		Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ¹																			
Characteristic	Local government	Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		ila to illiary of il	Transportation a		on accidents		Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Total	Roadway accidents	Fires and explosions	Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unint entional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	All other events
Total	142.2	18.4	10.2	5.1	2.0	45.7	5.9	21.3	18.4	43.1	15.1	2.3	4.6	12.9	12.0	-	17.4	5.4	10.8	1.2	-
Gender: Male Female	193.3 111.9	19.8 17.6	13.0 8.5	2.6 6.6	 2.5	67.9 32.6	9.8 3.6	17.6 23.5		45.0 42.0		5.7 -	7.5 2.9	25.2 5.6	22.8 5.6		27.8 11.2	5.5 5.4	19.5 5.5	2.7	- -
Age: 14 - 15 16 - 19 20 - 24	 407.1 67.9	 	 	 	- - -	- - -	 	 	 	 27.1	- - -	- - -	 14.3	 	- - -	 	- - 14.1	 	 	 	- - -
20 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64	109.3 150.9 125.6 236.4	11.3 17.6 14.1 42.3	4.8 9.2 9.5 22.1	 17.0	- 	14.9 25.9 35.2 144.9	 14.8	10.4 19.0 56.9	19.7 84.8	42.0 62.7 39.8 35.7	6.4 49.6 5.6 7.1	 6.1	8.0 	7.4 21.1 19.4 6.0	7.4 20.2 18.1 6.0	- 	25.5 21.8 16.2	11.8	19.1 19.6 4.2	- 	- - -
65 and over Major occupational group:	242.4	-	-	_	=	193.3	-	181.7	-	-	_	-		-	_	-	-		_	-	=
Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations Computer and mathematical occupations	- -	-	 	- - -	 	- - -	-	-		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	-	 	- - -	-	- - -
Architecture and engineering occupations Life, physical, and social science occupations Community and social service occupations Legal occupations	-	-	 	- - -	- - -	- - -		-	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -		-	-	-	 	- - -		-
Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	-	 	== == ==	 	- - -	- - -	 	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	== 		- -	 	- - -	 	- - -	 	- - -
Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations Food preparation and serving related occupations Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	-	 	 	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	 	- - -	 	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	 	 	- - -	 	- - - -	 ,	 	 	- - -
Personal care and service occupations Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	-	 	 	 	 	- - -	 	 	 	- - -	-	- - - -	 		- - - -	- - -	- - -	 	 	- - -	- - -
Construction and extraction occupations Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Production occupations	- - -	 	 	 	- - -	- - -	 	 	 	- - -	- - -	- - -	 		- - -	- - -	- - -	 	- - -	 	- - -
Transportation and material moving occupations	-	-	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	-				-		-	-	

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).

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 05, 2014

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

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.