	10.6	6.5		5.3	10.1	11.2	4.1			8.2	20.9	9.6	
Foot, except toe	2.7					3.0	4.9				1.9	4.1	
Toe	0.9					0.9	2.2						
Body systems	1.5	1.6	12.5			1.5	3.4					1.2	
Multiple parts	14.0	6.4		8.6		15.1	20.4			6.5	12.6	14.6	56.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2010 --- 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 ⁵	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	1.4					1.5	3.6					1.4	
Containers	13.3	6.0		2.7	12.5	14.5	25.9	29.9		3.7	8.0	14.1	
Furniture, fixtures	6.0	2.8		4.6		6.5	4.4				5.7	11.3	
Machinery	3.8	7.9		8.1		3.2	5.3					3.8	
Parts and materials	7.8	34.3	16.0	23.3	57.5	3.7	6.5			5.6		1.1	
Person, injured or ill worker		7.5		8.7	8.4	20.8	28.8			13.5	7.0	20.0	
Worker motion or position	18.4	7.5		8.7	8.4	20.1	27.0			12.2	7.0	19.9	
Floor, ground surfaces	15.8	11.8	22.4	15.1		16.4	13.3			8.7	13.9	27.4	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	10.4	14.5	32.6	13.6	9.1	9.7	4.2			1.7	23.6	7.8	74.9
Vehicles	14.8	10.3	46.6		8.2	15.5	43.1			5.6	3.4	8.4	
Person, other than worker	3.7					4.3	2.1			2.0	19.6	2.9	
Health care patient	2.0					2.3					18.9		
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	29.5	63.7	71.9	41.8	92.9	24.1	33.1			14.0	10.2	28.8	39.1
Struck by object	9.2	14.3	19.6	17.0	8.3	8.4	9.9			6.3	5.3	10.7	
Struck against object	13.5	32.7	44.5	13.4	56.9	10.5	15.2			6.5	3.9	12.9	
Caught in object, equipment, material	4.3	11.2			26.3	3.3	7.0					3.3	
Fall to lower level	5.2	13.0	43.0	9.8		3.9	5.0				3.3	5.9	
Fall on same level	13.8	7.2		10.5		14.8	9.5			4.5	30.5	21.8	
Slips, trips	6.3	1.9		2.8		7.0	2.9			5.3	2.3	5.6	
Overexertion	22.8	22.4	15.6	13.0	38.8	22.8	34.4	41.9		3.9	26.8	18.5	70.2
Overexertion in lifting	11.7	5.6		7.0		12.6	17.2	31.8		1.7	11.4	9.5	61.9
Repetitive motion	0.7					0.7	1.6						
Exposed to harmful substance	4.3	4.0	15.3			4.3	6.6				2.5	6.5	
Transportation accidents	7.3	2.1		3.6		8.2	24.5			5.3		2.9	
Highway accident	4.4					4.9	17.0			2.1			
Fires, explosions													
Assault, violent act	1.8					2.1	2.5			1.8	4.4	1.9	
by person	1.8					2.1	2.4			1.8	4.4	1.9	
by animal													

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

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

50 weeks per year).

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.

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System --* United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

⁵ 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, 2010

				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 [8,320 cases]	100.0	14.5	9.6	20.6	10.6	12.6	7.8	24.5	8
Gender:									
Male	. 100.0	12.9	8.7	19.1	9.8	13.1	9.1	27.3	10
Female		16.1	11.0	23.4	12.0	12.0	5.7	19.7	5
Age:									
14 to 15	.								
16 to 19		16.7	16.7	25.0		33.3			3
20 to 24		20.0	15.0	27.5	10.0	12.5		12.5	4
25 to 34		13.3	8.3	27.6	6.6	12.7	7.2	24.3	6
35 to 44		19.0	8.5	19.5	17.0	16.0	3.5	16.5	7
45 to 54		12.4	9.9	21.1	7.9	10.3	5.8	33.1	9
55 to 64	. 100.0	8.5	11.0	10.2	12.7	11.0	22.0	25.4	15
65 and over	. 100.0	13.3	10.0	13.3	6.7	10.0	10.0	40.0	20
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	14.7	11.8	14.7	4.4	4.4	27.9	23.5	21
3 to 11 months		19.3	10.7	15.3	9.3	14.0	5.3	25.3	8
1 to 5 years		14.4	11.0	19.2	12.0	15.8	6.2	21.6	7
More than 5 years		11.1	7.6	25.6	11.4	10.8	6.3	27.2	7
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White only	. 100.0	19.4	13.4	11.7	7.7	10.9	7.7	29.6	9
Black only		10.3	12.8	28.2	10.3	10.3	5.1	23.1	5
Hispanic or Latino only		14.0	10.5	29.8	12.3	10.5	3.5	19.3	5
Asian only		18.2	9.1	22.7	9.1	18.2		13.6	5
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only									3
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	. 100.0			100.0					5
Hispanic or Latino and other race									
Multi-race									

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

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

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

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, 2010

				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 [8,320 cases]	100.0	14.5	9.6	20.6	10.6	12.6	7.8	24.5	8
Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations	100.0 100.0		 40.0	33.3 	33.3 		 	22.2 	6 2
Architecture and engineering occupationsLife, physical, and social science occupations									
Community and social services occupations	 100.0		 9.1	 72.7					3
Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports,		-	9.1	12.1					3
and media occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0 100.0	 20.0	 13.3	15.8 13.3	15.8 	21.1 13.3		36.8 26.7	16 9
Healthcare support occupations	100.0 100.0	26.7 16.7	 11.1	20.0 16.7		20.0		20.0 38.9	3 10
Protective service occupations Food preparation and serving related occupations Building and grounds cleaning	100.0	17.3	9.2	22.4	16.3	12.2	5.1	18.4	6
and maintenance occupations	100.0	9.7	9.0	18.7	8.2	14.2	5.2	35.1	14
Personal care and service occupations	100.0 100.0	23.3 7.0	4.7 14.0	23.3 46.5	16.3 7.0	11.6 7.0	 7.0	20.9 11.6	5 3
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	19.0	9.5	14.3	7.9	6.3	11.1	31.7	10
Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0 100.0	17.9 13.6	10.7 11.4	17.9 13.6	10.7 6.8	8.9 18.2	7.1 11.4	26.8 25.0	13
Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0 100.0	8.1 14.8	9.5 10.1	17.6 16.6	5.4 13.6	27.0 11.2	27.0 4.1	6.8 30.2	14 9

¹ 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, 2010

				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 [8,320 cases]	100.0	14.5	9.6	20.6	10.6	12.6	7.8	24.5	8
Maids and housekeeping cleanersLaborers and freight, stock, and	. 100.0	13.2	10.3	19.1	13.2	16.2	4.4	23.5	8
material movers, hand		15.1	9.4	18.9	24.5	15.1		13.2	7
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	100.0	15.0	12.5	30.0	12.5	15.0	7.5	7.5	4
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	. 100.0		5.7			11.4	8.6	74.3	90
Janitors and cleaners, except									
maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	13.8	10.3	34.5	6.9	13.8		20.7	5
Reservation and transportation									
ticket agents and travel clerks	. 100.0	20.8					20.8	54.2	38
Preschool teachers, except special education	100.0								3
Carpenters	100.0	17.6		11.8	11.8			35.3	21
Retail salespersons	100.0		25.0	12.5		18.8	12.5	12.5	7
Combined food preparation and									
serving workers, including fast food	100.0	40.0						33.3	7
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	21.4		42.9				14.3	4
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer		50.0	14.3					14.3	2
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	100.0							53.8	39
Cooks, restaurant		16.7	16.7		16.7			33.3	10
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants		36.4		27.3					3
Security guards				18.2				45.5	23
Flight attendants									10
Dining room and cafeteria attendants									
and bartender helpers	100.0			30.0				20.0	4
Automotive service technicians and mechanics		30.0	20.0						13
Stock clerks and order fillers				25.0				37.5	4
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers									14
Registered nurses		42.9						28.6	3
Gaming surveillance officers and		0							
gaming investigators	100.0	28.6						28.6	6
First-line supervisors/managers		25.0							Ĭ
of office and administrative support workers	100.0							28.6	2

¹ 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, 2010

				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 [8,320 cases]	100.0	14.5	9.6	20.6	10.6	12.6	7.8	24.5	8
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	100.0	9.7	9.5	23.5	10.2	14.1	4.9	28.1	9
Bruises, contusions		11.8	7.9	25.0	18.4	14.5	3.9	17.1	7
Cuts, lacerations		31.7	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0		15.0	3
Punctures		18.2					77.3		30
Fractures		12.5		12.5	8.3	10.4	4.2	45.8	24
Heat burns				20.0	50.0				7
Carpal tunnel syndrome									<u>.</u>
Tendonitis									3
Chemical burns									3
Amputations									
Multiple traumatic injuries		16.3	6.1	22.4	10.2	12.2	10.2	20.4	6
		10.5	0.1	22.4	10.2	12.2	10.2	20.4	ľ
Part of body affected:	400.0								
Head		22.2	26.7	26.7	8.9	8.9		6.7	3
Eye		27.8	27.8	27.8	11.1				2
Neck		15.4	23.1	15.4		23.1		15.4	5
Trunk		11.7	9.1	17.4	11.7	18.3	5.7	26.1	10
Shoulder		17.5	7.0	8.8	14.0	8.8	5.3	38.6	16
Back		10.1	11.8	21.0	9.2	19.3	3.4	23.5	9
Upper extremities		17.9	7.3	18.4	10.6	12.8	17.3	15.6	8
Arm		14.8		29.6	14.8	11.1	11.1	14.8	8
Wrist		16.7		25.0	12.5	8.3		29.2	9
Hand, except finger		11.9		11.9	4.8		54.8	14.3	30
Finger		27.4	12.9	19.4	9.7	21.0	3.2	6.5	4
Lower extremities	100.0	11.9	8.1	20.8	8.5	9.3	3.0	38.1	11
Knee	100.0	7.7	7.7	9.0	7.7	9.0	3.8	53.8	39
Ankle		8.4	10.8	30.1	4.8	9.6	2.4	33.7	6
Foot, except toe	100.0	40.9		22.7				18.2	3
Toe	100.0				28.6				2
Body systems	100.0	50.0	16.7					16.7	1
Multiple parts		10.0	9.1	29.1	14.5	10.0	10.0	17.3	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2010 -- Continued

				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
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals, chemical products	100.0	18.2	45.5	18.2	18.2				2
Containers	100.0	13.3	6.7	28.6	15.2	14.3	3.8	19.0	6
Furniture, fixtures	100.0	8.5	12.8	31.9	8.5	10.6	12.8	14.9	4
Machinery	100.0	16.7	16.7	20.0	16.7	13.3		13.3	5
Parts and materials	100.0	17.7	6.5	9.7	3.2	33.9	11.3	14.5	14
Person, injured or ill worker	100.0	4.7	8.7	10.7	8.7	9.4	4.7	53.0	39
Worker motion or position	100.0	4.2	8.3	11.1	8.3	9.7	4.2	54.2	39
Floor, ground surfaces	100.0	14.5	8.9	15.3	8.9	14.5	5.6	33.1	11
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	20.7	2.4	45.1	3.7	13.4		12.2	3
Vehicles	100.0	14.7	15.5	17.2	16.4	6.9	9.5	19.0	7
Person, other than worker	100.0	17.2	6.9	20.7	17.2	17.2		13.8	6
Health care patient	100.0	26.7		20.0	20.0	13.3		13.3	6
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment	100.0	21.1	9.5	20.7	10.3	12.1	12.5	13.8	5
Struck by object	100.0	16.7	8.3	23.6	11.1	9.7	5.6	26.4	6
Struck against object	100.0	18.9	10.4	23.6	13.2	9.4	17.0	7.5	5
Caught in object, equipment, material		17.6	8.8	8.8	5.9	32.4	17.6	8.8	14
Fall to lower level		9.8	9.8	9.8	4.9	24.4	7.3	31.7	14
Fall on same level	100.0	8.3	9.3	32.4	8.3	12.0	5.6	23.1	6
Slips, trips	100.0	4.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	6.0		62.0	61
Overexertion	100.0	13.4	5.6	26.3	10.6	17.3	7.3	19.6	9
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	12.0	5.4	31.5	8.7	13.0	8.7	19.6	6
Repetitive motion	100.0							40.0	10
Exposed to harmful substance	100.0	38.2	20.6	11.8	20.6				2
Transportation accidents	100.0	12.1	17.2	19.0	19.0	6.9	8.6	13.8	5
Highway accident		8.6	20.0	28.6	11.4	11.4	8.6	14.3	4
Fires, explosions									
Assault, violent act	100.0	14.3		21.4	14.3	14.3		21.4	8
by person	100.0	14.3		21.4	14.3	14.3		21.4	8
by animal									

¹ 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, 2010

Nevada—private industry

				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 ^{2, 3, 4} [8,320 cases]	100.0	14.5	9.6	20.6	10.6	12.6	7.8	24.5	8
Goods producing	100.0	14.0	7.8	11.6	10.9	23.3	18.6	14.7	14
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	9.1		9.1	27.3	36.4		13.6	11
Construction	100.0	18.4	10.2	16.3	12.2	8.2	8.2	26.5	7
Manufacturing	100.0	12.1	6.9	8.6	3.4	31.0	34.5	3.4	14
Service providing	100.0	14.7	10.0	22.2	10.5	10.7	5.8	26.3	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	100.0	14.3	11.5	18.7	11.1	8.7	6.3	29.0	9
Information	100.0			50.0					4
Financial activities									
Professional and business services	100.0	19.2	17.3	11.5	5.8	7.7	3.8	34.6	7
Education and health services	100.0	18.6	10.0	41.4	7.1	7.1	5.7	10.0	3
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	13.5	9.2	19.2	13.1	16.2	6.2	22.7	8
Other services, except public administration	100.0	21.9		50.0			6.3	15.6	3

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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, 2010

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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	8,320	1,290	220	490	580	7,030	2,520	60		520	700	2,600	320
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M	290	30				270	70			30	20	140	
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M	680	100	20	60		580	270			50	40	190	
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	2,810	600	90	250	250	2,210	740			130	310	550	220
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M	2,120	370	50	90	230	1,750	670	30		170	110	680	
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M	1,090	50		20		1,040	400			30	110	470	
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	690	30				660	240			30	40	340	
Not reported	640	110	50	50		530	130			80	70	240	
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	60					60						40	
Less than 1 hour	810	70		40		740	220			50	30	270	160
1 hour to less than 2 hours	970	110		70	40	860	240			30	50	270	60
2 hours to less than 4 hours	1,700	170		90	40	1,530	560			110	180	640	
4 hours to less than 6 hours	1,880	470	30	120	320	1,410	390			140	240	590	
6 hours to less than 8 hours	1,000	130		80	40	870	300	40		60	40	370	
8 hours to less than 10 hours	720	60		30		660	410			50	40	140	
10 hours to less than 12 hours	210	90			80	120	80				30		
12 hours to less than 16 hours	70					70	40				20		
More than 16 hours													
Not reported	890	190	120	50		710	260			80	70	250	
Day of week:													
Sunday	550	20				540	130			20	40	310	
Monday	1,280	270	30	130	110	1,010	450			80	70	330	70
Tuesday	1,540	200	80	100		1,340	310			60	260	340	160
Wednesday	1,270	240	30	50	160	1,020	300			170	100	360	
Thursday	1,780	360	50	100	210	1,420	680			120	140	460	
Friday	1,140	170		90	70	970	410			40	60	420	
Saturday	770	30	20	20		730	240			30	40	380	

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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 work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2010

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 ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [8,320 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
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M	3.5	2.3				3.8	2.8			5.8	2.9	5.4	
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M	8.2	7.8	9.1	12.2		8.3	10.7			9.6	5.7	7.3	
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	33.8	46.5	40.9	51.0	43.1	31.4	29.4			25.0	44.3	21.2	68.8
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M	25.5	28.7	22.7	18.4	39.7	24.9	26.6	50.0		32.7	15.7	26.2	
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M	13.1	3.9		4.1		14.8	15.9			5.8	15.7	18.1	
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	8.3	2.3				9.4	9.5			5.8	5.7	13.1	
Not reported	7.7	8.5	22.7	10.2		7.5	5.2			15.4	10.0	9.2	
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	0.7					0.9						1.5	
Less than 1 hour	9.7	5.4		8.2		10.5	8.7			9.6	4.3	10.4	50.0
1 hour to less than 2 hours	11.7	8.5		14.3	6.9	12.2	9.5			5.8	7.1	10.4	18.8
2 hours to less than 4 hours	20.4	13.2		18.4	6.9	21.8	22.2			21.2	25.7	24.6	
4 hours to less than 6 hours	22.6	36.4	13.6	24.5	55.2	20.1	15.5			26.9	34.3	22.7	
6 hours to less than 8 hours	12.0	10.1		16.3	6.9	12.4	11.9	66.7		11.5	5.7	14.2	
8 hours to less than 10 hours	8.7	4.7		6.1		9.4	16.3			9.6	5.7	5.4	
10 hours to less than 12 hours	2.5	7.0			13.8	1.7	3.2				4.3		
12 hours to less than 16 hours	0.8					1.0	1.6				2.9		
More than 16 hours													
Not reported	10.7	14.7	54.5	10.2		10.1	10.3			15.4	10.0	9.6	
Day of week:													
Sunday	6.6	1.6				7.7	5.2			3.8	5.7	11.9	
Monday	15.4	20.9	13.6	26.5	19.0	14.4	17.9			15.4	10.0	12.7	21.9
Tuesday	18.5	15.5	36.4	20.4		19.1	12.3			11.5	37.1	13.1	50.0
Wednesday	15.3	18.6	13.6	10.2	27.6	14.5	11.9			32.7	14.3	13.8	
Thursday	21.4	27.9	22.7	20.4	36.2	20.2	27.0			23.1	20.0	17.7	
Friday	13.7	13.2		18.4	12.1	13.8	16.3			7.7	8.6	16.2	
Saturday	9.3	2.3	9.1	4.1		10.4	9.5			5.8	5.7	14.6	

¹ 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.

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

⁴ 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, 2010

				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 [8,320 cases]	100.0	14.5	9.6	20.6	10.6	12.6	7.8	24.5	8
Time of event: 12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M		10.3 20.6 12.1 12.7 11.0	13.8 13.2 8.2 9.4 13.8 5.8	31.0 17.6 24.2 14.6 21.1 26.1	13.8 10.3 10.7 5.7 18.3 17.4	10.3 16.2 8.2 16.5 11.9	5.9 14.9 4.2 6.4 2.9	20.7 16.2 21.7 36.3 19.3 17.4	5 5 8 14 7 7
Not reported Hours on the job before event occurred: Before shift began	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	34.4 16.0 14.4 13.5 10.1 11.0 9.7 9.5 28.6	7.8 8.6 7.2 11.2 10.6 13.0 2.8 57.1	33.3 27.2 14.4 17.6 23.4 29.0 13.9 23.8	3.1 8.6 8.2 17.1 10.6 12.0 4.2 9.5 	12.5 14.8 9.3 9.4 14.9 12.0 9.7 42.9 	 4.9 6.2 9.4 16.5 5.0 2.8 	25.0 33.3 21.0 39.2 21.8 14.4 18.0 55.6 	9 5 14 7 9 5 51 10 2
Not reported	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	33.7 12.7 19.5 7.1 21.3 14.0 15.8 11.7	7.9 9.1 10.2 5.8 17.3 5.6 7.9 14.3	21.8 15.6 29.2 12.6 16.3 27.2 23.4	4.5 10.9 7.8 12.3 9.4 5.6 14.9	12.4 16.4 21.1 9.7 16.5 7.9 9.6 10.4	9.1 7.8 6.5 3.1 14.6 5.3 5.2	25.8 20.0 17.2 29.2 19.7 36.0 20.2 16.9	8 8 8 5 21 6 7

¹ 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 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, 2010

					F	Part of body at	fected by the i	njury or illness	3			
		He	ad			Trunk			Ul	pper extremitie	es	
Occupation	Private Industry	Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	105.9	5.8	2.3	1.7	29.3	15.2	7.3	22.8	3.4	7.9	5.4	3.1
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	348.7	30.8										
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	286.4	14.4	5.8		72.9	50.0	15.8	56.1	13.7	12.8	7.4	11.0
(53-0000)	271.7 234.1	10.6 22.1	 19.3	11.3 	83.4 59.9	40.2 16.4	27.0 	21.2 123.8	7.7 8.1	5.1 49.6	 53.9	4.5 9.1
and media occupations (27-0000)	166.5			23.0	54.6	42.7						
occupations (49-0000)	125.4	13.1 4.0	7.7 3.8	 	51.8 40.1	20.9 27.4	16.0 5.1	29.3 37.6	 	7.8 16.0	 11.8	8.1 4.6
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	98.4 97.3 94.8	11.0 		 	23.2 8.9 48.2	13.5 5.9 33.1	-	31.9 19.7	 	20.1 	3.7 	6.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	86.8	6.1	1.4		21.9	12.3	4.5	28.0	2.1	12.1	5.6	
(43-0000)		1.3			20.1	7.7	9.2	7.8			4.6	
occupations (29-0000)		 1.7 	 	 	16.1 8.3 7.0	11.6 3.4 	 1.8 4.3	8.0 5.4 6.9	 4.6	2.7 	 	
Business and financial operations occupations (13-0000)	-				7.5							

Table 16. 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 parts of body, private industry, Nevada, 2010

			F	Part of body af	fected by the i	njury or illness	3	
			Lower ex	tremities				A.II
Occupation	Private Industry	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe	Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	105.9	30.1	9.9	10.6	3.6	1.5	14.0	0.8
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	348.7	279.7						
occupations (37-0000)	286.4	106.4	13.9	69.8	7.0	4.4	31.1	
(53-0000)		101.9	60.1	15.1	9.5	6.5	36.9	
Production occupations (51-0000)	234.1	19.9	10.9				6.0	
and media occupations (27-0000)	166.5	64.6	30.1	20.7			13.3	
occupations (49-0000)							13.9	
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)			9.1	7.1		3.9	10.0	
Protective service occupations (33-0000)		36.0 27.0	20.7	7.9	4.4		16.6 28.0	
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)							14.2	
occupations (35-0000)	86.8	20.4	5.3	5.1	5.0		8.8	1.5
(43-0000)		16.6	2.6	4.7	5.2	1.5	3.9	
occupations (29-0000)		7.3					11.1	
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)		8.0	4.8				22.1 5.8	
Business and financial operations occupations	20.7						5.0	
(13-0000)	19.2							

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

= 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.

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

Table 17. 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 natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					Na	ture of injury or illi	ness			
				Cuts,	lacerations, pund	tures				
Occupation	Private Industry	Sprains, strains	Fractures	Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
Total	105.9	49.8	6.1	10.4	7.6	2.8	9.7	1.3	0.4	
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	348.7	287.2								
occupations (37-0000)	286.4	155.0	29.3	19.0	17.0		29.9		4.6	
(53-0000)	271.7 234.1	151.0 74.8	12.3 5.5	5.2 84.3	4.6 29.7	 54.7	33.5 4.9	 		
and media occupations (27-0000)	166.5									
occupations (49-0000)	127.6 125.4		10.5 14.8	9.7 22.7	9.0 16.2	 6.5	 18.9			
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	98.4	42.0	10.4				15.0			
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) Food preparation and serving related	97.3 94.8	38.6 50.0	 	18.7 	18.7 	 	8.2 13.3			
occupations (35-0000)	86.8	27.7	2.9	15.5	15.2		11.0	7.7		
(43-0000)	51.4	24.7	1.7			-	2.1			
occupations (29-0000)	46.5 46.5	24.3 26.6	 	 2.8	 2.8		9.0 2.7			
Management occupations (11-0000)	20.7	9.0	5.2							
(13-0000)	19.2	6.4								

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, 2010

					Nature of inj	ury or illness			
					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	105.9	-	0.2	6.3	0.4	3.3	4.9	1.2	16.6
Education, training, and library occupations									
(25-0000)	348.7								30.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance									
occupations (37-0000)	286.4			15.0		11.7	6.9		25.9
Transportation and material moving occupations									
(53-0000)	271.7			11.5		4.8	11.5	5.2	45.7
Production occupations (51-0000)	234.1						5.8		55.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,									
and media occupations (27-0000)	166.5								
Installation, maintenance, and repair									
occupations (49-0000)	127.6			7.6		5.1			32.8
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)	125.4			8.1		4.2	4.1		22.0
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	98.4			11.2		8.4			13.4
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)	97.3			9.1			13.1		6.2
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)	94.8								17.5
Food preparation and serving related									
occupations (35-0000)	86.8			8.9		5.6	2.4		9.7
Office and administrative support occupations									
(43-0000)	51.4			2.5		1.7	7.8	1.5	12.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-								
occupations (29-0000)	46.5								6.4
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	46.5			3.5			1.8		7.0
Management occupations (11-0000)				4.4					
Business and financial operations occupations	20								
(13-0000)	19.2								
(,	10.2								

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

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

² 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, 2010

							Source	e of injury or il	Iness					
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	105.9	1.4	13.3	6.0	3.8	7.8	3.7	2.0	19.0	18.4	15.8	5.3	14.8	15.0
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	348.7										56.8			
occupations (37-0000)			18.5	35.7	6.5	8.5			89.7	89.7	66.4	5.5	16.5	
(53-0000)	271.7 234.1	 11.0	46.2 26.1	4.6 	 18.1	12.4 66.8	5.7 		63.0 21.9	62.1 21.9	23.0 6.7	 16.7	98.3 	14.6 59.1
and media occupations (27-0000)									80.5	80.5	48.4			
occupations (49-0000)	125.4		7.1 4.0	6.3	5.3 15.3	27.3 33.3			27.0 7.1	23.2 7.1	16.0 19.7	8.2	8.8 5.5	25.1
Protective service occupations (33-0000)	97.3	 	14.3 	 13.7	 	 	20.6 5.7 46.4		20.7 16.9 	20.7 16.3 	22.9 20.3 9.4		15.6 17.7 	
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000)	86.8		21.8	7.6	5.2				8.4	8.3	15.0	6.7	4.9	15.3
(43-0000)	51.4		12.3	1.2					10.2	8.6	7.1		14.8	2.3
occupations (29-0000)			 6.2	6.0	2.2		20.0	19.0 	2.4	 1.6	7.5 7.3 7.0			5.9 5.0
Management occupations (11-0000)											7.0			

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

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

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

Table 19. 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 events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					Event or expo	sure leading to	injury or illness			
			Contact w	ith objects	·				Overe	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	105.9	29.5	9.2	13.5	4.3	5.2	13.8	6.3	22.8	11.7
Education, training, and library occupations										
(25-0000)	348.7						281.3			
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance										
occupations (37-0000)	286.4	73.6	23.6	43.6	6.1	14.9	49.1	62.6	33.0	13.1
Transportation and material moving occupations										
(53-0000)	271.7	45.6	8.7	25.3	7.7	11.9	16.8	7.7	57.5	26.8
Production occupations (51-0000)		130.8	18.8				5.0		59.0	18.4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,										-
and media occupations (27-0000)	166.5	25.8		13.8			15.8			
Installation, maintenance, and repair										
occupations (49-0000)	127.6	41.3	22.1	6.4	7.1	6.0	10.4		31.5	12.8
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000)		61.8	25.2	19.0		12.9	14.6		19.4	10.1
Protective service occupations (33-0000)		20.8	9.6				14.7			
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000)		25.7	5.1	3.5		10.0	9.9		16.9	4.2
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000)		16.5							53.0	20.1
Food preparation and serving related										
occupations (35-0000)	86.8	30.6	13.8	12.6	2.1		16.4	4.2	17.0	12.0
Office and administrative support occupations										
(43-0000)	51.4	13.2	3.5	5.5	4.2	2.7	5.3	4.4	17.5	9.7
Healthcare practitioners and technical	0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0
occupations (29-0000)	46.5						7.7		20.1	11.0
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)		10.3	2.7	7.6		2.9	5.3		23.0	20.7
Management occupations (11-0000)		5.0	4.6	-		5.2	4.7		20.0	20.7
Business and financial operations occupations]	0.0	4.0			0.2	4.7			
(13-0000)	19.2	6.5		l						
(3333)	15.2	0.5								
										ļ

Table 19. 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 events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					Event	or exposure lea	ding to injury or	illness			
			Exposure to	Transportation	on accidents			Assaults and	d violent acts		
Occupation	Private Industry	Repetitive motion			Highway accidents	Fires and explosions	Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	All other events
Total	105.9	0.7	4.3	7.3	4.4		1.8	1.8			14.2
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000)	348.7										
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000)	286.4		7.9	9.0							35.5
(53-0000)	271.7 234.1	2.4	8.0 15.1	61.8 	48.3 		5.9 	5.5 		 	54.1 20.8
and media occupations (27-0000)	166.5										101.2
occupations (49-0000)	125.4	 	5.1 4.6 	 10.1	 	 	 15.5	 15.5	 	 	23.7 6.0 20.7
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) Food preparation and serving related	97.3 94.8			12.5 			 	 		 	16.5
occupations (35-0000)			9.5								6.2
(43-0000)			1.6				6.4	6.4			4.8
Sales and related occupations (41-0000)	46.5 20.7	 	 	 	 	 			 	 	1.9
(13-0000)	19.2										

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

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

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

Table 20. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					F	Part of body af	fected by the i	njury or illness	3			
		He	ad			Trunk			Ul	pper extremitie	es	
Characteristic	Private Industry	Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total	. 105.9	5.8	2.3	1.7	29.3	15.2	7.3	22.8	3.4	7.9	5.4	3.1
Gender:												
Male	114.1	6.3	2.9	2.4	31.7	15.1	7.5	26.3	3.3	9.4	7.4	3.4
Female	. 93.9	5.2	1.5	0.7	26.2	15.6	7.0	17.9	3.5	5.9	2.5	2.8
Age:												
14 to 15												
16 to 19	. 67.8	10.1			9.6							
20 to 24	. 51.1	3.2			14.4	10.3	3.3	14.4		4.6	2.7	3.4
25 to 34	. 94.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	31.8	15.4	9.6	22.3	1.7	10.6	4.2	2.5
35 to 44	. 108.9	7.6	3.1	0.9	35.5	19.8	5.6	25.8	2.6	10.8	4.9	3.1
45 to 54	. 142.2	6.4	1.0	2.8	32.3	17.5	9.1	17.3	5.8	5.6	1.3	3.9
55 to 64	. 115.0	5.7	1.5	2.1	26.4	11.5	7.9	38.2	4.0	5.8	19.7	3.7
65 and over	. 89.4	6.7			25.5	7.4	5.0	14.8		5.8		
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations	20.7				7.0		4.3	6.9	4.6			
Business and financial operations occupations					7.5							
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	. 348.7	30.8										
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,												
and media occupations	166.5			23.0	54.6	42.7						
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations					16.1	11.6		8.0				
Healthcare support occupations					48.2	33.1		19.7				
Protective service occupations		11.0			23.2	13.5						
Food preparation and serving related occupations	86.8	6.1	1.4		21.9	12.3	4.5	28.0	2.1	12.1	5.6	
Building and grounds cleaning												
and maintenance occupations		14.4	5.8		72.9	50.0	15.8	56.1	13.7	12.8	7.4	11.0
Personal care and service occupations					8.9	5.9		31.9		20.1	3.7	6.9
Sales and related occupations		1.7			8.3	3.4	1.8	5.4		2.7		
Office and administrative support occupations		1.3			20.1	7.7	9.2	7.8			4.6	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations												
Construction and extraction occupations		4.0	3.8		40.1	27.4	5.1	37.6		16.0	11.8	4.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		13.1	7.7		51.8	20.9	16.0	29.3		7.8		8.1
Production occupations	. 234.1	22.1	19.3		59.9	16.4		123.8	8.1	49.6	53.9	9.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	. 271.7	10.6		11.3	83.4	40.2	27.0	21.2	7.7	5.1		4.5

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, 2010

			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	105.9	30.1	9.9	10.6	3.6	1.5	14.0	0.8
Gender:								
Male	114.1	32.2	11.8	9.1	4.1	1.9	13.3	
Female	93.9	27.3	7.3	12.9	3.0	1.1	15.1	0.5
Age:								
14 to 15								
16 to 19		40.3		31.2				
20 to 24	51.1	8.8	4.2	2.1		2.3	7.7	
25 to 34		24.7	6.8	12.4	1.7	1.3	7.8	
35 to 44		22.9	6.2	5.4	3.4	2.0	14.2	
45 to 54		59.2	24.5	23.1	8.0	1.4	22.7	
55 to 64		26.1	6.5	2.8	2.9	1.7	14.8	
65 and over		14.8	4.5				25.4	
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations	20.7						5.8	
Business and financial operations occupations							0.0	
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		279.7						
	340.7	219.1						
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,	100 F	64.6	30.1	20.7			40.0	
and media occupations		64.6	30.1	20.7			13.3	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations		7.3					11.1	
Healthcare support occupations							14.2	
Protective service occupations		36.0	20.7				16.6	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	86.8	20.4	5.3	5.1	5.0		8.8	1.5
Building and grounds cleaning								
and maintenance occupations		106.4	13.9	69.8	7.0	4.4	31.1	
Personal care and service occupations		27.0		7.9	4.4		28.0	
Sales and related occupations		8.0	4.8				22.1	
Office and administrative support occupations		16.6	2.6	4.7	5.2	1.5	3.9	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations								
Construction and extraction occupations		28.4	9.1	7.1		3.9	10.0	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		14.0					13.9	
Production occupations		19.9	10.9				6.0	
Transportation and material moving occupations	271.7	101.9	60.1	15.1	9.5	6.5	36.9	

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 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.

Ν = number of injuries and illnesses

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

without job transfer or restriction.

Table 21. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					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	105.9	49.8	6.1	10.4	7.6	2.8	9.7	1.3	0.4	
Gender:										
Male	114.1	55.5	5.5	14.0	9.4	4.6	7.9	0.8		
Female	93.9	42.2	7.1	5.5	5.2		12.4	1.9	0.5	
Age:										
14 to 15										
16 to 19	67.8	13.9					16.3			
20 to 24	51.1	19.5	2.6	6.4	6.4		4.8			
25 to 34	94.7	47.0	3.0	8.5	8.1		6.4	1.1		
35 to 44	108.9	51.6	3.4	13.5	11.4	2.1	11.1	3.4		
45 to 54	142.2	85.5	9.2	5.4	5.1		9.6			
55 to 64	115.0	32.7	11.9	23.2	6.7	16.5	16.9			
65 and over	89.4	21.6	19.1	6.5	6.5		9.2			
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations	20.7	9.0	5.2							
Business and financial operations occupations	19.2	6.4								
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	348.7	287.2								
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,										
and media occupations	166.5	126.4								
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.5	24.3					9.0			
Healthcare support occupations	94.8	50.0					13.3			
Protective service occupations	98.4	42.0	10.4				15.0			
Food preparation and serving related occupations	86.8	27.7	2.9	15.5	15.2		11.0	7.7		
Building and grounds cleaning										
and maintenance occupations	286.4	155.0	29.3	19.0	17.0		29.9		4.6	
Personal care and service occupations	97.3	38.6		18.7	18.7		8.2			
Sales and related occupations	46.5	26.6		2.8	2.8		2.7			
Office and administrative support occupations	51.4	24.7	1.7				2.1			
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations										
Construction and extraction occupations	125.4	34.6	14.8	22.7	16.2	6.5	18.9			
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	127.6	60.1	10.5	9.7	9.0					
Production occupations	234.1	74.8	5.5	84.3	29.7	54.7	4.9			
Transportation and material moving occupations	271.7	151.0	12.3	5.2	4.6		33.5			

Table 21. 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 natures of injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					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	105.9		0.2	6.3	0.4	3.3	4.9	1.2	16.6
Gender:									
Male	114.1			6.1	0.6	2.1	4.4	0.8	19.3
Female	93.9			6.7		5.0	5.8		11.5
Age:									
14 to 15									_
16 to 19							18.8		12.1
20 to 24	51.1			5.0		4.4	4.1		8.2
25 to 34				5.2		1.7	4.8		18.1
35 to 44				5.3		3.3	4.9	2.9	15.0
45 to 54				7.3		3.4	3.6		20.2
55 to 64			-	7.5 6.5		5.1	6.7	1.5	15.3
65 and over				17.8		4.9	0.7		11.4
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations	20.7			4.4					
Business and financial operations occupations				4.4					-
				-					-
Computer and mathematical occupations									-
Architecture and engineering occupations				-					-
Life, physical, and social science occupations									-
Community and social services occupations									·
Legal occupations									20
Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports,	348.7								30.8
and media occupations	166.5								
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations									6.
Healthcare support occupations	94.8								17.
Protective service occupations	98.4			11.2		8.4			13.4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	86.8			8.9		5.6	2.4		9.
Building and grounds cleaning									
and maintenance occupations	286.4			15.0		11.7	6.9		25.9
Personal care and service occupations	97.3			9.1			13.1		6.3
Sales and related occupations				3.5			1.8		7.0
Office and administrative support occupations				2.5		1.7	7.8	1.5	12.
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations									-
Construction and extraction occupations				8.1		4.2	4.1		22.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		[7.6		5.1			32.8
Production occupations							5.8		55.
Transportation and material moving occupations	271.7			11.5		4.8	11.5		45.

^{&#}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.

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, 2010

							Sourc	e of injury or	illness					
Characteristic	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	105.9	1.4	13.3	6.0	3.8	7.8	3.7	2.0	19.0	18.4	15.8	5.3	14.8	15.0
Gender:														
Male	. 114.1	1.4	12.5	4.4	4.9	12.2	2.3		23.4	22.6	11.9	7.0	20.7	13.4
Female	. 93.9	1.3	14.7	8.4	2.3	1.6	5.8	4.4	12.8	12.4	21.7	2.9	6.4	16.0
Age:														
14 to 15														
16 to 19									20.3	20.3		8.7	19.5	
20 to 24			7.4	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.1		6.7	6.5	7.4	2.0	7.2	7.0
25 to 34			15.3	3.6	3.3	11.4	3.0		12.2	11.7	9.2	2.7	14.2	19.2
35 to 44		2.6		7.4	5.5	9.9	3.9		10.7	10.4	12.2	8.5	15.4	15.3
45 to 54	. 142.2	1.5		7.8	3.7	6.6	5.5	2.4	47.1	46.2	21.9		18.1	6.5
55 to 64			9.8	6.1	3.4	6.3	2.7		14.7	13.0	25.5		15.1	28.2
65 and over	. 89.4		7.2	6.3					5.0	5.0	41.5		14.4	6.0
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations											7.0			
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	. 348.7										56.8			
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,														
and media occupations	. 166.5								80.5	80.5	48.4			
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.5						20.0				7.5			5.9
Healthcare support occupations				13.7			46.4				9.4			
Protective service occupations							20.6		20.7	20.7	22.9		15.6	45.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	. 86.8		21.8	7.6	5.2				8.4	8.3	15.0	6.7	4.9	15.3
Building and grounds cleaning	000.4	7.4	40.5	05.7	0.5	0.5			00.7	00.7	00.4		40.5	24.4
and maintenance occupations		7.1	18.5	35.7	6.5	8.5			89.7	89.7	66.4	5.5	16.5	31.1
Personal care and service occupations			14.3				5.7	4.2	16.9	16.3	20.3	440	17.7	7.3
Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations	. 46.5 . 51.4		6.2 12.3	6.0 1.2	2.2				2.4	1.6 8.6	7.3 7.1	14.3	14.0	5.0 2.3
			12.3	1.2					10.2	8.0	7.1		14.8	2.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	125.4		4.0		45.0				7.4	 7 4	40.7			25.4
Construction and extraction occupations			4.0	6.3	15.3	33.3			7.1	7.1	19.7		5.5	25.1 26.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		11.0	7.1 26.1		5.3	27.3			27.0 21.9	23.2 21.9	16.0 6.7		8.8	26.3 59.1
Production occupations		11.0	26.1 46.2	4.6	18.1	66.8 12.4	 5.7		63.0	21.9 62.1	23.0	16.7	98.3	
Transportation and material moving occupations	. 2/1./		46.2	4.6		12.4	5.7		63.0	02.1	∠3.0		98.3	14.6

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

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

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

Table 23. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² 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, 2010

					Event or expos	sure leading to	injury or illness			
			Contact w	ith objects					Overex	kertion
Characteristic	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	105.9	29.5	9.2	13.5	4.3	5.2	13.8	6.3	22.8	11.7
Gender:										
Male	114.1	33.9	10.1	14.8	6.7	6.4	7.8	7.2	24.5	12.3
Female	93.9	23.5	8.0	11.8	1.0	3.3	22.7	5.1	20.6	10.9
Age:										
14 to 15										
16 to 19	67.8	27.2		21.2						
20 to 24	51.1	16.2	8.9				4.9		10.6	7.1
25 to 34		30.2	9.4		10.3	3.2	13.9	1.8	24.4	15.4
35 to 44		32.5	13.3		3.1	5.5	8.4	3.0	29.7	8.9
45 to 54		26.2	5.8		2.7	4.7	17.4	21.9	29.2	18.4
55 to 64		44.0	8.3		2.1	8.6	20.9	1.9	12.3	5.7
65 and over	89.4	16.6	6.1	4.7		17.7	30.7		10.7	5.1
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations		5.0	4.6			5.2	4.7			
Business and financial operations occupations		6.5								
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	348.7						281.3			
and media occupations	166.5	25.8		13.8			15.8			
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.5	25.0		13.0			7.7		20.1	11.0
Healthcare support occupations		16.5							53.0	20.1
Protective service occupations		20.8	9.6	8.5			14.7			20.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations		30.6	13.8		2.1		16.4	4.2	17.0	12.0
Building and grounds cleaning										
and maintenance occupations	286.4	73.6	23.6	43.6	6.1	14.9	49.1	62.6	33.0	13.1
Personal care and service occupations		25.7	5.1	3.5		10.0	9.9		16.9	4.2
Sales and related occupations	46.5	10.3	2.7	7.6		2.9	5.3		23.0	20.7
Office and administrative support occupations	51.4	13.2	3.5	5.5	4.2	2.7	5.3	4.4	17.5	9.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations										
Construction and extraction occupations	125.4	61.8	25.2	19.0	6.9	12.9	14.6		19.4	10.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	127.6	41.3	22.1	6.4	7.1	6.0	10.4		31.5	12.8
Production occupations		130.8	18.8		34.3		5.0		59.0	18.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	271.7	45.6	8.7	25.3	7.7	11.9	16.8	7.7	57.5	26.8

Table 23. 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 events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Nevada, 2010

					Event	or exposure lea	ding to injury or	illness			
			Exposure to	Transportati	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	105.9	0.7	4.3	7.3	4.4		1.8	1.8			14.2
Gender:											
Male	114.1	0.6	4.1	10.9	6.6		1.9	1.9			16.8
Female	93.9	0.8	4.5	2.3	1.3		1.8	1.7			9.3
Age:											
14 to 15											
16 to 19	67.8										18.8
20 to 24	51.1		2.6	5.2	2.7						8.0
25 to 34	94.7		3.2	4.8	3.3		1.2	1.2			11.5
35 to 44	108.9	0.9	9.0	9.3	5.4		2.6	2.6			8.0
45 to 54	142.2	1.0	2.5	11.0	6.0		2.7	2.5			25.5
55 to 64	115.0		2.3	6.2	4.5		1.7	1.7			16.1
65 and over	89.4			5.4							
Major occupational group:											
Management occupations											
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	348.7										
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,	400.5										404.0
and media occupations	166.5 46.5						6.4	6.4			101.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations Healthcare support occupations							6.4	6.4			
Protective service occupations				10.1			15.5	15.5			20.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	86.8		9.5	10.1			10.0	10.0			6.2
Building and grounds cleaning	00.0		5.5								0.2
and maintenance occupations	286.4		7.9	9.0							35.5
Personal care and service occupations				12.5							16.5
Sales and related occupations	46.5										1.9
Office and administrative support occupations	51.4		1.6								4.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations											
Construction and extraction occupations	125.4		4.6								6.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	127.6		5.1								23.7
Production occupations	234.1		15.1								20.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	271.7	2.4	8.0	61.8	48.3		5.9	5.5			54.1

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

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.