Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2011

## Pennsylvania

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2011 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
All industries including State and local government <sup>6</sup>		5,424.7	4.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.3
Private industry <sup>6</sup>		4,805.5	4.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.1
Goods-producing <sup>6</sup>		835.6	4.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.2
Natural resources and mining <sup>6,7</sup>		49.6	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>6</sup>	11	19.4	4.8	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.8
Mining <sup>7</sup>	21	30.2	3.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.6
Mining (except oil and gas) <sup>8</sup> .  Support activities for mining.  Support activities for mining.  Support activities for mining.  Drilling oil and gas wells.  Support activities for oil and gas operations.	213 2131	13.3 12.4 12.4 12.4 3.9 7.4	4.1 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.7 3.1	2.9 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.7 1.0	2.2 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.4 (10)	0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.3	1.2 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.0 2.0
Construction		222.6	4.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.1
Manufacturing		563.4	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.3
Service-providing		3,969.9	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>9</sup>		1,084.8	4.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.9
Wholesale trade	42	230.1	3.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Retail trade	44-45	630.9	4.5	2.6	1.4	1.2	2.0
Transportation and warehousing <sup>9</sup>	48-49	202.4	6.2	3.9	2.2	1.7	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2011 - Continued

## Pennsylvania

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2011 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Rail transportation <sup>9</sup>		 59.6	3.2 5.3	2.3 3.0	2.2 2.1	( <sup>10</sup> ) 0.9	0.9 
Utilities	22	21.5	2.7			0.4	0.9
Information		92.8	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.6
Financial activities		308.4	1.3		0.2		1.0
Professional and business services		706.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0
Education and health services		1,084.2	5.4	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.9
Educational services	61	183.1	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance	62	901.1	6.1	2.9	1.3	1.5	3.2
Leisure and hospitality		511.7	5.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	3.4
Other services		181.8	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2011 -- Continued

## Pennsylvania

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2011 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	Other recordable cases
Other services, except public administration	81	181.8	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	2.5
Repair and maintenance	811	50.0	5.8	2.8	2.0		3.0

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

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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, November, 2012

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Data too small to be displayed.