

TABLE L40. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and summary occupational groups, local government, 2011²

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	Total cases	Summary occupational groups ⁵					
			Management, business, and financial occupations	Computer, engineering, and science occupations	Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	Service occupations	Sales and related occupations
Local government ^{6,7}		199,700	4,010	1,180	31,210	8,140	97,930	450
Goods producing ⁶		3,260	30	40	–	–	120	60
Construction		3,260	30	40	–	–	120	60
Construction	23	3,260	30	40	–	–	120	60
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3,220	30	30	–	–	120	60
Service providing		196,440	3,970	1,140	31,210	8,140	97,810	390
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		14,030	450	160	20	–	760	90
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	48-49	9,230	280	–	20	–	620	70
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	8,220	280	–	–	–	180	–
Utilities	22	4,790	160	150	–	–	130	–
Utilities	221	4,790	160	150	–	–	130	–
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	3,420	140	100	–	–	70	–
Education and health services		76,740	1,360	370	28,360	5,390	28,260	130
Educational services	61	63,980	1,080	290	27,790	1,120	22,570	50
Educational services	611	63,980	1,080	290	27,790	1,120	22,570	50
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	61,320	850	200	27,250	1,080	21,650	20
Health care and social assistance	62	12,760	280	80	570	4,260	5,690	80
Hospitals	622	8,680	200	60	90	3,600	3,470	30
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2,360	20	–	110	390	1,750	–

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE L40. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and summary occupational groups, local government, 2011² — Continued

Industry ³	Summary occupational groups ⁵					
	Office and administrative support occupations	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	Construction and extraction occupations	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	Production occupations	Transportation and material moving occupations
Local government ^{6,7}	8,670	130	9,140	12,910	3,190	22,100
Goods producing ⁶	80	—	1,800	290	30	780
Construction	80	—	1,800	290	30	780
Construction	80	—	1,800	290	30	780
Heavy and civil engineering construction	80	—	1,780	290	30	780
Service providing	8,580	120	7,330	12,620	3,160	21,310
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸	770	—	1,240	3,040	1,230	6,250
Transportation and warehousing ⁸	350	—	320	1,390	130	6,030
Transit and ground passenger transportation	320	—	200	1,170	110	5,910
Utilities	420	—	920	1,650	1,100	220
Utilities	420	—	920	1,650	1,100	220
Water, sewage and other systems	300	—	670	990	970	180
Education and health services	3,870	—	550	2,670	420	4,950
Educational services	2,810	—	460	2,470	290	4,760
Educational services	2,810	—	460	2,470	290	4,760
Elementary and secondary schools	2,370	—	400	2,240	270	4,710
Health care and social assistance	1,060	—	80	200	120	200
Hospitals	820	—	50	170	110	60
Nursing and residential care facilities	—	—	—	—	—	60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE L40. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and summary occupational groups, local government, 2011² — Continued

Industry ³	NAICS code ⁴	Total cases	Summary occupational groups ⁵					
			Management, business, and financial occupations	Computer, engineering, and science occupations	Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations	Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	Service occupations	Sales and related occupations
Public administration		95,730	2,020	560	2,200	2,740	65,050	130
Public administration	92	95,730	2,020	560	2,200	2,740	65,050	130
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	41,740	50	70	780	680	38,430	—
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	41,740	50	70	780	680	38,430	—
Police protection	92212	20,200	—	40	—	—	19,310	—
Fire protection	92216	13,530	—	—	—	650	12,740	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE L40. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry and summary occupational groups, local government, 2011² — Continued

Industry ³	Summary occupational groups ⁵					
	Office and administrative support occupations	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	Construction and extraction occupations	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	Production occupations	Transportation and material moving occupations
Public administration	3,550	80	5,190	5,780	1,430	6,810
Public administration	3,550	80	5,190	5,780	1,430	6,810
Justice, public order, and safety activities	830	—	90	500	70	120
Justice, public order, and safety activities	830	—	90	500	70	120
Police protection	500	—	—	80	—	—
Fire protection	30	—	—	70	—	30

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Incorrect national-level estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were published for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOI) for reference year 2011. This table includes corrected estimates. For additional information see: https://www.bls.gov/bls/errata/iif_errata_1014.htm.

³ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

⁴ *North American Industry Classification System* — United States, 2007.

⁵ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, 2010, Office of Management and Budget.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ 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 rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. 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.