Kentucky Occupational Injury, Illness & Fatality Report

2006 - 2007

Report prepared by:

Kentucky Labor Cabinet
Department of Workplace Standards
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Education and Training
Statistical Services Branch:
Sandra K. Lee
Linda Carter
Don Bradley
Darlene Garr

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

"No individual in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation or belief, be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Department of Labor."

KENTUCKY LABOR CABINET

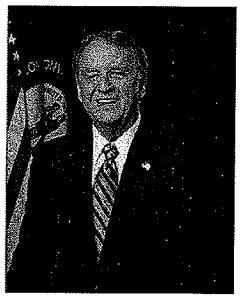
Suite 4, 1047 U.S. Highway 127 South
Frankfort KY 40601
Phone: 502.564.3070
www.labor.ky.gov

Steven L. Beshear
Governor

Daniel Mongiardo
Lieutenant Governor

J. R. Gray
Secretary

Mark S. Brown
Deputy Secretary



October 29, 2008

Dear Fellow Kentuckian:

During my entire working life, I have considered myself to be a working Kentuckian.

Having worked in the steel manufacturing industry and in the chemical manufacturing industry, I attained an acute awareness of occupational illness and injury issues and the devastating effects they have on Kentucky workers and their families.

During my careers with the labor movement and in the Kentucky House of Representatives, I was a strong advocate of safety and health at all work sites across the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

As your Secretary of Labor, I join with Governor Beshear and this administration in attempting to eliminate safety and health hazards through education and training and through vigorous and fair enforcement of our laws and regulations.

For your information, I enclose a survey of our illness and accident status and occurrences which have been carefully verified. It is our sincere hope that this survey will provide you with valuable statistics.

Our extremely capable safety and health experts stand ready to assist you in any and all ways possible to help ensure that all work sites in Kentucky are safe and healthful facilities.

Sincerely,

J. R. Gray

J. R. Gray, Secretary
Kentucky Labor Cabinet

JRG:sl
Encl.

Kentucky
UNBRIDLED SPIRIT

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Injury and Illness Data

Introduction
Survey highlights
Ranking of industries by total case rate 2006, 2007
Analysis by industry sector
Ranking of total case rates for manufacturing 2006, 2007
Industry total case rates 2006, 2007
Five year trends in rates by total case rates, lost workday, and other case rate
Illnesses data, 2006, 2007
Technical notes

Reference tables:

Summary data, 2006
- Table 1. Incidence rates by industry
- Table 2. Number of cases by industry

Summary data, 2007
- Table 3. Incidence rates by industry
- Table 4. Number of cases by industry

Private Sector Case Data by Major Industry Sector, 2006
- Table 5. Number of cases by worker characteristics
- Table 6. Number of cases by occupation
- Table 7. Number of cases by nature, part, source, & event
- Table 8. Incidence rates for nature, part, source, & event
- Table 9. Time, hours on the job, and day of the week

Private Sector Case Data by Major Industry Sector, 2007
- Table 10. Number of cases by worker characteristics
- Table 11. Number of cases by occupation
- Table 12. Number of cases by nature, part, source, & event
- Table 13. Incidence rates for nature, part, source, & event
- Table 14. Time, hours on the job, and day of the week

State Government Case Data, comparison of data for 2006 and 2007
- Table 15. Number of cases by worker characteristics and occupation
- Table 16. Number of cases by nature, part, source & event

Local Government Case Data, comparison of data for 2006 and 2007
- Table 17. Number of cases by worker characteristics and occupation
- Table 18. Number of cases by nature, part, source & event

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Fatality data

Introduction

Summary of Observations

Charts:

Fatal work injuries by location
Fatal work injuries in selected industries
Workplace fatalities by event or exposure
Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities
Fatality work injuries varied between men and women
Fatal work injury counts 2000 – 2007

Reference Tables:

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure
Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure
Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure by major private industry
Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age
Table 5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure
Table 6. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury
Table 7. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector, government, and self-employed

Acknowledgements

SURVEY

OF

OCCUPATIONAL

INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of Kentucky's Occupational Safety and Health law (Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 339), the Kentucky Labor Cabinet collects, compiles, and analyzes injury and illness statistics. This is accomplished through a Federal/State survey program conducted jointly by the Kentucky Labor Cabinet and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This publication will present the data collected for the years 2006 and 2007 concurrently. The data was collected using a mandatory survey form mailed to 4,100 employers in the year 2006 and to about 4,200 employers in the year 2007. Surveys were mailed to a sampling of Kentucky employers in private industries as well as state and local government agencies. Excluded from this collection were self-employed individuals, farm employers with fewer than eleven employees, and federal government agencies. The data on mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and included in this publication. Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation and are also included here.

Throughout this publication, reference will be made to the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for the five categories listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the incidence rate represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The BLS Survey collected data on nonfatal cases. Fatality data is collected by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Program (CFOI). The results from the CFOI program are listed in the back of this publication.

The categories by case type listed in this publication are:

- Total recordable cases – the sum of rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction and other recordable cases
- Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (also called DART)
    - Total – the sum of rates for cases with days away from work and cases with job transfer or restriction
    - Cases with days away from work – include those cases that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction
    - Cases with job transfer or restriction – cases which result only in a job transfer or restricted activity days
- Other recordable cases – the rate of cases listed as other recordable cases. This category includes cases where the employee was able to return to work following medical treatment by a professional and any case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum. Cases involving only first aid treatment or visits to a doctor or health care professional for observation or counseling are not recorded on the OSHA Recordkeeping Log.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- For every 100 full-time workers in the private sector, 5.3 received an injury or illness in the year 2007. This is identical to the rate for the previous year.
- For every 100 full-time workers in the state and local government sector, 5.8 received an injury or illness in the year 2007. This is an increase compared to the rate of 5.7 recorded in the year 2006.
- As shown on page 11, the total case rate has declined by 17% in the past 5 years. Any comparison to previous years' data is discouraged due to changes in the recordkeeping regulations which began in 2002 and changes in industry classification from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) implemented in 2003.
- For the calendar year 2007, the number of people employed in Kentucky was approximately 1,760,600 according to the count provided by the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. This is an increase of 1% compared to the same count of employees recorded in the year 2006.
- The number of injuries and illness cases recorded for the calendar year of 2007 increased. The count recorded by the 2006 BLS Survey was 75,700 compared to the count of 77,300 recorded by the 2007 BLS Survey. This is an increase of 2%.
- Local government operations represent city government, county government, police, fire, and board of education employees. The rates for this group decreased slightly from the year 2006 to 2007. The total case rate changed from 6.3 to 6.2 for total cases. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction had a similar change from 2.5 to 2.4. The rate for other recordable cases remained the same.
- State government represents state owned hospitals, colleges, prisons, state police, state parks, and other state government operations. For this group the other recordable case rate increased by 17 % from 2.9 to 3.4 causing an increase in the total case rate. The total case rate went from 4.7 to 5.0, an increase of 6%. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction decreased from 1.8 to 1.6.
- Illnesses are cases involving skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, poisoning, hearing loss, or other cases such as heat stroke, welding flash, bloodborne pathogenic diseases and other abnormal conditions resulting from an exposure in the work environment. In the year 2006 there were 4062 recorded. In the year 2007 this number increased to 4,609.

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

2007

NAICS	DESCRIPTION	RATE
622	Hospitals (State Government)	18.7
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (State Government)	15.2
3315	Foundries	13.4
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (Private Sector)	12.6
33633	Motor vehicle steering & suspension components (except spring)	12.6
3321	Forging & stamping	12.1
3211	Sawmills	10.9
3326	Spring & wire product	10.8
3323	Architectural & structural metals	10.7
33637	Motor vehicle metal stamping	10.1

2006

NAICS	DESCRIPTION	RATE
622	Hospitals (State Government)	27.1
3328	Coating, engraving, heat treating, & allied activities	18.0
3321	Forging & stamping	14.0
3372	Office furniture (including fixtures)	13.7
32192	Wood container & pallet	13.0
3323	Architectural & structural metals	13.0
33392	Material handling equipment	12.9
3362	Motor vehicle body & trailer	12.9
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (Private Sector)	12.3
623	Nursing & residential care facilities (State Government)	12.3
3315	Foundries	11.5

As these tables indicate, there have been significant reductions in the incidence rate in the year 2007 for most of the industries identified in the year 2006 as having high total case rates. The exception to this would be in foundries and in the nursing and residential care facilities group. Although hospitals in State Government have the highest rate, it shows a decline of 30% from the rate shown in 2006.

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Natural Resources and Mining

For the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting division, the total case rate increased from 7.1 in the year 2006 to a rate of 8.8 in the year 2007. Injuries increased from 500 to 600 in this group. Although employment increased by 4% this was not enough to off set the rise in injuries leading to an increase in the total case incidence rate. There are approximately 6,400 people employed in this division.

The data for mine operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The data for oil and gas extraction are collected through the survey and are included in the mining division total. The total case rate for this group decreased from 4.8 to 4.6 from the years 2006 to 2007. There were 100 fewer cases reported for this group in 2007 and 200 fewer people employed. There are approximately 22,100 people employed in mining.

Construction

The construction division rates have fluctuated over the past 5 years. In order to take into account the variation, I have included a table for this time period with the averages for each group shown in parenthesis. The most hazardous activity would be for roofing contractors with an average incidence rate of 8.5. The safest construction activity would be the residential building construction contractors with an average incidence rate of 3.6. The utility system construction group and the drywall and insulation contractors have shown steadily decreasing rates during this period. There are approximately 84,900 people employed in the construction division.

The following table is a comparison of incidence rates:

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Construction Division Total	6.3	6.9	7.5	4.6	5.0
Residential building construction (3.6)	4.9	3.5	4.3	3.9	1.6
Nonresidential building construction (6.0)	5.0	9.7	6.5	3.9	4.9
Utility system construction (6.0)	8.7	7.5	7.0	3.1	3.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction (7.8)	5.3	10.4	7.3	9.2	6.6
Poured concrete foundation and structure (4.9)	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.2	3.5
Structural steel and precast concrete (6.7)	n/a	n/a	4.2	9.7	6.1
Masonry contractors (4.7)	4.8	5.9	5.8	1.5	5.4
Roofing contractors (8.5)	12.2	10.1	5.2	5.1	9.7
Electrical contractors (4.8)	3.9	4.1	8.6	4.5	3.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contr. (7.7)	n/a	6.8	11.4	5.3	7.2
Drywall and insulation contractors (6.5)	8.2	9.9	6.1	4.2	4.1
Other specialty trade contractors (6.0)	5.8	6.8	8.1	2.0	7.1

Manufacturing

The chart on the following page contains a comparison of the years 2006 and 2007 and is arranged by decreasing incidence rate for the year 2007. In 2007 the highest rate for this sector is for manufacturing of transportation equipment. For the year 2006 the highest rate was for the manufacture of fabricated metal. The rate for the majority of industries declined in this 2 year period. The most notable declines were recorded for fabricated metal, plastic & rubber, textile product mills, and apparel. The manufacturing division rate decreased from 7.9 in the year 2006 to 7.1 in 2007. There are approximately 258,900 people employed in the manufacturing division.

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

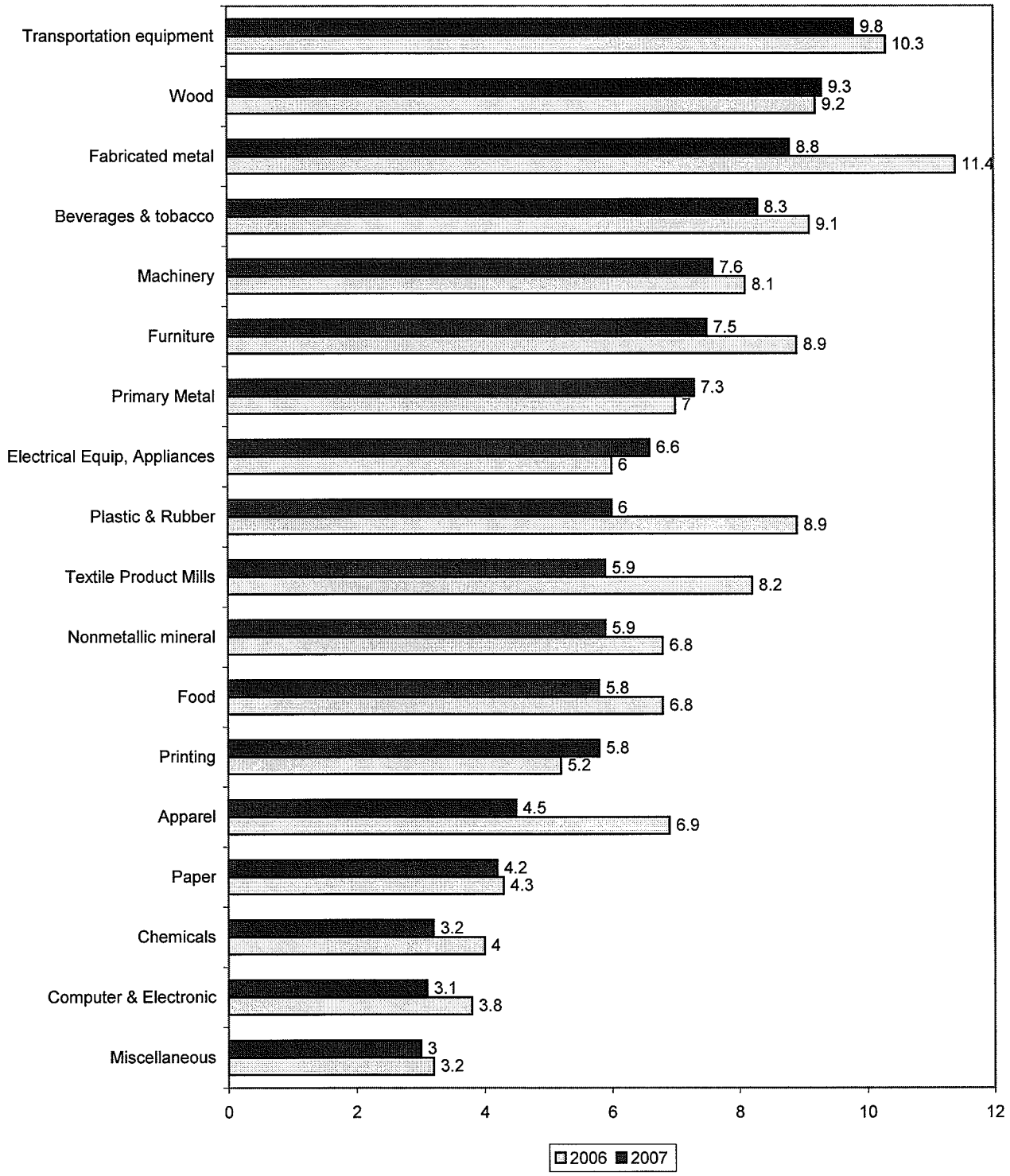
The wholesale trade division is broken into the durable goods, non durable goods and electronic markets and agents and brokers. The incidence rate for durable goods increased from 5.6 to 6.0. The increase in the number of people employed from 37,700 to 38,500 was off set by an increase in the number of cases. The incidence rate of the nondurable goods group decreased from 7.9 to 7.0. There was an increase in the number of employees from 30,600 to 31,000 with a decrease in the count of cases. There are about 7,000 employees in the electronic markets and agents and brokers group but the number of cases reported is too low to publish. The difference in employment and cases resulted in a decrease in the incidence rate of 6 % as it went from 6.1 to 5.7.

For the retail trade division, the highest incidence rate reported in this division belongs to the category general merchandise stores. The lowest rate belongs to sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores. This is the same for the year 2006 and 2007. Food and beverage stores rate increased from 5.2 to 6.0. Motor vehicle and parts dealers went from 2.6 to 3.7. Electronics and appliance stores increased from 2.1 to 3.4. General merchandise stores increased from 6.9 to 7.5. The most significant decrease reported is in the category of nonstore retailers as it decreased from 6.4 to 3.2. The overall rate for retail trade increased to 4.9 from the rate of 4.8 listed for the year 2006. There are approximately 213,900 people employed in this division.

In the transportation and warehousing division, the group with the highest incidence rate in the year 2006 was for air transportation. This total recordable case rate was 9.1. In the year 2007 the highest rate belonged to warehousing and storage with a rate of 8.1. Rail transportation data as supplied to BLS from the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation showed a decline from 2.1 to 1.8. Increases in the rates were recorded in both the truck transportation and the transit and ground passenger transportation groups. The rates for the truck group increased by 3% while the transit group rates increased by 40%. The rate for this division increased slightly from 6.5 in the year 2006 to 6.6 in the year 2007. There are approximately 83,300 people employed in this division.

Electric power generation and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water, sewage and other systems are included in the utilities division. Since this sector refers to the

INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE BY MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY 2006-2007



private sector data, most utility information will be included in the government section. Utilities in the private sector reported an incidence rate of only 3.5 in the year 2007 as compared to the rate of 5.7 reported in the year 2006. The reported cases decreased from 400 to 200. There are about 6,500 people working in this division.

Information

The increase of 200 cases and a decrease of 100 in employment from the year 2006 to 2007 caused an increase in the total case rate from 2.1 to 2.6. The publishing industry including newspapers, periodicals, books and directories had a decrease in incidence rates from 3.4 to 2.1. The telecommunication and internet service providers reported increases. There are approximately 29,400 people employed in this division.

Financial Activities

This division includes both the finance and insurance division and the real estate and rental and leasing division. For this sector the incidence rate and the number of employees increased. The rate went from 1.0 to 1.4 and the employment increased from 89,200 to 93,400. The insurance carrier component had fewer cases and an increase in employees. Real estate and rental and leasing services had a large increase in the number of cases from 500 in 2006 to 900 cases in the year 2007 for a rate change from 3.0 to 4.9.

Professional and Business Services

Several groups are combined within this division. The overall rate increased from 1.7 to 2.0. Professional, scientific, and technical services with an employment of 64,600 had a rate decrease from 1.5 in the year 2006 to 1.1 for the year 2007. Management of companies and enterprises posted a rate of 2.3 for the year 2007 which is more than double the rate of .9 which they posted in the year 2006. Administrative and support services recorded an additional 200 cases during this time period for change in rate from 2.2 to 2.9. The waste management and remediation services group recorded an additional 100 cases and a decrease in employment leading to a change in the rate from 3.7 to 5.5. There are approximately 183,200 people employed in this division.

Education and Health Services

Education services in the private sector would include colleges, trade schools and other educational institutions that are not operated by the government. For this group, the incidence rate increased from 2.3 to 3.1 comparing the data for 2006 and 2007. There was a 50% increase in cases recorded but only a 5% increase in employees leading to an increase in the rate. There are about 15,200 people employed in this sector.

Health care and social assistance includes hospitals, nursing homes and social assistance agencies. With a total case incidence rate of 12.5 nursing and residential care facilities continue to rank among the top 10 hazardous industries in the state. In comparing the data for 2006 and 2007, there is a slight increase in employment and case count for an

increase of 2% in the rate. Hospitals have shown a slight decrease in incidence rate from 2006 to 2007. A decline of 3% in the number of cases affected the total case rate decreasing the rate from 8.7 to 8.5. Ambulatory health care services showed the greatest decline in rates from 3.3 to 2.5. An employment increase of 3% plus a decrease of 10% in the count of cases caused this decline. Overall in the healthcare & social assistance group the rate declined from 6.9 to 6.6. There are about 206,800 people employed in this sector.

Leisure and Hospitality

The total case rate for the arts, entertainment, and recreation nearly doubled from the year 2006 (3.5) to 2007 (6.0). The majority of this was caused by a 300% increase in the count of cases recorded in the performing arts and spectator sports group. The rate for this group went from 2.7 to 9.2. The amusement, gambling and recreation industries rate increased slightly from 3.7 to 3.9. There are about 19,200 people employed in this group.

The accommodation and food services sector increased in employment and rate. The accommodation section representing hotels, motels, RV parks, and rooming and boarding houses had a rate decrease from 5.3 in the year 2006 to 3.4 in 2007. The number of cases reported decreased by about 33% with a small increase of 1% in employment affecting the change in rate. The rate for food services and drinking places increased from 4.7 to 5.5 for this time period. Employment for this group increased about 3% but the count of cases increased by 18%. Since more people are employed in this group this increase had a greater effect on the sector rate causing an increase from 4.8 to 5.3. There are about 153,300 people employed in this group.

Other services

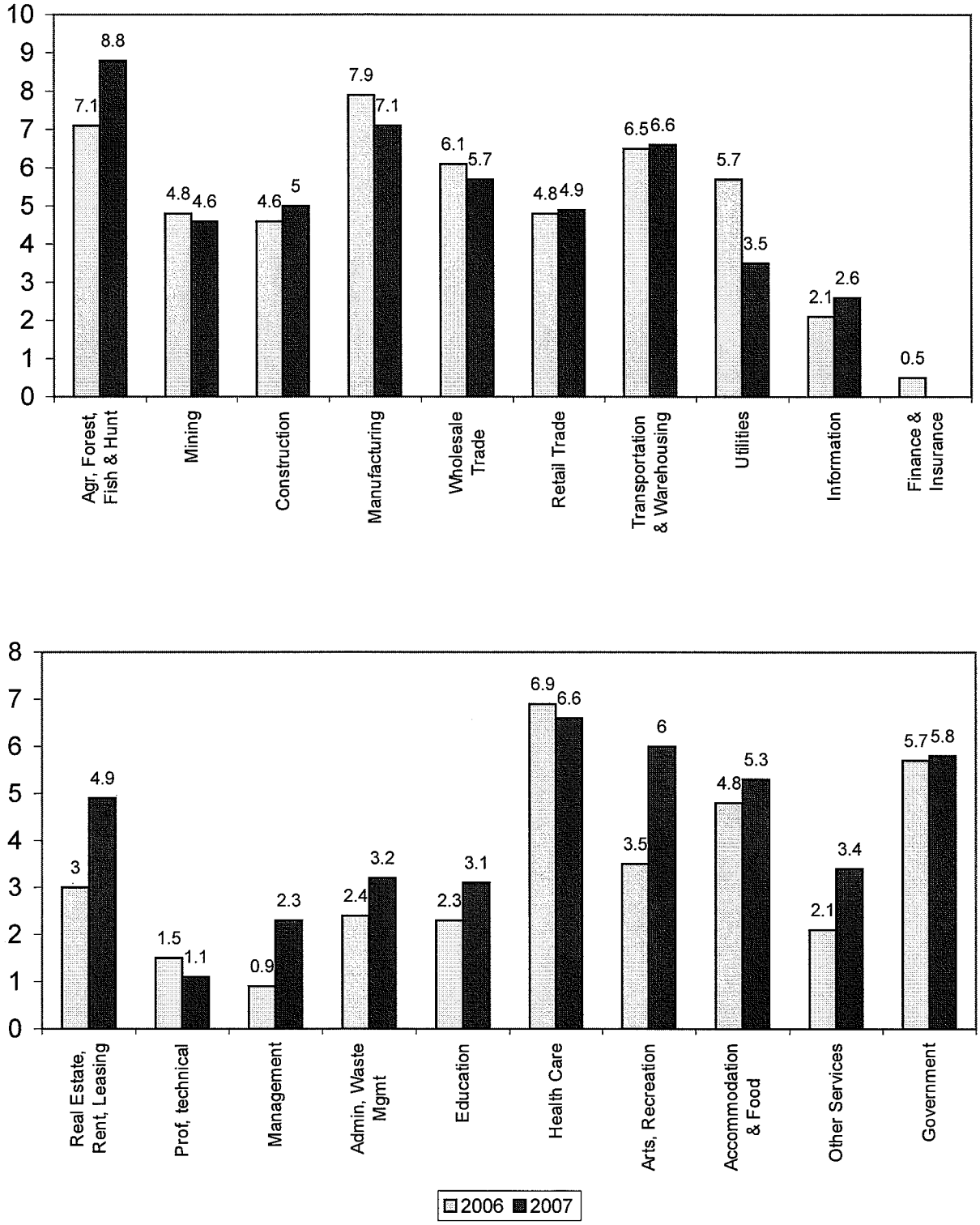
This group includes data for repair services, personal and laundry services and religious and civic organizations. The data for repair and maintenance had a rate increase of 50% due mainly to a corresponding increase in the number of cases reported. The personal and laundry services rates increased by 100% going from 1.7 to 3.4. The rate for religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations also increased. This rate went up by 24%. The total rate for the other services group increased from 2.1 in the year 2006 to 3.4 in 2007. There are about 46,400 people employed in this group.

State and Local Government

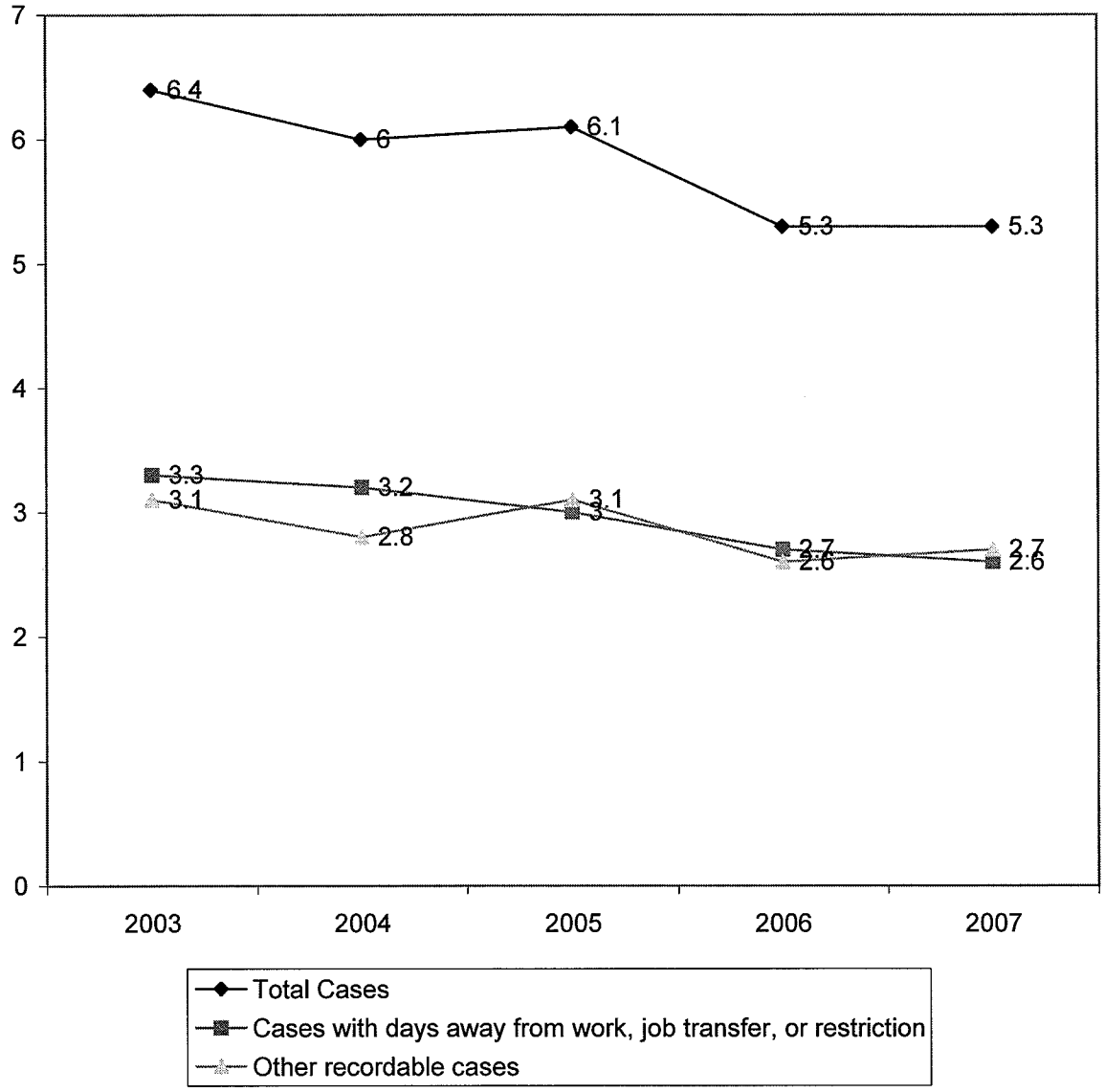
Hospitals in the state government sector have the highest incidence rate of any industry in Kentucky. The other recordable case rate is a problem. The second highest rate belongs to the nursing and residential care facilities run by the state. Lost workday cases are high for this group. The rate for state government increased from 4.7 in 2006 to 5.0 in 2007.

Within local government, public administration rates went from 8.2 to 5.1, a decrease of 37%. The other categories showed increases; educational services went from 5.3 to 7.2, utilities went from 5.8 to 6.0, and health care and social assistance from 5.2 to 5.3. There are 260,200 people working for state and local government operations.

INJURY AND ILLNESS TOTAL CASE RATE BY INDUSTRY
2006 - 2007



INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES BY CASE TYPE 2003 - 2007

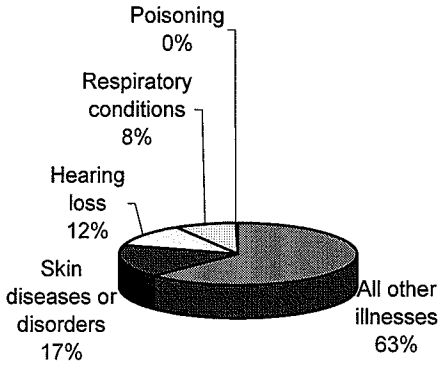


The total case rate has shown a steady decline over the past 5 year period. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction has mirrored this decline. The increases in the rates occurred twice - in the years 2005 and 2007 with the other recordable case rate.

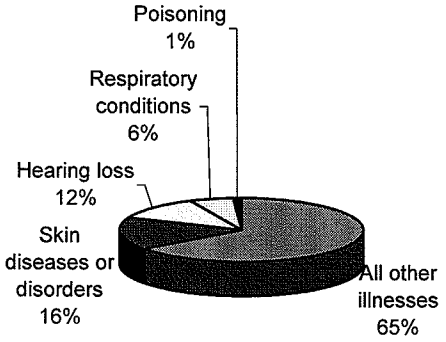
Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to 2003, the survey used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The substantial differences between these systems result in breaks in the series for industry data.

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

2006



2007



The data contained in this publication is a compilation of injuries and illnesses as reported on employer's OSHA Form 300 "Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses". Recordkeeping regulation 1904.46 states 'An injury or illness is an abnormal condition or disorder. Injuries include cases such as, but not limited to, a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation. Illnesses include both acute and chronic illnesses, such as, but not limited to, a skin disease, respiratory disorder, or poisoning.'

Employers are to use their best judgement in deciding to report a case as either an injury or an illness.

The illnesses reported on the survey were in the following categories:

Category of Illness	2006 Number of cases	2006 Percent	2007 Number of cases	2007 Percent
Skin diseases or disorders	688	17%	758	16%
Respiratory conditions	333	8%	279	6%
Poisoning	16	0%	46	1%
Hearing loss	482	12%	544	12%
All other illnesses	2,542	63%	2,982	65%

TECHNICAL NOTES

Scope of the Survey

The BLS survey collected data from employers in the following industries in the state of Kentucky: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; oil and gas extraction (in the mining industry); construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services: educational services; health and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation: accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration. All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, farms with less than 11 employees and the federal government. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,100 establishments. Although not collected using the BLS survey instrument, data for employers covered by the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act and the Metallic and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Acts were provided to this publication by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. Data on railroad employers was provided to this publication by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Sample Design

A weighted sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all industries, size classes, and geographic locations in Kentucky with the exceptions noted above. Industries were developed using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget. The injury and illness data for all units in each industry-employment size group were expanded by the inverse of the sampling ratio and benchmarked to the appropriate employment level in each industry to obtain the estimates. A benchmark factor was derived for each estimating cell by dividing the universe employment by the weighted employment derived from the sample. This factor serves to adjust for births and deaths in the universe within each industry-employment-size cell.

Instructions for computing an incidence rate

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by employers using the same formula as that used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries. By so doing, an employer may compare his own work injury and illness experience to the overall experience of his industry in Kentucky. This formula uses a constant figure of 200,000 which represents the number of hours worked per 100 full-time equivalent workers. In the formula use the total hours worked by all categories of employees, full time, part time, seasonal etc during the time period you wish to study. This should correspond with the case count time period. (month, year) The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Count of cases} \times 200{,}000}{\text{Hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

REFERENCE TABLES

Summary Data

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collected data recorded on OSHA's form 300, Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses from employers in the sample. For calendar year 2006 the number of cases reported on the Log is shown as an incidence rate on Table 1 and as a count of cases on Table 2. For calendar year 2007 the incidence rate is shown on Table 3 and the count of cases is shown on Table 4.

Case Data

Employers in the survey were asked to submit additional information for each case that was serious enough for the employee to miss days from work. The data on these forms provided the information for the remainder of the tables in this section of the publication. Each injury or illness became part of a database containing the following characteristics:

- Physical condition, or nature of injury or illness (cut, sprain, fracture)
- Part of the body affected by the condition
- Source of injury or illness-the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the condition
- Type of event or exposure associated with the injury or illness-that is, how the condition was inflicted or produced (struck by an object, fall, bodily motion)
- Occupation of the person
- Race
- Age
- Hire date
- Gender
- Time of event
- Number of days missed per case

Several of the available tables are contained in this book. Additional tables are available on request or through the website www.bls.gov/iif

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[6]		1,729.0	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.6
Private industry[6]		1,471.9	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.4
Goods producing[6]		374.0	7.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	3.1
Natural resources and mining[6,7]		28.4	5.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[6]	11	6.1	7.1	3.8	2.6	1.2	3.4
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.2	7.0	4.2	3.3	1.0	2.7
Mining[7]	21	22.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	0.5	1.6
Mining (except oil and gas)[8]	212	19.0	5.4	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.9
Coal mining[8]	2121	16.4	5.9	3.9	3.4	0.5	2.0
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[8]	2123	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.9	([10])	1.1
Construction		83.6	4.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.1
Construction	23	83.6	4.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.1
Construction of buildings	236	18.9	3.9	2.1	1.7	0.4	1.8
Residential building construction	2361	8.3	3.9	--	--	([10])	1.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.6	3.9	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.2	6.5	3.1	2.7	0.4	3.5
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	--	1.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.3	9.2	3.7	2.9	0.7	5.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.6	4.4	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.3	6.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	6.2	3.1	1.8	--	3.1
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	9.7	5.4	4.1	1.3	4.3
Masonry contractors	23814	2.9	1.5	([10])	([10])	--	([10])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	5.1	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.9
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.8	4.9	2.8	2.3	0.5	2.1
Electrical contractors	23821	9.8	4.5	2.4	2.2	--	2.0
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.9	5.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	2.1
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.6	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.4	4.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.2
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing		262.0	7.9	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.5
Manufacturing	31-33	262.0	7.9	4.3	1.7	2.6	3.5
Food manufacturing	311	23.5	6.8	4.9	1.4	3.5	1.9
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	3.1	6.3	4.8	0.6	4.2	1.4
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.9	6.0	4.1	1.1	3.0	1.9
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	6.9	5.5	1.1	4.3	1.4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	9.1	4.9	2.5	2.4	4.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	9.8	5.3	2.7	2.6	4.5
Distilleries	31214	3.1	6.9	3.4	1.3	2.2	3.4
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	5.8	2.8	([10])	([10])	2.9
Textile product mills	314	2.2	8.2	5.4	2.1	3.3	2.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	5.5	6.9	2.7	1.1	1.6	4.2
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	4.5	7.8	3.0	1.3	1.7	4.8
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.9	8.5	3.3	1.4	1.9	5.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.5	9.2	5.2	3.1	2.0	4.0
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.3	9.7	5.5	5.2	--	4.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.5	9.1	5.3	2.5	2.8	3.7
Millwork	32191	5.2	7.1	3.5	1.6	1.9	3.7
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	13.0	9.1	4.1	5.1	3.8
Paper manufacturing	322	10.2	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.6	4.6	2.6	1.1	1.4	2.0
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	3.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.3
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	5.2	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
Printing and related support activities	323	12.7	5.2	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.9
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.7	5.2	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.9
Printing	32311	12.3	5.3	3.4	1.4	2.1	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.5	6.1	4.4	1.8	2.6	1.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.9
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	5.2	3.1	1.0	2.1	2.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.1	8.9	4.6	1.8	2.8	4.3
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.8	9.2	4.5	1.9	2.7	4.7
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.3	7.3	4.8	1.6	3.2	2.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.3	6.8	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.9
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	3.2	6.3	3.0	2.2	0.8	3.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.5	7.1	5.3	2.9	2.4	1.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.0	7.0	3.7	2.0	1.7	3.2
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	2.0	1.1	([10])	([10])	([10])
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.2	7.4	4.0	2.5	1.6	3.4
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	3.7	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.4
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.4	10.1	6.0	4.0	1.9	4.1
Foundries	3315	3.2	11.5	5.3	2.8	2.5	6.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.4	11.4	5.5	2.5	3.0	5.9
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	14.0	7.2	2.7	4.5	6.8
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	13.0	6.5	3.4	3.1	6.5
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	7.8	4.2	1.4	2.8	3.5
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	6.5	1.5	1.1	([10])	5.0
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	18.0	10.5	3.7	6.8	7.5
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.2	8.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	4.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.2	7.0	2.9	0.9	2.0	4.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	8.2	3.4	1.5	2.0	4.8
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.1	9.2	4.6	2.2	2.4	4.6
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	12.9	6.5	3.8	2.8	6.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.7	6.0	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.5
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	5.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.0
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.2	7.6	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	57.8	10.3	5.8	1.6	4.2	4.5
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.7	12.9	5.9	3.0	2.9	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	4.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.5
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	11.3	7.5	1.5	6.1	3.8
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	8.7	6.0	1.3	4.7	2.6
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.8	6.9	4.7	1.1	3.5	2.2
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	10.4	6.6	1.6	5.0	3.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.5	8.9	4.5	2.0	2.6	4.4
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.4	4.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.2
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	13.7	6.9	3.0	3.9	6.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.3	3.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.9
Service providing		1,097.9	4.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		374.6	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.3
Wholesale trade	42	75.4	6.1	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	37.7	5.6	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.6	7.9	5.4	2.7	2.8	2.5
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	7.1	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Retail trade	44-45	212.1	4.8	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	([10])	1.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.6	4.8	2.7	2.1	0.5	2.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.6	2.1	0.7	--	([10])	1.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.8	6.4	3.9	2.6	1.3	2.5
Food and beverage stores	445	34.3	5.2	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.4
Health and personal care stores	446	14.1	2.2	--	--	([10])	1.9
Gasoline stations	447	19.2	4.5	2.1	--	--	2.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	14.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	([10])	0.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	--	0.5
General merchandise stores	452	50.8	6.9	4.4	1.1	3.3	2.5
Department stores	4521	17.4	5.7	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.5
Other general merchandise stores	4529	33.4	7.4	5.0	0.9	4.0	2.5
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	7.2	5.8	1.1	4.7	1.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.6	6.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation and warehousing[9]	48-49	80.7	6.5	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.6
Air transportation	481	8.2	9.0	7.4	3.1	4.3	1.6
Rail transportation[9]	482	--	2.1	1.7	1.6	([10])	0.4
Truck transportation	484	23.6	5.9	3.6	2.5	1.0	2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	3.5	1.3	1.2	([10])	2.1
Support activities for transportation	488	6.4	4.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	3.6
Warehousing and storage	493	15.8	8.4	5.7	1.2	4.6	2.6
Utilities	22	6.5	5.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.8
Utilities	221	6.5	5.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	5.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.1
Information		29.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
Information	51	29.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.9
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.5
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.1	3.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Telecommunications	517	10.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.9
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	7.0	0.8	([10])	([10])	--	0.7
Financial activities		89.2	1.0	0.5	--	0.1	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	69.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	([10])	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.1	--	([10])	([10])	([10])	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	24.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	([10])	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.9	3.0	--	--	0.3	0.9
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.3
Professional and business services		177.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	61.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	([10])	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	16.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	99.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.7
Administrative and support services	561	95.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	3.7	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.9
Education and health services		217.8	6.6	3.3	1.9	1.5	3.3
Educational services	61	14.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance	62	203.3	6.9	3.5	2.0	1.6	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	69.5	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.1
Hospitals	622	68.8	8.7	3.9	2.0	1.9	4.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.2	12.3	7.9	4.3	3.7	4.4
Social assistance	624	25.8	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality		167.2	4.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.7	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	([10])	1.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.0	3.7	1.2	1.0	([10])	2.6
Accommodation and food services	72	148.5	4.8	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.4
Accommodation	721	15.5	5.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.6
Food services and drinking places	722	133.0	4.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	3.5
Other services		42.4	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.2
Other services, except public administration	81	42.4	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	17.4	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.0	1.7	1.0	--	--	--
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	([10])	2.9
Personal and laundry services	812	14.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.4	2.9	1.1	1.0	--	--
State and local government		257.1	5.7	2.2	1.8	0.4	3.5
State government		84.0	4.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	2.9
Service providing		84.0	4.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	2.9
Education and health services		51.4	5.8	1.9	1.4	0.5	3.8
Educational services	61	38.8	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.2
Health care and social assistance	62	12.7	12.2	4.5	3.5	0.9	7.7
Hospitals	622	--	27.1	5.1	2.4	2.7	22.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	12.3	9.1	8.5	0.6	3.2
Social assistance	624	4.8	1.9	([10])	([10])	([10])	1.6
Public administration		29.6	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.7
Public administration	92	29.6	3.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.7
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	2.8	1.0	0.9	([10])	1.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.7	4.1	1.6	1.5	--	2.5
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	--	1.2
Local government		173.1	6.3	2.5	2.0	0.4	3.8
Goods producing[6]		0.1	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Service providing		173.0	6.3	2.4	2.0	0.4	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		7.0	5.9	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.7
Utilities	22	4.9	5.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	3.2
Education and health services		116.8	5.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.8
Educational services	61	106.1	5.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	3.9
Health care and social assistance	62	10.7	5.2	2.3	1.6	0.6	2.9
Hospitals	622	7.3	7.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	4.1
Public administration		44.3	8.2	4.0	3.5	0.5	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2006 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration	92	44.3	8.2	4.0	3.5	0.5	4.2
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.9	9.5	4.8	4.1	0.7	4.6

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition
[4] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
[5] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
[7] Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
[8] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
[9] Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
[10] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[5]		1,729.0	75.7	38.6	22.1	16.6	37.1
Private industry[5]		1,471.9	64.6	34.3	18.5	15.8	30.3
Goods producing[5]		374.0	25.8	14.3	6.8	7.5	11.5
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		28.4	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]	11	6.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Mining[6]	21	22.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	19.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Coal mining[7]	2121	16.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[7]	2123	2.5	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Construction		83.6	3.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.6
Construction	23	83.6	3.5	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	18.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Residential building construction	2361	8.3	0.3	--	--	([9])	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	10.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	([9])	0.4
Utility system construction	2371	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	51.6	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	0.1	0.1	([9])	--	0.1
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.5	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Masonry contractors	23814	2.9	([9])	([9])	([9])	--	([9])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5
Electrical contractors	23821	9.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.4	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])
Manufacturing		262.0	20.5	11.3	4.5	6.8	9.2
Manufacturing	31-33	262.0	20.5	11.3	4.5	6.8	9.2
Food manufacturing	311	23.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	3.1	0.2	0.2	([9])	0.1	([9])
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	8.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Distilleries	31214	3.1	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Textile product mills	314	2.2	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
Apparel manufacturing	315	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.9	0.3	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Millwork	32191	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	10.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.5	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	12.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Printing and related support activities	3231	12.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Printing	32311	12.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.5	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	14.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.8	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.4	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.3
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.7	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.2
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.2	0.3	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	7.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	57.8	5.9	3.3	0.9	2.4	2.6
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	0.3	0.2	(9)	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.4	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.3	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Service providing		1,097.9	38.8	20.0	11.7	8.3	18.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		374.6	17.7	10.3	5.3	5.0	7.4
Wholesale trade	42	75.4	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	37.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	30.6	2.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	7.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Retail trade	44-45	212.1	8.0	4.4	2.4	2.1	3.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	(9)	0.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.6	0.1	(9)	--	(9)	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	18.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Food and beverage stores	445	34.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Health and personal care stores	446	14.1	0.2	--	--	(9)	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	19.2	0.7	0.3	--	--	0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	14.4	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	--	(9)
General merchandise stores	452	50.8	2.7	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.0
Department stores	4521	17.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	33.4	2.0	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.7
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	1.6	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.3
Nonstore retailers	454	3.6	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	80.7	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.9
Air transportation	481	8.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Rail transportation[8]	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)
Truck transportation	484	23.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.6	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.4	0.3	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.2
Warehousing and storage	493	15.8	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Utilities	22	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utilities	221	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information		29.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Information	51	29.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Telecommunications	517	10.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(9)	0.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	7.0	0.1	(9)	(9)	--	(9)
Financial activities		89.2	0.8	0.4	--	(9)	0.4
Finance and insurance	52	69.3	0.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.1	--	(9)	(9)	(9)	--
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	24.5	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	19.9	0.5	--	--	(9)	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Professional and business services		177.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	61.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	([9])	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	16.1	0.2	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	99.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support services	561	95.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.4	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1	([9])
Education and health services		217.8	11.8	5.9	3.3	2.6	5.9
Educational services	61	14.5	0.2	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	203.3	11.5	5.8	3.3	2.6	5.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	69.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	622	68.8	5.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.2	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
Social assistance	624	25.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Leisure and hospitality		167.2	5.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	18.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.2
Accommodation and food services	72	148.5	4.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	3.5
Accommodation	721	15.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	133.0	4.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	3.2
Other services		42.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other services, except public administration	81	42.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	17.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.2
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	10.0	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Personal and laundry services	812	14.7	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--
State and local government		257.1	11.1	4.3	3.5	0.8	6.8
State government		84.0	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.9
Service providing		84.0	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.9
Education and health services		51.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.4
Educational services	61	38.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	12.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
Hospitals	622	--	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	0.4	0.3	0.3	(9)	0.1
Social assistance	624	4.8	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Public administration		29.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	(9)	0.5
Public administration	92	29.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	(9)	0.5
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Administration of economic programs	926	7.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	--	0.1
Local government		173.1	8.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	4.9
Goods producing[5]		0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Service providing		173.0	8.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		7.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utilities	22	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Education and health services		116.8	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	2.9
Educational services	61	106.1	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.6
Health care and social assistance	62	10.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	622	7.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Public administration		44.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2006 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration	92	44.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.7
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	33.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.4

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

[3] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[6]		1,760.6	5.3	2.6	1.5	1.2	2.7
Private industry[6]		1,500.4	5.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.5
Goods producing[6]		372.4	6.5	3.5	1.7	1.9	3.0
Natural resources and mining[6,7]		28.5	5.4	3.6	2.8	0.8	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[6]	11	6.4	8.8	5.3	3.0	2.3	3.5
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.4	9.4	6.0	3.2	2.7	3.5
Mining[7]	21	22.1	4.6	3.2	2.8	0.4	1.4
Mining (except oil and gas)[8]	212	18.2	4.8	3.3	2.9	0.4	1.5
Coal mining[8]	2121	15.6	5.1	3.5	3.1	0.4	1.6
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[8]	2123	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.1	([10])	0.9
Construction		84.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.8
Construction	23	84.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.8
Construction of buildings	236	19.5	3.6	1.5	1.2	0.3	2.1
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	([10])	1.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	11.3	4.9	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.4	4.6	2.2	1.5	0.6	2.5
Utility system construction	2371	6.4	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.8
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.2	6.6	2.9	2.1	--	3.7
Specialty trade contractors	238	52.1	5.6	2.5	1.8	0.7	3.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	8.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	5.1
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.6	([10])	--
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.6	6.1	1.9	1.7	([10])	4.2
Masonry contractors	23814	3.0	5.4	4.5	3.9	--	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.2	9.7	3.0	1.9	1.1	6.7
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.6	5.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	2.8
Electrical contractors	23821	9.7	3.0	1.7	0.9	--	1.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.8	7.2	3.2	2.4	0.8	4.0
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.6
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	4.1	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.8
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	7.0	7.1	3.6	2.5	1.0	3.5
Manufacturing		258.9	7.1	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.2
Manufacturing	31-33	258.9	7.1	3.9	1.5	2.4	3.2
Food manufacturing	311	23.6	5.8	3.6	1.0	2.5	2.2
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.9	4.0	2.6	([10])	2.3	1.3
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	9.0	5.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	2.0
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	5.7	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.7	8.3	5.1	1.9	3.2	3.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	8.7	5.4	1.9	3.6	3.2
Distilleries	31214	3.1	5.7	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.5
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	6.3	3.3	2.3	([10])	2.9
Textile product mills	314	2.2	5.9	4.1	2.3	1.7	1.9
Apparel manufacturing	315	4.7	4.5	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.1
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	3.8	5.6	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.7
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.4	5.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.1	9.3	4.6	2.8	1.8	4.7
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.2	10.9	4.4	3.6	0.8	6.5
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.4	8.4	4.5	2.4	2.1	3.9
Millwork	32191	5.0	8.3	4.1	2.1	2.0	4.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	9.2	5.3	2.7	2.6	3.9
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.7
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	4.6	2.8	1.1	1.7	1.8
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.4	5.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.4
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.6	3.9	2.9	0.7	2.1	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	13.0	5.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	2.1
Printing and related support activities	3231	13.0	5.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	2.1
Printing	32311	12.5	6.0	3.9	1.0	2.9	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.6	6.7	4.2	1.1	3.1	2.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.5	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.7
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.4	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.6
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	3.8	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.0	6.0	3.3	1.7	1.5	2.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.6	5.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.9
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	6.9	4.7	2.6	2.1	2.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.9	5.9	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.3
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	2.8	4.1	2.2	([10])	1.8	1.9
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	5.7	3.2	3.1	--	2.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	13.8	7.3	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.6
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.5	2.0	1.2	([10])	([10])	([10])
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.0	9.6	5.2	3.4	1.8	4.4
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.9	4.0	1.7	([10])	1.5	2.2
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	8.3	4.8	3.3	1.5	3.5
Foundries	3315	3.1	13.4	6.5	3.2	3.4	6.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.6	8.8	4.7	1.8	2.9	4.1
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	12.1	7.5	2.2	5.3	4.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	10.7	6.1	2.1	4.0	4.6
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	10.8	6.7	3.5	3.2	4.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.9	6.5	2.1	1.4	0.7	4.4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	6.8	4.5	1.1	3.4	2.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.3	7.6	3.6	1.7	1.9	4.0
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.0	8.3	4.3	1.3	3.0	4.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	6.7	3.9	2.1	1.8	2.8
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.9	7.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	4.4
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.1	9.6	3.7	2.3	1.5	5.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.6	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.4	6.6	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.7
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	5.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	3.8
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.1	8.9	4.0	2.3	1.7	4.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.6	9.8	5.6	1.4	4.2	4.2
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	3.1	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	33.5	8.7	5.4	1.4	4.0	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	4.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.7
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	12.6	9.1	1.6	7.5	3.5
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.7	8.3	5.4	1.3	4.1	2.9
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.5	7.2	5.6	0.9	4.7	1.7
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	10.1	5.7	1.5	4.3	4.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.4	7.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	3.6
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.3	5.9	3.4	2.6	0.8	2.6
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	9.2	4.0	2.2	1.8	5.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4
Service providing		1,128.0	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		381.2	5.5	3.3	1.6	1.7	2.2
Wholesale trade	42	77.5	5.7	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38.5	6.0	3.2	1.2	2.0	2.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	31.0	7.0	5.0	2.4	2.6	2.0
Retail trade	44-45	213.9	4.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.4	3.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	2.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	4.5	2.6	--	0.6	1.9
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	3.4	2.6	--	1.6	0.7
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	19.2	6.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.4
Food and beverage stores	445	34.6	6.0	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.1
Gasoline stations	447	18.9	4.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3
General merchandise stores	452	50.9	7.5	4.2	1.7	2.5	3.4
Department stores	4521	16.4	6.6	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.7
Other general merchandise stores	4529	34.6	7.9	4.3	1.5	2.7	3.7
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	7.9	5.2	1.9	3.3	2.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	12.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	([10])	0.4
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.6
Transportation and warehousing[9]	48-49	83.3	6.6	4.2	2.0	2.3	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Rail transportation[9]	482	--	1.8	1.6	1.5	([10])	([10])
Truck transportation	484	24.2	6.1	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.7	4.9	3.7	3.7	([10])	1.2
Support activities for transportation	488	6.9	5.4	4.3	1.3	--	1.1
Couriers and messengers	492	22.8	8.0	4.3	1.6	2.7	3.6
Warehousing and storage	493	16.7	8.1	5.3	1.2	4.1	2.7
Utilities	22	6.5	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.0
Utilities	221	6.5	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.4	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.7
Information		29.4	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.2
Information	51	29.4	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.2
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	7.1	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.3
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.7	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	0.9	([10])	([10])	([10])	0.6
Telecommunications	517	10.5	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.8
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	--	0.6
Financial activities		93.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.7	0.8	0.5	--	--	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	27.1	0.3	([10])	([10])	([10])	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	20.4	4.9	1.8	1.2	0.6	3.0
Real estate	531	12.0	4.5	0.8	--	([10])	--
Rental and leasing services	532	8.2	5.4	3.3	1.9	1.4	2.1
Professional and business services		183.2	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	64.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	--	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	17.4	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	101.2	3.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.6
Administrative and support services	561	96.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	5.5	3.5	2.9	0.6	2.0
Education and health services		222.0	6.4	3.1	1.7	1.4	3.3
Educational services	61	15.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	--	1.6
Health care and social assistance	62	206.8	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	71.6	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.9
Hospitals	622	69.4	8.5	3.6	1.7	1.9	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.7	12.6	8.1	4.3	3.7	4.5
Social assistance	624	26.2	5.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.3
Leisure and hospitality		172.5	5.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	19.2	6.0	2.6	2.3	0.2	3.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.0	9.2	3.0	3.0	([10])	6.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.1	3.9	2.5	2.1	--	1.4
Accommodation and food services	72	153.3	5.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	3.7
Accommodation	721	15.7	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.7
Food services and drinking places	722	137.6	5.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	3.9
Other services		46.4	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0
Other services, except public administration	81	46.4	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	18.0	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	2.2
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8112	2.7	2.0	0.9	([10])	([10])	1.1
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.4	5.2	1.9	1.9	([10])	3.3
Personal and laundry services	812	14.8	3.4	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.6	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.4
State and local government		260.2	5.8	2.1	1.7	0.4	3.7
State government		84.9	5.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.4
Service providing		84.9	5.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.4
Education and health services		52.3	5.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	4.1
Educational services	61	39.1	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	62	13.3	12.3	3.9	2.7	1.2	8.4
Hospitals	622	--	18.7	3.2	1.4	1.8	15.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	15.2	10.2	8.2	2.0	5.0
Social assistance	624	4.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	([10])	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	7.8	4.4	4.1	--	3.4
Public administration		29.6	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Public administration	92	29.6	3.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.2
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	1.5	0.5	([10])	--	1.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.8	3.0	1.1	0.9	--	1.9
Administration of economic programs	926	7.0	4.4	3.4	3.1	--	1.0
Local government		175.3	6.2	2.4	2.0	0.4	3.8
Goods producing[6]		0.1	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])	([10])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Service providing		175.2	6.2	2.4	2.0	0.4	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities[9]		7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	0.8	2.9
Utilities	22	5.0	6.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	3.6
Education and health services		118.3	6.9	1.7	1.4	0.3	5.2
Educational services	61	107.7	7.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	5.5
Health care and social assistance	62	10.6	5.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	3.0
Hospitals	622	7.0	4.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.4
Public administration		44.8	5.1	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.5
Public administration	92	44.8	5.1	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates[1] of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

Industry[2]	NAICS code[3]	2007 Average annual employment[4] (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[5]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	34.3	5.9	4.4	3.7	0.6	1.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.7	1.8	0.6	0.4	--	1.3
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.9	5.0	2.7	--	([10])	2.3

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[3] *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

[4] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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

[6] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

[8] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

[10] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government[5]		1,760.6	77.3	38.4	21.2	17.2	38.9
Private industry[5]		1,500.4	65.4	34.1	17.7	16.4	31.4
Goods producing[5]		372.4	24.0	13.0	6.1	6.9	11.0
Natural resources and mining[5,6]		28.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting[5]	11	6.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining[6]	21	22.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.4
Mining (except oil and gas)[7]	212	18.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Coal mining[7]	2121	15.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying[7]	2123	2.5	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	([9])
Construction		84.9	3.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.0
Construction	23	84.9	3.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.0
Construction of buildings	236	19.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Residential building construction	2361	8.2	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	11.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	13.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Utility system construction	2371	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	52.1	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	11.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	([9])	0.4
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.6	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	--
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	1.6	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])	0.1
Masonry contractors	23814	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	([9])

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Roofing contractors	23816	2.2	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	24.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Electrical contractors	23821	9.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	12.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Building finishing contractors	2383	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.5	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing		258.9	18.5	10.2	4.0	6.2	8.3
Manufacturing	31-33	258.9	18.5	10.2	4.0	6.2	8.3
Food manufacturing	311	23.6	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	2.9	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1	(9)
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	9.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.7	0.3	0.2	(9)	0.1	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Beverage manufacturing	3121	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Distilleries	31214	3.1	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1.0	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Textile product mills	314	2.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)
Apparel manufacturing	315	4.7	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	3.8	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	3.4	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	13.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.2
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	8.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Millwork	32191	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	10.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	8.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.4	0.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.6	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	(9)
Printing and related support activities	323	13.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Printing and related support activities	3231	13.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Printing	32311	12.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial lithographic printing	323110	6.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	13.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.4	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	3.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	18.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	14.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	2.8	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	13.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	1.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.9	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Foundries	3315	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	21.6	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
Forging and stamping	3321	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.2
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.5	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.1	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	21.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	9.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	--	0.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	56.6	5.7	3.3	0.8	2.4	2.4
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	--	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	33.5	3.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	2.9	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) manufacturing	33633	2.5	0.3	0.3	([9])	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	5.5	0.4	0.3	([9])	0.3	0.1
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.1
Service providing		1,128.0	41.4	21.0	11.6	9.5	20.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		381.2	17.8	10.7	5.1	5.5	7.2
Wholesale trade	42	77.5	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	38.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	31.0	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Retail trade	44-45	213.9	8.0	4.5	2.3	2.2	3.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	25.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.7	0.3	0.1	--	([9])	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	5.7	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	([9])
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	19.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Food and beverage stores	445	34.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Gasoline stations	447	18.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	6.6	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	([9])
General merchandise stores	452	50.9	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.3
Department stores	4521	16.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other general merchandise stores	4529	34.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Warehouse clubs and superstores	45291	--	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	12.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	([9])	([9])
Nonstore retailers	454	3.7	0.1	0.1	([9])	([9])	0.1
Transportation and warehousing[8]	48-49	83.3	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.8	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Rail transportation[8]	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)
Truck transportation	484	24.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)
Support activities for transportation	488	6.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	--	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	22.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
Warehousing and storage	493	16.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Utilities	22	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Utilities	221	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.1
Information		29.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Information	51	29.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	7.1	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	6.7	0.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	0.1
Broadcasting (except Internet)	515	3.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Telecommunications	517	10.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	518	6.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	--	(9)
Financial activities		93.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Finance and insurance	52	--	--	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	38.7	0.3	0.2	--	--	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	27.1	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	20.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Real estate	531	12.0	0.5	0.1	--	(9)	--
Rental and leasing services	532	8.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services		183.2	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	64.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	--	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	55	17.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	101.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7
Administrative and support services	561	96.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	([9])	0.1
Education and health services		222.0	11.9	5.8	3.2	2.6	6.2
Educational services	61	15.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	206.8	11.6	5.6	3.1	2.5	6.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	71.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Hospitals	622	69.4	5.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	39.7	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
Social assistance	624	26.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Leisure and hospitality		172.5	6.2	2.0	1.4	0.5	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	19.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	([9])	0.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	12.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Accommodation and food services	72	153.3	5.5	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.8
Accommodation	721	15.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	137.6	5.1	1.5	1.0	0.4	3.6
Other services		46.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Other services, except public administration	81	46.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance	811	18.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	(9)	0.4
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8112	2.7	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.2
Personal and laundry services	812	14.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	10.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	(9)	0.2
State and local government		260.2	11.9	4.4	3.5	0.8	7.5
State government		84.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.3
Service providing		84.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.3
Education and health services		52.3	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.7
Educational services	61	39.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health care and social assistance	62	13.3	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1
Hospitals	622	--	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Social assistance	624	4.5	0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Leisure and hospitality		2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Public administration		29.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	(9)	0.6
Public administration	92	29.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	(9)	0.6
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	4.2	0.1	(9)	(9)	--	(9)
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	10.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Administration of economic programs	926	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.1
Local government		175.3	8.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	5.2
Goods producing[5]		0.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Service providing		175.2	8.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities[8]		7.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utilities	22	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	([9])	0.2
Education and health services		118.3	5.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	4.3
Educational services	61	107.7	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.0
Health care and social assistance	62	10.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	622	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration		44.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.6
Public administration	92	44.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky

(In thousands)

Industry[1]	NAICS code[2]	2007 Average annual employment[3]	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work[4]	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	34.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.7	0.1	([9])	([9])	--	0.1
Administration of human resource programs	923	2.9	0.1	0.1	--	([9])	0.1

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

[3] Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

[7] Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

[9] Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Gender:													
Male	12,360	5,540	860	1,430	3,250	6,820	4,270	180	--	680	540	620	230
Female	6,120	1,310	40	20	1,240	4,810	940	40	--	290	2,750	710	30
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	580	160	20	20	120	420	150	--	--	--	100	160	--
20 to 24	2,080	630	90	50	490	1,450	570	--	--	130	400	320	--
25 to 34	4,680	1,710	270	350	1,090	2,980	1,360	70	--	280	840	330	70
35 to 44	4,800	2,200	220	620	1,360	2,600	1,170	70	--	310	730	220	90
45 to 54	4,040	1,500	200	310	980	2,540	1,270	50	--	140	800	210	70
55 to 64	2,130	590	70	90	430	1,540	680	20	--	110	390	50	40
65 and over	210	30	--	--	20	170	80	--	--	--	50	40	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	2,330	950	120	240	590	1,390	460	--	--	80	400	370	50
3 to 11 months	4,390	1,520	240	440	840	2,870	1,090	50	--	340	910	400	60
1 to 5 years	6,080	1,980	370	280	1,330	4,100	1,770	60	--	450	1,080	430	60
More than 5 years	5,630	2,370	150	490	1,730	3,260	1,890	90	--	90	900	140	100
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	11,930	4,380	110	1,230	3,050	7,550	3,130	130	--	540	2,420	860	210
Black only	970	380	--	60	310	590	240	--	--	--	270	50	--
Hispanic or Latino only	450	230	40	20	170	210	110	--	--	40	20	30	--
Asian only	50	--	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	90	--	--	--	--	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,030	1,830	750	140	950	3,200	1,710	80	--	380	570	390	40

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2006

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,840	600	--	--	600	1,240	990	--	--	80	30	30	70
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1,120	140	20	20	110	980	930	--	--	40	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,010	--	--	--	--	1,010	--	--	--	--	1,010	--	--
Construction laborers	500	350	--	310	30	160	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	410	--	--	--	--	410	60	--	--	--	70	280	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	390	--	--	--	--	380	360	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	370	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	330	70	--	--	60	260	150	--	--	40	--	--	50
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	320	60	--	--	40	260	240	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	100	130	70	--
Manufactured building and mobile home installers	270	--	--	--	--	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	250	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	240	50	--	--	30	190	50	--	--	40	40	50	--
Industrial machinery mechanics	230	180	90	20	70	50	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machine feeders and offbearers	210	180	--	--	180	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	200	200	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	200	150	--	--	140	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	180	--
Cashiers	190	--	--	--	--	190	120	--	--	--	--	70	--
Retail salespersons	180	--	--	--	--	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	180	--	--	--	--	170	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	180	70	--	50	--	110	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--
Roof bolters, mining	160	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	160	160	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2,3,4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		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	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	8,880	2,760	330	620	1,810	6,110	2,700	100	--	460	1,990	390	190
Bruises, contusions	2,350	790	140	220	430	1,560	600	30	--	130	500	270	20
Cuts, lacerations	1,440	570	60	100	420	870	410	--	--	90	60	300	--
Punctures	150	120	20	20	80	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	1,550	760	180	180	400	790	460	--	--	60	140	80	--
Heat burns	210	100	--	--	90	100	30	--	--	--	40	30	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	170	130	--	--	130	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	80	60	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	150	80	--	--	70	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	90	90	20	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	380	110	20	20	80	270	160	30	--	--	50	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	1,290	560	80	120	360	730	250	--	--	150	130	170	--
Eye	650	350	30	90	230	310	70	--	--	120	30	80	--
Neck	320	110	30	30	50	210	140	--	--	--	50	--	--
Trunk	7,160	2,470	350	500	1,610	4,690	1,990	100	--	420	1,570	270	80
Shoulder	1,370	490	50	80	360	880	610	--	--	40	180	30	--
Back	4,340	1,480	210	350	930	2,860	1,050	80	--	280	1,150	190	70
Upper extremities	4,390	1,970	170	310	1,500	2,420	1,050	40	--	210	540	540	--
Arm	1,030	470	40	170	260	560	210	--	--	130	160	30	--
Wrist	760	300	--	20	260	460	190	--	--	40	120	100	--
Hand, except finger	600	240	20	50	170	360	220	--	--	--	20	90	--
Finger	1,670	810	90	60	660	860	330	--	--	20	190	290	--
Lower extremities	3,760	1,350	210	390	750	2,420	1,320	50	--	160	570	210	80
Knee	1,390	490	80	150	270	890	470	30	--	50	230	80	40
Ankle	860	280	30	90	160	580	280	--	--	40	150	50	30
Foot, except toe	620	240	40	60	150	370	200	--	--	60	80	20	--
Toe	150	40	--	--	30	110	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	130	50	--	20	30	80	40	--	--	--	30	--	--
Multiple parts	1,490	330	70	70	200	1,160	500	30	--	20	400	130	80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products	410	230	120	--	110	180	30	--	--	50	30	70	--
Containers	2,020	640	40	70	530	1,380	880	20	--	110	180	150	30
Furniture, fixtures	470	120	--	40	80	350	140	--	--	20	110	70	--
Machinery	1,250	650	110	40	500	600	330	20	--	70	60	70	30
Parts and materials	2,380	1,290	130	300	860	1,090	830	--	--	170	40	30	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2,850	1,340	30	300	1,010	1,510	780	70	--	120	320	170	--
Worker motion or position	2,800	1,320	30	300	1,000	1,480	770	60	--	120	310	170	--
Floor, ground surfaces	3,010	810	110	250	450	2,210	690	20	--	130	800	260	80
Handtools	1,250	450	40	90	320	800	420	20	--	20	70	220	20
Vehicles	1,780	540	90	220	230	1,240	750	50	--	130	180	60	70
Person, other than worker	1,320	--	--	--	--	1,310	50	--	--	--	1,250	--	--
Health care patient	1,210	--	--	--	--	1,210	--	--	--	--	1,200	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	5,150	2,560	450	510	1,600	2,590	1,430	30	--	270	340	430	60
Struck by object	2,520	1,150	260	230	660	1,360	840	--	--	100	180	220	--
Struck against object	1,280	590	110	190	290	690	330	--	--	110	110	70	40
Caught in object, equipment, material	700	530	70	--	450	170	120	--	--	--	--	20	--
Fall to lower level	840	290	30	110	140	540	380	--	--	20	100	40	--
Fall on same level	1,420	370	50	40	270	1,050	330	--	--	50	390	250	--
Slips, trips	200	60	--	--	60	150	70	--	--	--	40	20	--
Overexertion	4,730	1,420	220	200	1,000	3,310	1,520	50	--	310	1,210	140	60
Overexertion in lifting	3,160	850	80	130	650	2,310	1,120	--	--	200	780	120	50
Repetitive motion	710	460	--	20	430	250	120	--	--	--	30	70	--
Exposed to harmful substance	840	320	20	30	270	520	130	--	--	80	150	170	--
Transportation accidents	760	160	20	110	30	600	280	50	--	60	100	30	60
Highway accident	550	100	--	70	20	450	140	50	--	50	100	30	60
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	420	60	60	--	--	360	80	--	--	--	270	--	--
by person	320	20	20	--	--	300	50	--	--	--	250	--	--
by animal	80	40	40	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Incidence rates [1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3, 4, 5]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [5]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [18,550 cases]	150.0	185.3	264.9	193.3	172.6	134.9	164.3	86.3	--	86.1	186.2	116.9	76.6
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	71.8	74.8	97.6	83.2	69.4	70.5	84.0	39.4	--	41.2	112.5	34.0	55.2
Bruises, contusions	19.0	21.3	40.1	29.6	16.5	18.0	18.7	12.3	--	11.8	28.2	23.3	6.0
Cuts, lacerations	11.7	15.5	17.9	13.0	15.9	10.0	12.7	--	--	7.6	3.6	26.0	--
Punctures	1.2	3.2	7.1	2.3	2.9	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures	12.6	20.6	52.5	24.7	15.3	9.1	14.3	--	--	5.1	7.8	7.3	--
Heat burns	1.7	2.8	--	--	3.5	1.2	0.8	--	--	--	2.1	2.6	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.4	3.5	--	--	5.0	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	0.6	1.6	--	--	2.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	1.2	2.1	--	--	2.8	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	0.7	2.3	4.6	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.1	3.1	5.5	2.3	3.0	3.1	4.9	10.1	--	--	2.7	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	10.4	15.1	23.5	16.3	13.6	8.4	7.7	--	--	13.1	7.3	15.0	--
Eye	5.3	9.4	8.1	11.7	8.9	3.5	2.1	--	--	10.9	1.7	7.0	--
Neck	2.6	3.0	7.7	4.2	2.0	2.4	4.3	--	--	--	3.0	--	--
Trunk	57.9	66.8	102.5	67.4	61.9	54.1	61.9	39.5	--	37.3	88.8	23.4	24.1
Shoulder	11.1	13.2	14.9	10.1	13.9	10.1	18.9	--	--	3.3	10.4	2.7	--
Back	35.1	40.1	61.3	46.4	35.5	33.0	32.7	31.7	--	24.7	64.9	16.8	20.3
Upper extremities	35.5	53.4	49.2	41.6	57.4	27.9	32.7	14.0	--	18.8	30.4	47.5	--
Arm	8.3	12.7	11.3	22.7	10.0	6.4	6.5	--	--	11.9	9.1	3.0	--
Wrist	6.2	8.1	--	3.0	10.1	5.3	5.9	--	--	3.7	6.7	8.5	--
Hand, except finger	4.8	6.5	7.3	6.5	6.4	4.2	7.0	--	--	--	1.4	7.7	--
Finger	13.5	21.8	25.6	8.0	25.3	9.9	10.3	--	--	1.5	10.7	25.7	--
Lower extremities	30.4	36.5	61.8	52.2	28.6	27.9	41.1	18.3	--	14.6	32.0	18.4	21.7
Knee	11.2	13.4	22.9	20.1	10.2	10.3	14.6	11.9	--	4.3	12.7	6.9	10.4
Ankle	6.9	7.5	9.8	11.8	6.0	6.7	8.6	--	--	3.9	8.5	4.4	9.1
Foot, except toe	5.0	6.6	11.1	7.8	5.6	4.3	6.2	--	--	5.2	4.7	1.9	--
Toe	1.2	1.1	--	--	1.3	1.3	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.0	1.4	--	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Multiple parts	12.1	9.0	19.2	9.2	7.6	13.4	15.4	9.7	--	1.4	22.8	11.2	23.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates [1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3, 4, 5]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [3,4]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [5]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products	3.3	6.3	34.6	--	4.1	2.1	0.8	--	--	4.8	1.8	5.9	--
Containers	16.4	17.4	12.6	9.7	20.2	15.9	27.4	7.2	--	10.0	10.2	13.4	7.5
Furniture, fixtures	3.8	3.2	--	4.8	3.0	4.0	4.5	--	--	1.8	6.1	6.2	--
Machinery	10.1	17.5	31.2	5.4	19.2	6.9	10.2	6.1	--	6.5	3.6	6.2	8.6
Parts and materials	19.2	34.8	37.4	39.5	33.1	12.6	25.8	--	--	14.7	2.2	2.6	--
Person, injured or ill worker	23.0	36.2	8.3	40.4	38.6	17.4	24.4	26.0	--	11.0	18.3	14.7	--
Worker motion or position	22.6	35.8	8.3	39.8	38.2	17.0	24.0	24.2	--	10.5	17.7	14.6	--
Floor, ground surfaces	24.4	21.8	31.1	33.0	17.4	25.5	21.5	9.0	--	11.3	45.2	22.4	23.5
Handtools	10.1	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.3	9.2	13.1	6.0	--	1.3	4.1	19.8	6.9
Vehicles	14.4	14.7	25.0	29.8	9.0	14.3	23.2	18.5	--	11.6	10.3	4.8	20.3
Person, other than worker	10.7	--	--	--	--	15.1	1.7	--	--	--	70.8	--	--
Health care patient	9.8	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	67.9	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	41.6	69.1	131.6	68.1	61.3	29.9	44.3	11.7	--	24.2	19.4	38.2	16.3
Struck by object	20.4	31.2	75.4	31.2	25.5	15.7	26.1	--	--	8.5	10.0	19.7	--
Struck against object	10.4	16.0	33.4	24.7	11.2	8.0	10.3	--	--	9.8	6.3	6.4	10.3
Caught in object, equipment, material	5.7	14.3	20.7	--	17.2	2.0	3.8	--	--	--	--	1.5	--
Fall to lower level	6.8	7.9	10.1	15.3	5.5	6.3	11.7	--	--	2.0	5.4	3.4	--
Fall on same level	11.5	10.1	15.8	5.9	10.5	12.1	10.3	--	--	4.6	21.9	21.7	--
Slips, trips	1.7	1.5	--	--	2.2	1.7	2.3	--	--	--	2.4	1.5	--
Overexertion	38.2	38.3	65.0	26.6	38.2	38.2	47.3	18.0	--	27.3	68.3	12.1	17.9
Overexertion in lifting	25.6	23.0	22.8	16.9	24.8	26.7	34.8	--	--	18.1	44.3	10.3	14.0
Repetitive motion	5.7	12.4	--	3.1	16.4	2.9	3.9	--	--	--	1.4	5.9	--
Exposed to harmful substance	6.8	8.6	5.0	3.9	10.4	6.0	4.1	--	--	6.7	8.3	14.5	--
Transportation accidents	6.1	4.4	6.5	14.4	1.3	6.9	8.6	18.5	--	5.5	5.9	2.9	18.3
Highway accident	4.4	2.6	--	8.7	0.8	5.2	4.4	18.1	--	4.6	5.9	2.9	18.3
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	3.4	1.6	16.9	--	--	4.1	2.5	--	--	--	15.0	--	--
by person	2.6	0.5	5.5	--	--	3.5	1.4	--	--	--	14.4	--	--
by animal	0.6	1.0	11.0	--	--	0.5	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2006

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		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	18,550	6,850	900	1,450	4,500	11,700	5,290	220	--	970	3,300	1,330	270
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	750	380	70	--	300	370	200	--	--	--	140	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	2,010	720	120	60	540	1,290	280	--	--	240	370	150	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	4,900	1,770	220	520	1,030	3,130	1,440	110	--	310	860	280	110
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	4,330	1,630	190	510	930	2,700	1,390	30	--	170	710	260	100
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	2,270	660	130	70	460	1,610	490	--	--	100	610	380	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	1,310	590	100	--	490	720	290	20	--	20	240	140	--
Not reported	2,980	1,100	70	290	740	1,880	1,200	30	--	120	370	100	40
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,740	440	20	80	350	1,300	350	--	--	220	380	120	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours	1,710	590	20	90	490	1,120	400	30	--	40	280	320	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours	3,450	1,200	60	300	850	2,250	1,010	90	--	140	660	280	60
4 hours to less than 6 hours	2,850	1,100	20	290	790	1,760	630	20	--	130	630	260	60
6 hours to less than 8 hours	2,980	1,000	30	190	780	1,980	810	40	--	220	590	230	80
8 hours to less than 10 hours	1,360	530	--	190	330	830	550	--	--	30	220	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours	460	160	--	20	140	300	120	--	--	50	110	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	130	20	--	--	20	110	30	--	--	20	60	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	3,850	1,800	750	290	750	2,050	1,370	30	--	120	370	100	40
Day of week:													
Sunday	1,050	200	30	--	150	860	370	--	--	70	320	90	--
Monday	3,420	1,390	190	310	890	2,030	980	20	--	130	600	230	40
Tuesday	3,080	1,230	160	200	870	1,850	850	40	--	140	550	180	70
Wednesday	3,770	1,330	160	320	850	2,440	960	90	--	250	520	300	90
Thursday	3,100	1,380	150	330	900	1,720	760	40	--	210	550	120	40
Friday	2,710	960	140	230	600	1,750	910	20	--	110	450	210	30
Saturday	1,410	370	80	50	240	1,050	450	20	--	70	300	190	--

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Gender:													
Male	11,170	5,170	920	1,190	3,060	5,990	3,590	160	140	750	460	660	230
Female	6,450	920	30	--	890	5,520	1,480	60	170	230	2,750	760	60
Age:													
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	610	100	--	--	80	510	220	--	50	--	100	130	--
20 to 24	2,290	650	90	150	410	1,630	820	50	50	120	340	190	60
25 to 34	4,410	1,670	310	390	970	2,740	1,230	50	--	220	820	340	80
35 to 44	4,740	1,710	270	300	1,140	3,030	1,250	60	70	370	750	440	80
45 to 54	3,550	1,340	180	250	910	2,200	1,040	30	--	200	690	200	40
55 to 64	1,660	560	70	90	400	1,100	410	30	--	60	470	100	30
65 and over	410	60	--	--	40	360	180	--	100	--	50	30	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months	2,600	840	120	190	520	1,760	870	40	--	80	440	300	20
3 to 11 months	3,950	1,240	220	270	750	2,710	1,050	40	120	200	750	460	100
1 to 5 years	6,290	2,000	420	440	1,130	4,290	1,880	80	170	540	1,150	360	100
More than 5 years	4,750	2,010	170	280	1,550	2,750	1,270	60	--	160	870	300	60
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only	12,600	4,310	170	1,050	3,090	8,290	3,590	150	280	570	2,460	1,050	200
Black only	830	230	--	20	200	600	140	--	--	80	200	160	--
Hispanic or Latino only	400	270	70	40	170	120	60	--	--	--	30	30	--
Asian only	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	3,770	1,250	710	70	460	2,530	1,340	70	30	340	500	190	50

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2007

Kentucky--private industry

Occupation	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,570	420	--	--	420	1,150	970	20	--	100	--	50	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,090	--	--	--	--	1,090	--	--	--	--	1,090	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1,010	130	20	--	90	880	800	--	--	80	--	--	--
Construction laborers	320	280	--	260	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	290	--	--	--	--	290	120	--	--	--	--	170	--
Driver/sales workers	290	30	--	--	30	260	250	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	270	--	--	--	--	270	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	270	110	--	--	100	160	60	--	--	50	20	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	260	20	--	--	20	240	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	250	--	--	--	--	250	190	--	--	--	--	60	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	220	30	--	--	30	190	60	--	--	60	40	20	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	220	--	--	--	--	210	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	220	210	--	170	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	200	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	160	30	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	200	20	--	--	--	180	170	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Customer service representatives	180	--	--	--	--	170	20	--	140	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	160	--	--	--	--	150	40	--	--	--	50	40	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	160	--	--	--	--	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics	160	140	80	--	50	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, fast food	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	150	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	150	110	--	--	90	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand	150	--	--	--	--	140	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--
Nonfarm animal caretakers	140	50	50	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	90	--

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	7,950	2,120	130	380	1,610	5,830	2,460	70	100	530	1,810	730	120
Bruises, contusions	1,640	520	120	70	330	1,120	570	20	--	60	310	140	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,550	560	50	140	370	990	470	20	50	80	150	200	20
Punctures	220	90	--	30	50	130	20	--	--	--	90	--	--
Fractures	1,630	720	160	180	380	910	440	20	30	90	170	130	30
Heat burns	250	80	--	--	70	170	90	--	--	--	20	70	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	150	90	--	--	80	60	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	60	40	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	50	30	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	140	100	--	--	90	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	620	210	40	50	110	410	230	30	--	50	90	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	1,400	590	100	160	340	810	490	20	--	30	110	80	90
Eye	480	240	30	30	180	230	100	--	--	--	30	--	70
Neck	260	120	20	40	60	140	40	--	--	--	70	--	--
Trunk	6,710	2,060	350	380	1,330	4,650	2,140	50	190	360	1,350	510	50
Shoulder	1,420	470	70	80	320	950	500	--	--	80	200	150	--
Back	4,020	1,140	210	210	720	2,880	1,170	40	90	240	1,050	260	30
Upper extremities	3,750	1,610	150	220	1,240	2,130	890	50	60	170	570	350	50
Arm	830	260	30	40	200	570	340	--	--	60	100	60	--
Wrist	640	310	--	50	240	340	120	20	--	30	100	40	30
Hand, except finger	560	160	20	40	100	390	140	--	--	20	210	--	--
Finger	1,330	710	80	90	540	630	240	20	50	40	120	140	--
Lower extremities	4,200	1,360	260	300	800	2,850	1,140	70	50	310	770	420	90
Knee	1,860	450	100	80	270	1,410	470	50	--	150	420	250	50
Ankle	980	310	40	120	150	670	290	--	--	110	150	80	--
Foot, except toe	600	280	50	70	170	320	130	--	--	30	110	20	20
Toe	110	50	--	--	40	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	180	80	--	20	50	100	40	--	--	--	40	--	--
Multiple parts	1,160	280	70	70	140	880	390	20	--	100	310	30	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2007 -- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2,3,4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		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	240	200	120	20	60	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	2,780	550	30	30	480	2,240	1,390	20	--	140	190	450	20
Furniture, fixtures	690	160	--	--	150	520	190	--	--	50	120	100	--
Machinery	1,100	640	120	80	440	460	360	--	--	30	30	40	--
Parts and materials	2,260	1,470	140	400	930	800	510	--	50	120	40	60	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2,430	910	40	90	770	1,520	740	60	--	200	280	200	20
Worker motion or position	2,390	890	40	90	760	1,500	730	60	--	200	270	200	20
Floor, ground surfaces	2,920	740	130	200	410	2,180	610	40	110	190	870	290	70
Handtools	870	450	30	180	240	420	120	30	--	20	120	80	30
Vehicles	1,610	380	110	110	160	1,240	900	--	--	60	170	50	30
Person, other than worker	1,160	--	--	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	--	1,130	--	--
Health care patient	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	--	1,120	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	5,170	2,400	440	490	1,470	2,770	1,370	50	100	230	410	470	140
Struck by object	2,580	1,220	230	320	670	1,360	680	20	40	60	240	200	110
Struck against object	1,530	480	110	80	280	1,050	500	30	60	130	120	180	30
Caught in object, equipment, material	700	500	90	40	380	200	140	--	--	30	20	--	--
Fall to lower level	820	350	30	190	130	470	270	--	--	50	90	50	--
Fall on same level	1,860	410	70	110	230	1,450	540	40	100	90	480	190	--
Slips, trips	210	60	--	--	40	150	100	--	--	--	30	--	--
Overexertion	4,740	1,340	240	190	910	3,400	1,520	20	80	240	1,230	290	30
Overexertion in lifting	3,060	810	100	130	570	2,260	1,010	20	--	190	770	250	20
Repetitive motion	480	320	--	--	300	150	80	20	--	20	20	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	660	300	20	40	240	360	160	20	--	50	60	80	--
Transportation accidents	560	100	20	50	30	460	310	--	--	20	90	30	--
Highway accident	390	70	--	40	20	320	200	--	--	20	80	--	--
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	330	50	50	--	--	280	--	--	--	20	220	30	--
by person	180	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	130	--	--
by animal	150	40	40	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 13. Incidence rates [1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2007

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3, 4, 5]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		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 [17,680 cases]	140.9	165.9	281.4	161.2	152.3	130.5	158.0	85.5	36.3	86.7	172.7	123.8	81.0
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains	63.4	57.8	37.1	52.0	62.1	65.7	75.7	27.9	12.1	46.8	97.1	63.4	34.4
Bruises, contusions	13.1	14.2	35.9	10.1	12.6	12.6	17.6	7.7	--	5.2	16.9	12.1	--
Cuts, lacerations	12.4	15.4	16.0	18.4	14.4	11.1	14.3	8.0	6.3	6.9	8.3	17.1	5.4
Punctures	1.8	2.6	--	4.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	--	--	--	5.1	--	--
Fractures	13.0	19.7	48.7	24.3	14.6	10.2	13.6	8.2	3.4	7.8	9.2	11.1	8.2
Heat burns	2.0	2.0	--	--	2.6	2.0	2.7	--	--	--	0.8	6.3	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.2	2.5	--	--	3.2	0.7	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	0.5	1.2	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns	0.4	0.9	--	--	0.9	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations	1.1	2.8	--	--	3.3	0.5	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.9	5.6	13.3	7.3	4.1	4.7	7.0	9.5	--	4.6	4.8	--	--
Part of body affected:													
Head	11.2	16.1	28.7	21.4	13.0	9.1	15.0	7.0	--	2.6	5.7	7.0	24.6
Eye	3.8	6.7	9.6	4.2	7.0	2.6	3.1	--	--	--	1.7	--	21.3
Neck	2.1	3.2	4.7	5.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	--	--	--	3.8	--	--
Trunk	53.4	56.0	103.7	51.9	51.0	52.4	65.9	17.9	21.7	31.5	72.7	44.7	13.0
Shoulder	11.3	12.8	21.0	11.1	12.2	10.7	15.3	--	--	6.6	10.9	13.3	--
Back	32.0	31.0	61.8	27.9	27.9	32.5	35.9	14.1	10.6	21.4	56.5	23.0	7.8
Upper extremities	29.9	43.9	45.0	30.2	47.7	24.0	27.4	19.6	7.0	14.6	30.4	30.3	14.3
Arm	6.6	7.1	8.2	5.1	7.6	6.4	10.4	--	--	5.1	5.5	5.6	--
Wrist	5.1	8.3	--	6.9	9.2	3.8	3.7	9.0	--	2.2	5.2	3.7	8.3
Hand, except finger	4.4	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	--	--	1.4	11.3	--	--
Finger	10.6	19.2	23.6	12.1	20.6	7.1	7.5	8.3	6.3	3.6	6.2	12.3	--
Lower extremities	33.5	36.9	75.9	40.2	30.9	32.1	34.9	27.5	5.3	27.4	41.6	36.5	24.5
Knee	14.8	12.3	29.8	10.6	10.4	15.9	14.6	18.8	--	13.1	22.4	21.9	15.0
Ankle	7.8	8.5	11.2	16.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	--	--	9.7	8.3	7.3	--
Foot, except toe	4.8	7.7	14.1	8.9	6.5	3.6	4.1	--	--	2.5	5.7	1.9	6.0
Toe	0.9	1.3	--	--	1.5	0.8	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	1.4	2.1	--	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	--
Multiple parts	9.3	7.6	21.6	9.7	5.2	10.0	12.1	8.9	--	8.4	16.6	2.9	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Incidence rates [1] for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [2] per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2007 --- Continued

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [3, 4, 5]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		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	1.9	5.3	35.6	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	22.2	14.8	8.3	4.4	18.7	25.2	42.7	6.9	--	12.6	10.1	38.9	6.1
Furniture, fixtures	5.5	4.5	--	--	5.8	5.9	6.0	--	--	4.3	6.7	8.6	--
Machinery	8.8	17.4	36.3	10.3	17.0	5.2	11.1	--	--	2.6	1.5	3.5	--
Parts and materials	18.0	39.9	41.3	53.5	35.9	9.0	15.5	--	6.2	10.6	2.1	5.2	--
Person, injured or ill worker	19.3	24.7	13.3	12.4	29.7	17.1	22.7	23.0	--	17.3	15.2	17.4	7.0
Worker motion or position	19.0	24.3	13.3	12.4	29.1	16.9	22.5	23.0	--	17.3	14.6	17.1	6.8
Floor, ground surfaces	23.3	20.1	39.8	26.6	15.8	24.6	18.9	16.1	12.9	16.7	46.5	25.4	19.2
Handtools	6.9	12.3	8.5	24.4	9.4	4.7	3.8	11.3	--	2.0	6.5	6.8	9.1
Vehicles	12.9	10.3	33.2	14.3	6.2	13.9	27.6	--	--	5.0	9.3	4.1	8.8
Person, other than worker	9.2	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	60.6	--	--
Health care patient	9.0	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment	41.2	65.2	130.7	66.4	56.4	31.2	42.1	19.7	11.4	20.6	21.9	40.6	40.2
Struck by object	20.5	33.1	67.2	43.1	25.9	15.3	21.0	8.2	4.5	5.4	12.9	17.6	31.5
Struck against object	12.2	13.0	33.9	11.3	10.7	11.8	15.5	11.5	6.5	11.2	6.6	15.8	7.4
Caught in object, equipment, material	5.6	13.7	26.1	5.1	14.5	2.2	4.2	--	--	2.4	0.8	--	--
Fall to lower level	6.5	9.4	8.9	25.9	4.8	5.3	8.3	--	--	4.2	4.6	4.1	--
Fall on same level	14.8	11.1	21.3	14.8	8.8	16.3	16.5	14.0	11.6	8.1	25.9	16.5	--
Slips, trips	1.7	1.6	--	--	1.7	1.7	3.0	--	--	--	1.8	--	--
Overexertion	37.8	36.5	71.3	25.3	35.1	38.3	46.6	9.1	8.9	21.4	65.9	25.2	7.2
Overexertion in lifting	24.4	22.0	31.0	17.5	22.1	25.4	31.0	5.8	--	16.9	41.5	21.5	5.8
Repetitive motion	3.8	8.8	--	--	11.7	1.7	2.3	8.5	--	1.5	1.3	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	5.3	8.1	6.2	5.3	9.1	4.1	5.0	7.0	--	4.1	3.2	6.6	--
Transportation accidents	4.4	2.7	6.7	6.6	1.1	5.2	9.6	--	--	1.8	4.6	2.4	--
Highway accident	3.1	1.9	--	5.3	0.8	3.6	6.0	--	--	1.5	4.2	--	--
Fires, explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act	2.6	1.3	14.1	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	2.0	11.7	2.4	--
by person	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--
by animal	1.2	1.1	11.6	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 14. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [1] by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2007

Kentucky--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry [2, 3, 4]	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining [2,3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities [4]	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	17,680	6,090	950	1,190	3,950	11,580	5,140	230	310	990	3,210	1,420	280
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	900	370	80	--	290	530	280	--	--	--	170	50	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	2,170	640	110	90	440	1,530	640	20	30	140	450	240	20
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	4,880	1,780	290	570	920	3,100	1,410	80	120	340	860	200	80
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	3,980	1,400	200	340	860	2,590	1,290	70	--	250	680	210	60
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	2,220	610	130	30	440	1,610	540	20	--	110	590	340	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight	1,340	460	70	--	380	890	360	--	--	40	240	190	40
Not reported	2,180	840	70	150	630	1,340	620	20	120	90	220	190	70
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began	70	30	--	--	20	50	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,730	410	20	60	320	1,320	650	30	--	140	240	240	20
1 hour to less than 2 hours	1,850	580	20	170	390	1,260	440	30	130	70	390	180	20
2 hours to less than 4 hours	3,750	1,240	90	290	860	2,510	1,170	30	--	280	740	240	30
4 hours to less than 6 hours	2,820	830	30	200	600	1,990	1,010	50	--	110	530	250	30
6 hours to less than 8 hours	2,790	940	50	200	690	1,850	670	40	--	160	640	250	80
8 hours to less than 10 hours	1,290	490	50	110	330	800	370	20	--	90	280	--	20
10 hours to less than 12 hours	390	110	--	--	90	270	90	--	--	40	80	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours	120	20	--	--	--	100	30	--	--	--	50	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,880	1,450	680	150	630	1,430	710	20	120	90	220	190	70
Day of week:													
Sunday	1,140	160	20	--	120	980	410	--	--	30	330	140	70
Monday	3,200	1,260	200	240	820	1,940	820	60	130	210	570	120	40
Tuesday	3,050	1,180	200	190	790	1,870	830	30	--	270	410	270	50
Wednesday	3,600	1,190	180	250	760	2,410	1,120	40	60	170	580	360	80
Thursday	2,930	1,150	130	290	730	1,780	880	30	--	140	590	80	40
Friday	2,220	830	130	170	530	1,400	660	30	--	120	430	130	--
Saturday	1,520	330	90	30	200	1,190	420	30	80	40	300	320	--

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

[2] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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

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

Table 15. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics
State Government

	2006	2007
Total	930	840
Gender:		
Male	460	380
Female	470	460
Age:		
14 to 15	--	--
16 to 19	30	--
20 to 24	80	60
25 to 34	170	210
35 to 44	240	170
45 to 54	280	290
55 to 64	120	90
65 and over	--	20
Length of service with employer:		
Less than 3 months	80	90
3 to 11 months	140	170
1 to 5 years	420	250
More than 5 years	300	330
Race or ethnic origin:		
White only	460	380
Black only	70	60
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--
Asian only	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--
Multi-race	--	--
Not reported	400	390

Occupation:	2006	2007
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	110	100
Correctional officers and jailers	110	50
Psychiatric aides	100	90
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	60	100
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	--	60
Construction laborers	--	40
Psychiatric technicians	20	--
Waiters and waitresses	20	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	20	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	20	30
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	20	--
Registered nurses	--	20

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

Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication guidelines.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

Table 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature, part, source, and event
State Government

	2006	2007
Total	930	840
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	510	420
Bruises, contusions	110	70
Cuts, lacerations	30	40
Punctures	--	--
Fractures	40	70
Heat burns	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--
Chemical burns	--	--
Amputations	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	40
Part of body affected:		
Head	70	30
Eye	--	--
Neck	20	--
Trunk	270	340
Shoulder	50	50
Back	180	220
Upper extremities	200	120
Arm	120	30
Wrist	120	50
Hand, except finger	20	--
Finger	--	20
Lower extremities	280	210
Knee	140	90
Ankle	60	60
Foot, except toe	40	30
Toe	--	--
Body systems	20	--
Multiple parts	70	120

	2006	2007
Source of injury, illness:		
Chemicals, chemical products	20	--
Containers	70	50
Furniture, fixtures	50	50
Machinery	--	--
Parts and materials	--	30
Person, injured or ill worker	220	130
Worker motion or position	210	130
Floor, ground surfaces	210	250
Handtools	20	40
Vehicles	60	60
Person, other than worker	210	140
Health care patient	200	140
Event or exposure:		
Contact with object, equipment	150	130
Struck by object	80	50
Struck against object	70	50
Caught in object, equipment, material	--	--
Fall to lower level	50	40
Fall on same level	110	110
Slips, trips	--	--
Overexertion	230	180
Overexertion in lifting	110	130
Repetitive motion	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance	40	30
Transportation accidents	50	30
Highway accident	40	30
Fires, explosions	--	--
Assault, violent act	70	70
by person	60	60
by animal	--	--

Table 17 Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics
Local Government

	2006	2007
Total	2,600	2,690
Gender:		
Male	1,570	1,400
Female	1,030	1,300
Age:		
14 to 15	--	--
16 to 19	--	20
20 to 24	70	110
25 to 34	420	430
35 to 44	730	860
45 to 54	850	670
55 to 64	450	550
65 and over	70	50
Length of service with employer:		
Less than 3 months	60	40
3 to 11 months	240	290
1 to 5 years	850	880
More than 5 years	1,440	1,480
Race or ethnic origin:		
White only	1,400	1,450
Black only	270	120
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--
Asian only	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--
Multi-race	--	--
Not reported	930	1,110
Occupations (continued)		
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	--	30
Hazardous materials removal workers	--	30
Employment, recruitment, & placement specalist	--	20
Preschool teachers, except special education	--	20

Occupations:	2006	2007
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	230	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	220	300
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	150	140
Bus drivers, school	150	190
Correctional officers and jailers	130	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	110	130
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100	30
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	90	--
Fire fighters	90	100
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	90	100
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	70	--
Security guards	60	290
Highway maintenance workers	60	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	50	--
Elementary school teachers, except special education	40	30
Teacher assistants	40	130
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	40	30
Registered nurses	30	30
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	30	40
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	30	30
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	30	--
Crossing guards	20	--
Food preparation workers	20	50
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	20	--
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	20	30
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	--	90
Meter readers, utilities	--	80
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	--	40
Home health aids	--	30
Library assistants, clerical	--	30

Table 18 Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature, part, source and event
Local Government

	2006	2007
Total	2,600	2,690
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	1,430	1,190
Bruises, contusions	300	380
Cuts, lacerations	100	110
Punctures	20	--
Fractures	250	170
Heat burns	--	30
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--
Chemical burns	40	--
Amputations	40	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	100	200
Part of body affected:		
Head	100	190
Eye	50	30
Neck	50	130
Trunk	1,020	800
Shoulder	220	220
Back	730	480
Upper extremities	400	350
Arm	110	90
Wrist	110	70
Hand, except finger	60	50
Finger	150	80
Lower extremities	660	770
Knee	260	350
Ankle	190	170
Foot, except toe	50	60
Toe	20	--
Body systems	50	90
Multiple parts	310	350

	2006	2007
Source of injury, illness:		
Chemicals, chemical products	50	90
Containers	230	170
Furniture, fixtures	100	100
Machinery	--	40
Parts and materials	130	130
Person, injured or ill worker	430	350
Worker motion or position	340	350
Floor, ground surfaces	560	770
Handtools	50	110
Vehicles	380	380
Person, other than worker	220	250
Health care patient	80	80
Event or exposure:		
Contact with object, equipment	400	320
Struck by object	170	170
Struck against object	120	110
Caught in object, equipment, material	20	--
Fall to lower level	220	230
Fall on same level	270	330
Slips, trips	--	--
Overexertion	540	530
Overexertion in lifting	360	380
Repetitive motion	--	20
Exposed to harmful substance	110	170
Transportation accidents	260	280
Highway accident	230	280
Fires, explosions	--	--
Assault, violent act	210	120
by person	150	110
by animal	20	--

Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.
Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication guidelines.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

CENSUS

OF

FATAL

OCCUPATIONAL

INJURIES

2007

Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to compile a comprehensive, accurate, and timely measure of fatal work injuries that occur during the year.

The CFOI program is a Federal/State cooperative program. The program was expanded to include all 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1992. This is Kentucky's seventeenth year participating in the program.

The CFOI program currently includes private sector, public sector, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers. To be included in this report, the incident leading to the fatality must have occurred in the reference state (Kentucky) during the reference year (2007), and the fatality must be work-related according to the CFOI guidelines.

Many of these fatalities involve workers not covered under the jurisdiction of Federal or State agencies engaged in consultation-related, prevention-related, or regulatory activities in safety and health. Among these workers are the self-employed, laborers on small farms, and certain government employees. Thus CFOI data, which covers these workers may differ from data obtained through other administrative sources.

Timely information on all fatal occupational injuries were compiled from a variety of administrative sources including death certificates, motor vehicle traffic accident reports, medical examiners reports, newspaper articles, Kentucky and Federal Worker's Compensation reports and other government investigative reports. Each fatality was substantiated by either two independent source documents or one source document and a follow-up questionnaire to the employer or other contact (excluding next-of-kin) who had knowledge about the circumstances of the incident.

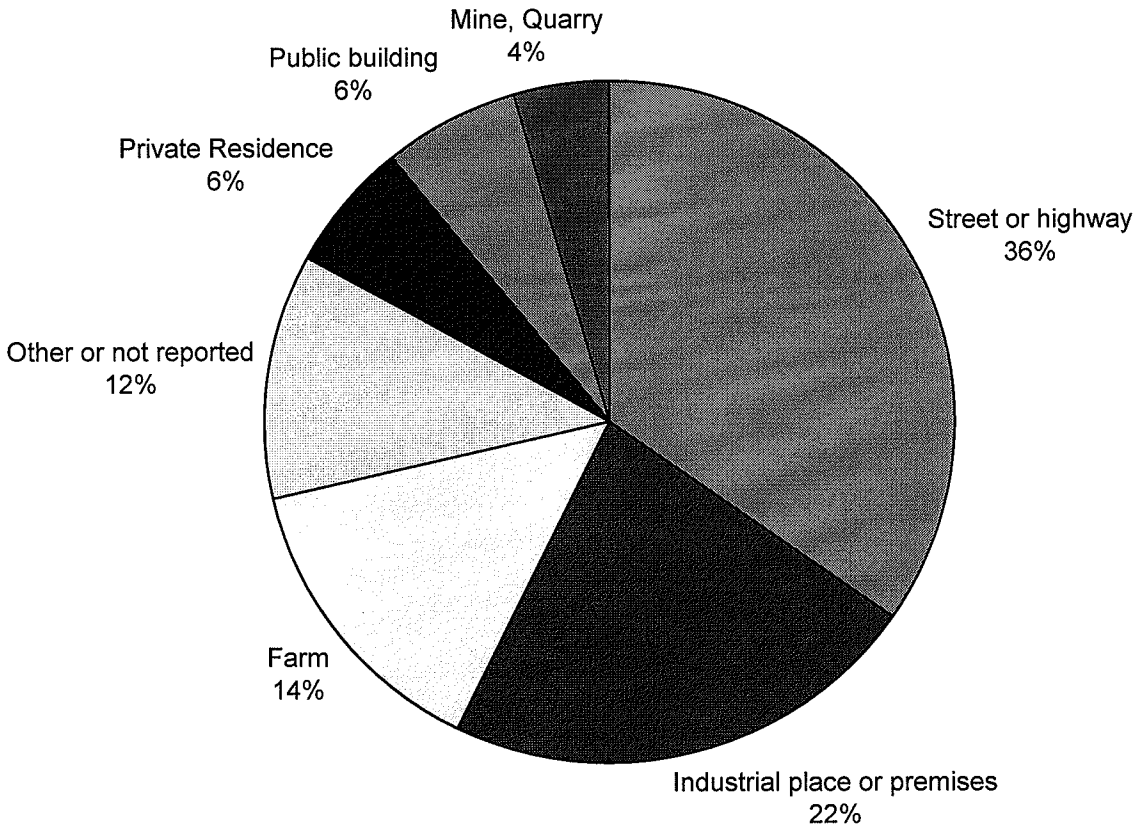
The Kentucky CFOI program provides useful data for identifying hazardous industries, occupations, activities, and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. The CFOI program gives both public and private analysts and leader's information that will lead to safer working conditions.

Summary of Observations

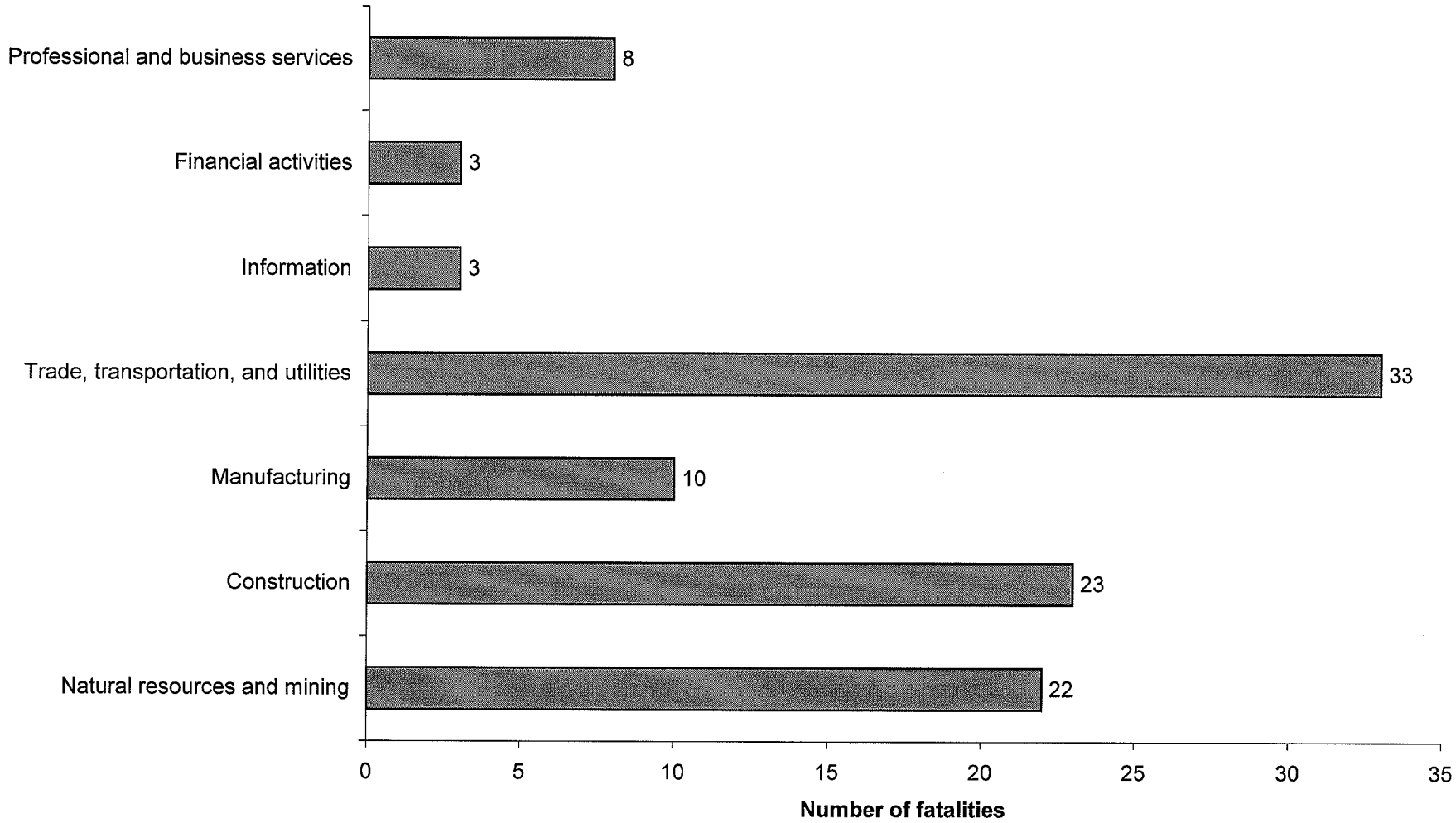
- The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky was 112 in 2007.
- Transportation accidents with 57 and contacts with objects and equipment with 21 were the two largest categories for fatal events in the state.
- Workers in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry experienced 17 deaths.
- The age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was 45 to 54 with 30 fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanics accounted for 90 percent (100) of work related fatalities.
- Accounting for 61 work related fatal injuries in the State of Kentucky, vehicles was the largest category of primary source.
- In 2007, Jefferson County had more fatal occupational injuries, than any other county in the state.
- Of the 112 occupational fatalities in 2007, 106 were male and 6 were female.
- There were10 workplace homicides in 2007.
- In 2007, there were 8 fatalities in the government sector.
- Of the 112 Fatalities in Kentucky 22 were self-employed.

This report may be revised during the year to include any cases not included in this report due to late arrival of source documents.

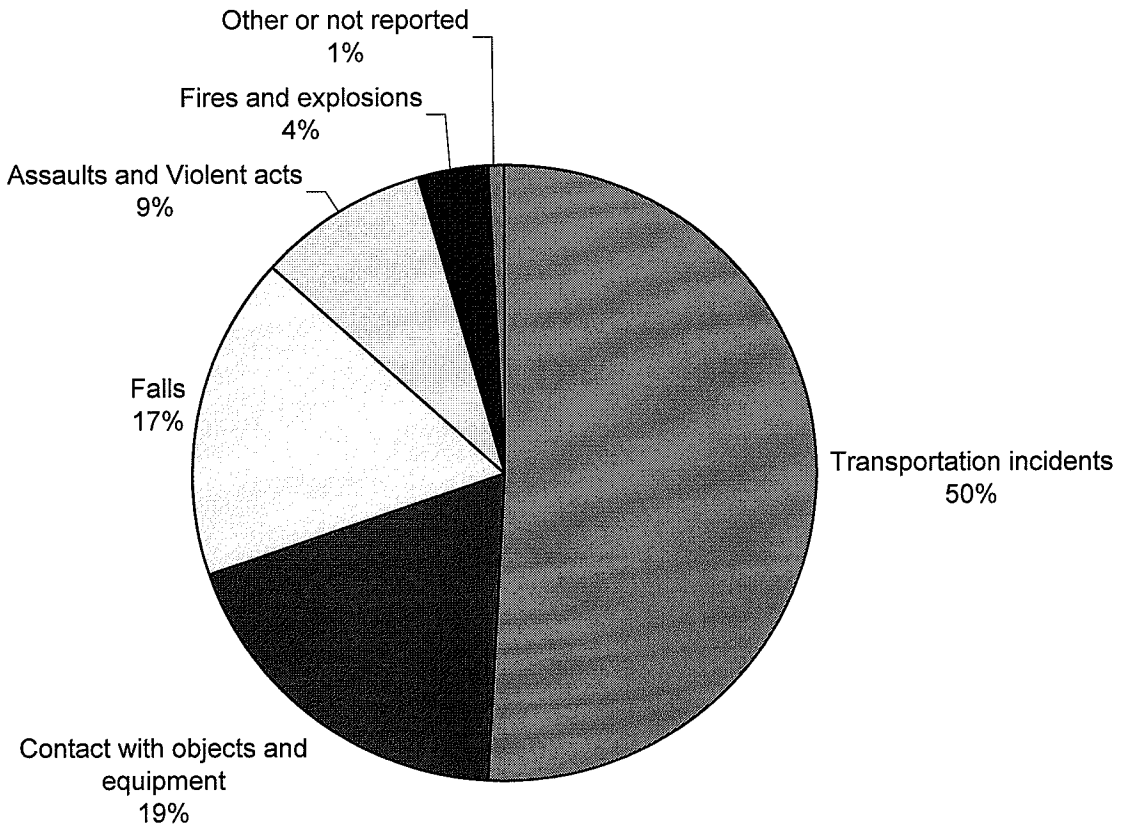
Fatal work injuries by location, Kentucky, 2007, all ownerships (112 Total fatalities)



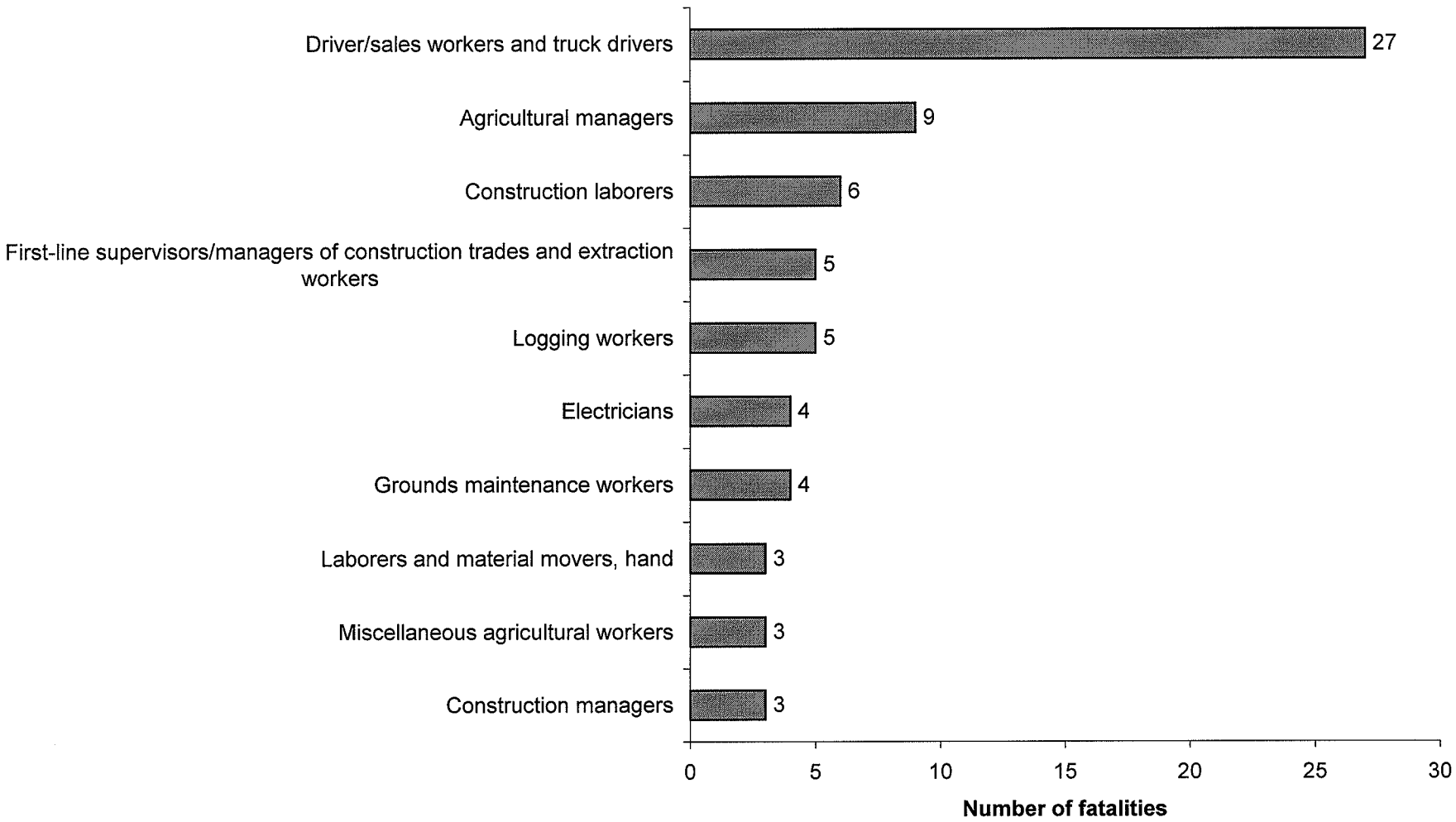
Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2007, Kentucky, all ownerships (112 Total fatalities)



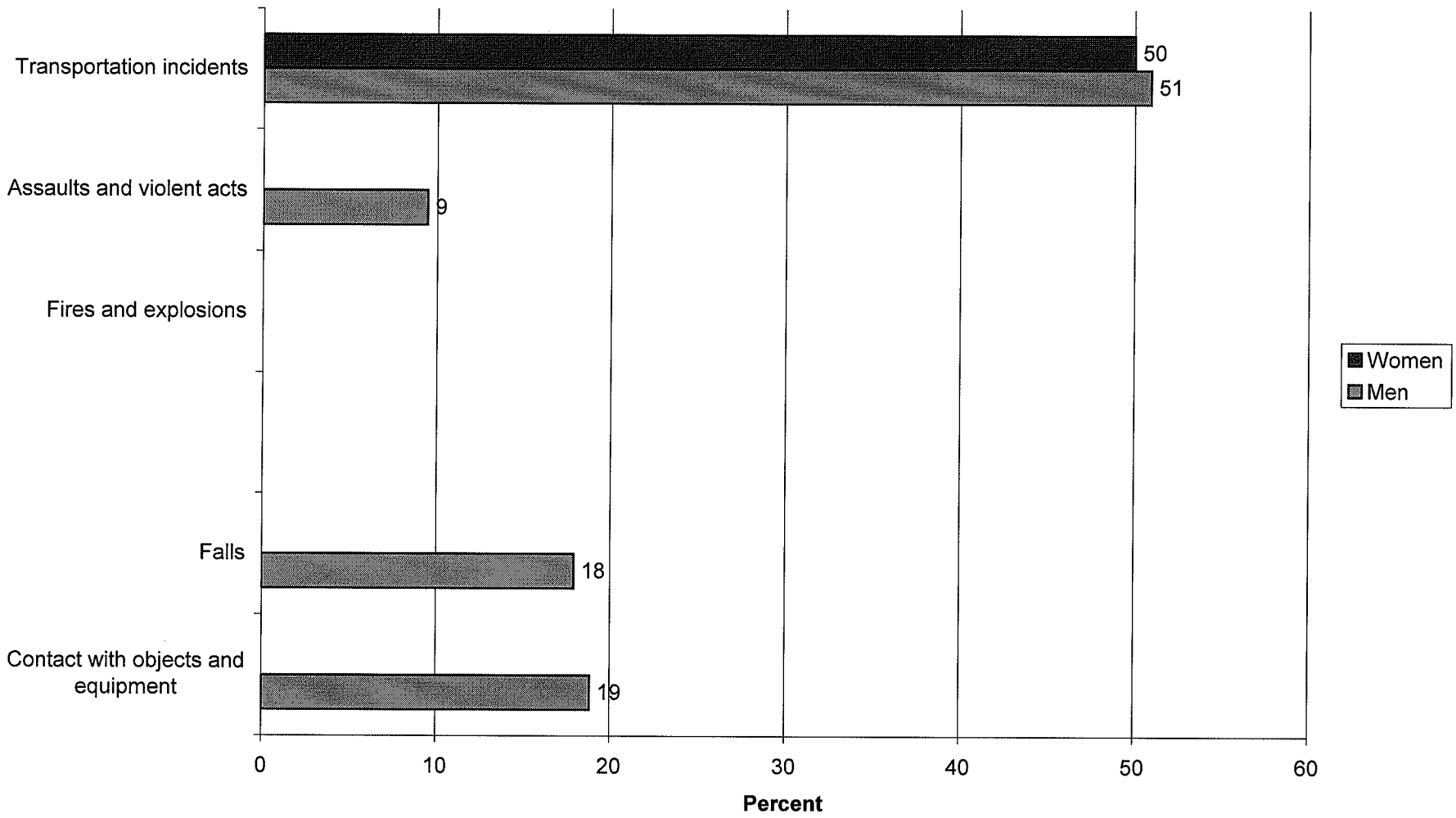
Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007, all ownerships (112 Total fatalities)



Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2007, Kentucky, all ownerships (112 Total fatalities)



Fatality work injuries varied between men and women, 2007, Kentucky, (106 men, 6 women)



Fatal Work Injury Counts
Kentucky, 2000-2007

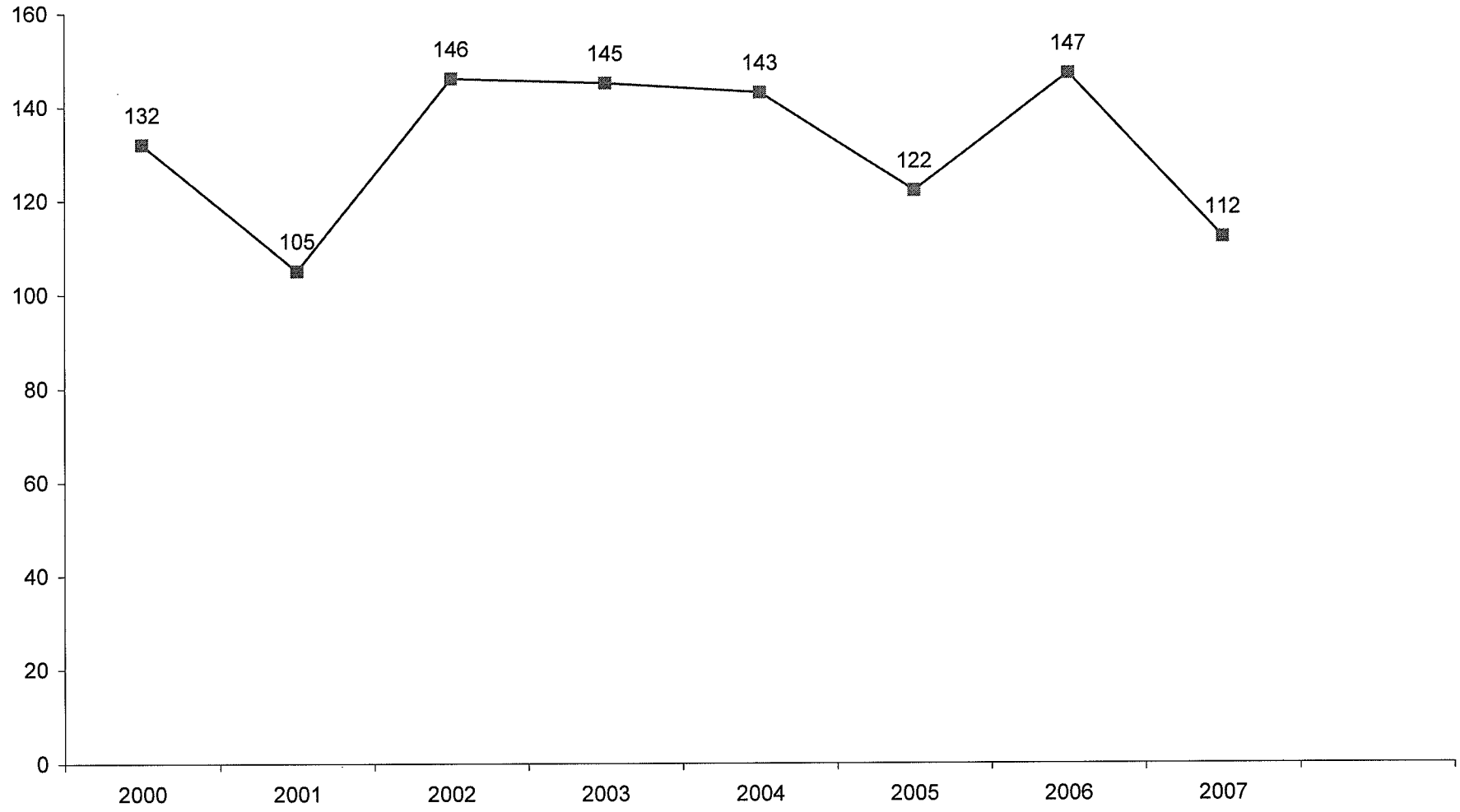


Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[1]					
		Transportation incidents[2]	Assaults and violent acts[3]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers[4]	90	48	5	16	17	--	3
Self-employed[5]	22	9	5	5	--	--	--
Gender							
Men	106	54	10	20	19	--	--
Women	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	17	11	--	3	3	--	--
35 to 44 years	19	10	--	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years	30	16	--	5	8	--	--
55 to 64 years	18	8	3	4	--	--	--
65 years and over	19	8	4	3	3	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin[6]							
White, non-Hispanic	100	49	9	19	18	--	4
Black, non-Hispanic	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

[2] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

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

[4] May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

[5] Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

[6] Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007

Industry[1]	NAICS code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Private Industry		104	51	9	20	19	--	4
Goods Producing		54	17	3	15	16	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining		22	11	--	8	--	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	17	7	--	7	--	--	--
Crop Production	111	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Production	112	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Ranching and Farming	1121	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging	113	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging	1133	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging	11331	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Mining[5]	21	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	212	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining	2121	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining	21211	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		22	3	--	6	12	--	--
Construction	23	22	3	--	6	12	--	--
Construction of buildings	236	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	14	--	--	4	7	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	2381	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2389	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors	23891	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		10	3	--	--	3	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	10	3	--	--	3	--	--
Service providing		50	34	6	5	3	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		33	26	3	3	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007 - continued

Industry[1]	NAICS code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Retail Trade	44-45	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	25	22	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation	484	17	14	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking	4841	12	12	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local	48411	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	48412	7	7	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking	4842	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	48422	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Information	51	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	511	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	5111	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Newspaper Publishers	51111	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities		3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services	561	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	5617	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services	56173	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services	562	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government[5]		8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		6	5	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	5	4	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007 - continued

Industry[1]	NAICS code[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
			Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	922	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	9221	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.
[2] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[3] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
[4] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.
[5] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
[6] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2007

Event or exposure[2]	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[3]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	112	54	22	22	10	50	33	3	3	8	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	21	15	8	6	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	17	13	8	4	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment	8	8	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	19	16	--	12	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	17	16	--	12	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	57	17	11	3	3	34	26	3	--	5	--	--	--
Highway accident	30	3	--	--	--	23	17	3	--	3	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	12	--	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	7	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road	10	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	8	--	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	13	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident	10	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned	8	7	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway accident	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	10	3	--	--	--	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--

[1] Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.
[2] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[3] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Kentucky, 2007

Event or exposure[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	112	--	--	--	8	17	19	30	18	19
Contact with objects and equipment	21	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	4	3
Struck by object or equipment	17	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	3	--
Struck by falling object or equipment	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Struck by flying object	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	19	--	--	--	--	3	--	8	--	3
Fall to lower level	17	--	--	--	--	3	--	7	--	--
Fall from ladder	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents	57	--	--	--	4	11	10	16	8	8
Highway accident	30	--	--	--	--	8	6	6	6	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	12	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Noncollision accident	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway--no collision	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	13	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	4
Noncollision accident	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Overturned	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway accident	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
Self-inflicted injury	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Kentucky, 2007

Occupation[1]	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure[2]					
		Transportation incidents[3]	Assaults and violent acts[4]	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	112	57	10	21	19	--	4
Management occupations	15	7	4	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations	13	6	3	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers	9	6	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8	--	--	6	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Logging workers	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fallers	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	22	5	--	5	11	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	15	--	--	5	9	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Electricians	4	--	--	--	4	--	--
Production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	32	--	5	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	29	24	--	4	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	27	22	--	4	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18	17	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7	3	--	3	--	--	--
Material moving workers	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.
[2] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[3] Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
[4] Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 6. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2007

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[2]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	112	54	22	22	10	50	33	3	3	8	--	--	--
Primary Source[3]													
Machinery	6	6	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	7	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	5	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	21	19	--	14	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	18	16	--	11	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	8	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	7	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	61	16	11	--	3	39	28	3	--	8	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	44	5	--	--	--	34	23	3	--	8	--	--	--
Automobile	11	--	--	--	--	9	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck	30	5	--	--	--	22	16	--	--	6	--	--	--
Truck, unspecified	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	12	--	--	--	--	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offroad vehicle, nonindustrial	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
All terrain vehicle (ATV)	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	9	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor	7	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	12	3	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ammunition	8	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets	7	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source[4]													
Machinery	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry 1 sector, Kentucky, 2007 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining[2]	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	6	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	18	8	--	5	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures	13	4	--	--	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bridges, dams, locks	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guardrails, road dividers	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	22	6	3	--	--	12	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicle, motorized	14	3	--	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck	11	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	6	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forklift	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rail vehicle	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Train	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	6	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rain	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

[2] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

[3] The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

[4] The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 7. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2007

Industry[1]	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers[2]		Government workers[3]		Self-employed workers[4]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	112	100.0	82	100.0	8	100.0	22	100.0
Goods Producing	55	49.1	39	47.6	--	--	15	68.2
Natural Resources and Mining	22	19.6	11	13.4	--	--	11	50.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	17	15.2	6	7.3	--	--	11	50.0
Crop Production	8	7.1	3	3.7	--	--	5	22.7
Animal Production	4	3.6	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Cattle Ranching and Farming	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Forestry and Logging	5	4.5	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Logging	5	4.5	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Logging	5	4.5	--	--	--	--	3	13.6
Mining[5]	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Construction	23	20.5	18	22.0	--	--	4	18.2
Construction	23	20.5	18	22.0	--	--	4	18.2
Construction of buildings	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4	3.6	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors	14	12.5	12	14.6	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	5	4.5	5	6.1	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	4	3.6	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Site Preparation Contractors	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	8.9	10	12.2	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	10	8.9	10	12.2	--	--	--	--
Service providing	57	50.9	43	52.4	7	87.5	7	31.8
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	33	29.5	29	35.4	--	--	4	18.2
Retail Trade	7	6.3	6	7.3	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	25	22.3	22	26.8	--	--	3	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Kentucky, 2007 - Continued

Industry[1]	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers[2]		Government workers[3]		Self-employed workers[4]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Truck Transportation	17	15.2	16	19.5	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking	12	10.7	11	13.4	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local	5	4.5	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	7	6.3	7	8.5	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Information	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Information	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Newspaper Publishers	3	2.7	3	3.7	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services	8	7.1	7	8.5	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	7	6.3	6	7.3	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services	4	3.6	4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services	3	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	7	6.3	--	--	7	87.5	--	--
Public Administration	7	6.3	--	--	7	87.5	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	5	4.5	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	5	4.5	--	--	5	62.5	--	--
Police Protection	3	2.7	--	--	3	37.5	--	--

[1] Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.
[2] May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.
[3] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.
[4] Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.
[5] Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2007 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

This report was prepared by the OSH Statistical Services Branch in the Division of Education and Training.

Data collection, analysis, and publication by:

Linda M. Carter, CFOI Coordinator
Sandra K. Lee, Branch Manager

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

(502) 564-4258

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

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

SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN KENTUCKY

For information concerning the Occupational Safety and Health standards, regulations Interpretations and actions of the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board contact:

Department of Workplace Standards
OSH Regulations Development and Interpretation
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-0978

For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health training, consultation, Technical assistance, publications, and recordkeeping contact:

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

For information concerning Occupational Safety and Health enforcement contact:

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

Steven L. Beshear
Governor
Commonwealth of Kentucky

J.R. Gray
Secretary
Labor Cabinet

Mark S. Brown
Deputy Secretary
Labor Cabinet

Michael L. Dixon
Commissioner
Workplace Standards

Paid for with state and federal funds
http://labor.ky.gov