			Goods p	roducing					,	Service providino)			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	29,200	9,790	2,030	3,440	4,320	19,410	8,080		800	2,530	3,980	2,710	870	
Gender:														
Male	18,810	8,320	1,440	3,400	3,480	10,490	5,510		510	1,780	860	1,060	370	
Female	10,330	1,470	590	40	840	8,870	2,520		300	750	3,110	1,650	500	
Age:														
14 to 15														
16 to 19	740	340	70	160	110	400	180				90	110		
20 to 24	4,260	1,540	260	780	510	2,720	1,070			530	1	590	70	
25 to 34	6,410	2,170	570	910	700	4,240	1,880		110			700	140	
35 to 44	6,300	2,270	500	990	780	4,030	1,410		220	580		520	420	
45 to 54	5,590	1,650	330	310	1,010	3,940	1,750		190			320	140	
55 to 64	4,560	1,420	260	180	990	3,130	1,330		230			360	70	
65 and over	770	180	30		130	590	310			30	180	20		
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	3,740	1,900	840	640	420	1,840	630		240	300	330	310		
3 to 11 months	6,330	2,190	380	1,030	780	4,150	1,760		100	760	720	450	150	
1 to 5 years	10,150	2,990	500	1,200	1,300	7,150	2,650		400	990	1,380	1,450	220	
More than 5 years	8,450	2,550	280	500	1,770	5,900	2,910		70	470	1,460	380	470	
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	11,170	3,400	280	1,680	1,430	7,780	3,240		320	1,030	1,670	1,150	300	
Black only	710	90	20		60	620	200		140	50	190	20		
Hispanic or Latino only	4,260	2,450	1,220	500	730	1,810	540		150	410	190	440	70	
Asian only	500	120			100	380	80				170	100		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	340	20				320	220			30	60			
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	70	20				50	20					20		
Hispanic or Latino and other race	20													
Multi-race	60					60	30				30			
Not reported	12,080	3,690	500	1,220	1,970	8,400	3,750		180	990	1,680	980	470	

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

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	oroducing					S	Service providino	9			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Gender:														
Male	64.4	85.0	70.9	98.8	80.6	54.0	68.2		63.8	70.4	21.6	39.1	42.5	
Female	35.4	15.0	29.1	1.2	19.4	45.7	31.2		37.5	29.6	78.1	60.9	57.5	
Age:														
14 to 15														
16 to 19	2.5	3.5	3.4	4.7	2.5	2.1	2.2				2.3	4.1		
20 to 24	14.6	15.7	12.8	22.7	11.8	14.0	13.2			20.9	7.0	21.8	8.0	
25 to 34	22.0	22.2	28.1	26.5	16.2	21.8	23.3		13.8	23.3	18.3	25.8	16.1	
35 to 44	21.6		24.6	28.8		20.8	17.5		27.5	22.9	20.9	19.2	48.3	
45 to 54	19.1	16.9	16.3	9.0	23.4	20.3	21.7		23.8	21.7	22.6	11.8	16.1	
55 to 64	15.6		12.8	5.2		16.1	16.5		28.8	9.5	21.9	13.3	8.0	
65 and over	2.6	1.8	1.5		3.0	3.0	3.8			1.2	4.5	.7		
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	12.8	19.4	41.4	18.6	9.7	9.5	7.8		30.0	11.9	8.3	11.4		
3 to 11 months	21.7	22.4	18.7	29.9	18.1	21.4	21.8		12.5	30.0	18.1	16.6	17.2	
1 to 5 years	34.8	30.5	24.6	34.9	30.1	36.8	32.8		50.0	39.1	34.7	53.5	25.3	
More than 5 years	28.9	26.0	13.8	14.5	41.0	30.4	36.0		8.8	18.6	36.7	14.0	54.0	
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	38.3	34.7	13.8	48.8	33.1	40.1	40.1		40.0	40.7	42.0	42.4	34.5	
Black only	2.4		1.0		1.4	3.2	2.5		17.5	2.0	4.8	.7		
Hispanic or Latino only	14.6	25.0	60.1	14.5	16.9	9.3	6.7		18.8	16.2	4.8	16.2	8.0	
Asian only	1.7	1.2			2.3	2.0	1.0				4.3	3.7		
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	1.2	.2				1.6	2.7			1.2	1.5			
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	.2	.2				.3	.2					.7		
Hispanic or Latino and other race	.1													
Multi-race	.2					.3	.4				.8			
Not reported	41.4	37.7	24.6	35.5	45.6	43.3	46.4		22.5	39.1	42.2	36.2	54.0	

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

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 1 by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	roducing					5	Service providing)			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	29,200	9,790	2,030	3,440	4,320	19,410	8,080		800	2,530	3,980	2,710	870	
Management occupations	210	60			50	150	20		40		50			
Business and financial operations occupations	100					90	30				20			
Computer and mathematical occupations	240	40			40	200								-
Architecture and engineering occupations	70	20			20	40	30							
Life, physical, and social science occupations	80	20			20	60				60				-
Community and social service occupations	140					140					110		30	-
Legal occupations	40					40				40				
Education, training, and library occupations	170					170					150			
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	140					120	20					40		-
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1,170					1,170				30	1,120			
Healthcare support occupations	1,370					1,370				60	1,270			
Protective service occupations	130					130				70		40		
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2,450	20			20	2,430	490				230	1,660	30	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,860	80	40		40	1,780	70		160	880	310	340		
Personal care and service occupations	1,020					1,020			40	120	290	250	310	
Sales and related occupations	1,460	40			40	1,410	1,300			50		20		
Office and administrative support occupations	1,540	190	20	40	140	1,350	950		40	80	200	50	40	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,850	1,800	1,760		40	50	50							
Construction and extraction occupations	3,270	2,940		2,780	150	320	80			200				
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2,450	830	20	430	370	1,620	710		260	230	40	100	130	
Production occupations	3,470	2,730		90	2,630	740	580				50		90	
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,970	970	160	60	750	5,000	3,750		230	630	100	180	100	

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) 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. 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.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 1 by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	roducing						Service providing)			
Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	29,200	9,790	2,030	3,440	4,320	19,410	8,080		800	2,530	3,980	2,710	870	
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	2,030	290			290	1,750	1,440		220		60			
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	1,340	1,300	1,300			40	40							
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,170	220	80	40	110	950	770			170				
Construction laborers	970	870		870		90	30			. 60				
Nursing assistants	850					850					850			
Carpenters	770	710		680	30	60	50							
Food preparation workers	680					680	360				20	300		
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	680	60	20		40	630	30		140	350	80	20		
Registered nurses	660					660					650			
Stock clerks and order fillers	640	20			20	620	590				20			
Retail salespersons	620					600	590							
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	590					590	30			430	50	50		
Maintenance and repair workers, general	540	90			80	450	30		230	60	20	90		
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	520	60			60	460	30			400				
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	510					510				70	170	260		
Light truck or delivery services drivers	510	30			30	480	450							
Cashiers	400					400	380							
Cooks, restaurant	370					370	20					350		
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	350	290			280	60	20						40	
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	320					320	280							
Driver/sales workers	320					310	150					130	30	
Personal care aides	300					300			40		260			
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	290	290			290									
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	270	270		270										
Bartenders	250					250						230		
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	250					250							250	

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) 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.

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

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	roducing					S	ervice providing	ı			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	29,200	9,790	2,030	3,440	4,320	19,410	8,080		800	2,530	3,980	2,710	870	
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	2,250	1,060	140	630	300	1,190	480		70	150	150	90	50	
Sprains, strains, tears	10,640	2,810	680	730	1,400	7,840	3,530		270	920	2,040	730	270	
Amputations	90	50			40	40	20							
Bruise, contusions	1,820	790	140	400	240	1,040	490		30	130	160	190		
Chemical burns and corrosions	50	40			30									
Heat (thermal) burns	300	80			80	220	50			20	l I	100		
Soreness, pain	6,390	2,280	580	870	830	4,100	1,650		100	580		680	150	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	2,920	990	140	370	480	1,920	560		100	350		520	260	
Cuts, lacerations	2,330	740	120	200	420	1,600	500		100	290	l	340	260	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	590	260	20	180	60	330	60			60		190		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	190	70			70	120	30				20	50		
Tendonitis	40					40	20							
Multiple traumatic injuries	790	220	130	30	60	570	240			140	l I	70		
With sprains and other injuries	240	90	60		20	150	30			50	l I	30		
With fractures and other injuries	150	40	30			110	70				20			
Part of body affected:														
Head	2,230	970	170	340	470	1,250	750		60	80	220	110	30	
Eye	860	520	90	200	230	330	250			30		20		
Neck	370	90	,,,	200	60	280	130			60				
Trunk	7,740	2,300	560	770	980	5,440	2,430		130	770		550	160	
Back	6,010	1,740	380	650	700	4,270	1,950		60	630	l I	340	100	
Upper extremities	9,670	3,440	440	1,220	1,780	6,230	2,310		180	850		1,170	500	
Shoulder	2,320	520	130	100	300	1,790	780		30	270		130	50	
Arm	1,370	630	40	370	220	740	310		80	90	l	80		
Wrist	1,260	310	40	60	220	950	330				170	350	60	
Hand	4,310	1,800	190	660	950	2,510	790		50	460	l	580	350	
Lower extremities	6,070	2,220	580	920	720	3,850	1,570		380	550		420	130	
Knee	2,360	810	150	310	350	1,550	630		160	280		160	40	
Ankle	1,390	520	140	290	90	880	350		30	120	l I	110	70	
Foot	1,190	510	80	260	170	680	290		170	60	l I	50		
Toe, toenail	340	80		30	40	250	40		170					
Body systems	270	40	20		20	230	70				70	20		
Multiple	2,650	640	260	140	240	2,010	800		50	210	430	440	50	
Source of injury illness.														
Source of injury, illness:	200	440			00	400						20	20	
Chemical, chemical products	300	110			80	190	60			40	l	20	30	
Containers Furniture futures	3,680	730	190	90	450	2,940	1,720		60	300		510	50	
Furniture, fixtures	1,190	350	20	140	190	850	430		50	50	l I	120	30	
Machinery Parts and materials	1,610	950 1.450	80 150	410 470	470	660 1,080	350 770			90	110 20	70 40		
Parts and materials	2,520	1,450			830				200	220		40	100	
Person, injured or ill worker Worker motion or position	4,870	1,340	300 290	310 310	740 730	3,530	1,420 1,400		200	500 480		500 500	180	
· ·	4,760	1,330	290	310	/30	3,430			200	480	l I	160	180	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	1,640 880					1,630	60				1,360	160		
Health care patient			1/0			880	040		200	4/0	880		120	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	3,810	880	160	390	330	2,930	840		200	460	580	560	120	
Ladder	880 1 040	650	380 90	200 380	70	230	110			270	 50	250	50	
Handtools Vehicles	1,940 2,620	730 600	90 220	380 90	260 290	1,210 2,020	280 1,350		80	270		130	260 50	
VELHCIES	2,020	600	220	90	290	2,020	1,330			220	200	130	50	

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	oroducing					9	Service providing	1			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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		Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	720	160	80	40	40	560	440			90				
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	310				90	210	80				80	30		
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	870	210	90	90	20	660	60			90	300	160		
Intentional injury by other person	340					340	30				150	150		
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	170					160					120			
Animal and insect related incidents	370	200	90	90		170	20			80	30			
Transportation incidents	1,160	260	150	60	50	900	540			80	90	90	30	-
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	610	90	40	40		530	280			70	90	50		
Fires and explosions	20													-
Falls, slips, trips	7,030	2,410	740	1,120	550	4,620	1,710		250	730	800	750	200	-
Slips, trips without fall	1,270	420	160	130	130	850	330			170	150	130	50	-
Fall on same level	3,500	660	150	190	320	2,840	830		200	460	570	520	90	-
Fall to lower level	2,130	1,300	430	780	90	830	480		40	90	80	90	40	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	870	300	30		250	580	180			80	130	120	30	-
Contact with object, equipment	7,350	3,280	590	1,150	1,540	4,070	1,780		280	620	380	640	350	-
Struck by object or equipment	4,100	1,510	330	610	570	2,600	1,070		240	420	170	430	260	-
Struck against object or equipment	1,840	990	140	200	650	850	400		40	110	120	170		-
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	1,000	550	70	250	220	450	220			60	60	30	80	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	11,560	3,190	420	940	1,820	8,380	3,750		260	910	2,190	900	260	-
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	980	370			340	610	230		30	50	140	100	50	-
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3,260	750	110	170	470	2,510	1,310		40	350	480	220	60	-

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

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

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

¹ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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

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

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	roducing					5	Service providinç]			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	7.7	10.8	6.9	18.3	6.9	6.1	5.9		8.8	5.9		3.3	5.7	
Sprains, strains, tears	36.4	28.7	33.5	21.2	32.4	40.4	43.7		33.8	36.4	51.3	26.9	31.0	
Amputations Project controllers	.3	.5			.9	.2	.2				4.0	7.0		
Bruise, contusions Chemical burns and corrosions	6.2	8.1	6.9	11.6	5.6	5.4	6.1		3.8	5.1	4.0	7.0		
Heat (thermal) burns	1.0	.4			1.9	1.1				.8	1.0	3.7		
Soreness, pain	21.9	23.3	28.6	25.3	19.2	21.1	20.4		12.5	22.9		25.1	17.2	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	10.0	10.1	6.9	10.8	11.1	9.9	6.9		12.5	13.8		19.2	29.9	
Cuts, lacerations	8.0	7.6	5.9	5.8	9.7	8.2	6.2		12.5	11.5		12.5	29.9	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.0	2.7	1.0	5.2	1.4	1.7	.7			2.4	.5	7.0		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	.7	.7			1.6	.6	.4				.5	1.8		
Tendonitis	.1					.2	.2							
Multiple traumatic injuries	2.7	2.2	6.4	.9	1.4	2.9	3.0			5.5		2.6		
With sprains and other injuries	.8	.9	3.0		.5	.8	.4			2.0	1.0	1.1		
With fractures and other injuries	.5	.4	1.5			.6	.9				.5			
Part of body affected:														
Head	7.6	9.9	8.4	9.9	10.9	6.4	9.3		7.5	3.2	5.5	4.1	3.4	
Eye	2.9	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.3	1.7	3.1			1.2		.7		
Neck	1.3	.9			1.4	1.4	1.6			2.4	2.3			
Trunk	26.5	23.5	27.6	22.4	22.7	28.0	30.1		16.3	30.4	33.4	20.3	18.4	
Back	20.6	17.8	18.7	18.9	16.2	22.0	24.1		7.5	24.9		12.5	11.5	
Upper extremities	33.1	35.1	21.7	35.5	41.2	32.1	28.6		22.5	33.6		43.2	57.5	
Shoulder	7.9	5.3	6.4	2.9	6.9	9.2	9.7		3.8	10.7		4.8	5.7	
Arm	4.7	6.4	2.0	10.8	5.1	3.8	3.8		10.0	3.6		3.0		
Wrist	4.3	3.2	2.0	1.7	5.1	4.9	4.1			10.2	4.3	12.9	6.9	
Hand Lower extremities	14.8 20.8	18.4 22.7	9.4 28.6	19.2 26.7	22.0 16.7	12.9 19.8	9.8 19.4		6.3 47.5	18.2 21.7		21.4 15.5	40.2 14.9	
Knee	8.1	8.3	7.4	9.0	8.1	8.0	7.8		20.0	11.1		5.9	4.6	
Ankle	4.8	5.3	6.9	8.4	2.1	4.5	4.3		3.8	4.7		4.1	8.0	
Foot	4.1	5.2	3.9	7.6	3.9	3.5	3.6		21.3	2.4		1.8		
Toe, toenail	1.2	.8		.9	.9	1.3	.5		21.3					
Body systems	.9	.4	1.0		.5	1.2	.9				1.8	.7		
Multiple	9.1	6.5	12.8	4.1	5.6	10.4	9.9		6.3	8.3	10.8	16.2	5.7	
Source of injury, illness:														
Source of injury, illness: Chemical, chemical products	1.0	1.1			1.9	1.0	7			1.6	1.0	7	3.4	
Containers	12.6	7.5	9.4	2.6	10.4	15.1	21.3		7.5	11.9		18.8	5.7	
Furniture, fixtures	4.1	3.6	1.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.3		6.3	2.0		4.4	3.4	
Machinery	5.5	9.7	3.9	11.9	10.9	3.4	4.3			3.6	2.8	2.6		
Parts and materials	8.6	14.8	7.4	13.7	19.2	5.6	9.5			8.7	.5	1.5		
Person, injured or ill worker	16.7	13.7	14.8	9.0	17.1	18.2			25.0	19.8		18.5	20.7	
Worker motion or position	16.3	13.6	14.3	9.0	16.9	17.7	17.3		25.0	19.0		18.5	20.7	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.6					8.4	.7				34.2	5.9		
Health care patient	3.0					4.5					22.1			
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13.0	9.0	7.9	11.3	7.6	15.1	10.4		25.0	18.2	14.6	20.7	13.8	
Ladder	3.0	6.6	18.7	5.8	1.6	1.2					[5.7	
Handtools	6.6	7.5	4.4	11.0	6.0	6.2			10.0	10.7		9.2	29.9	
Vehicles	9.0	6.1	10.8	2.6	6.7	10.4	16.7			8.7	5.0	4.8	5.7	

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	producing					S	Service providing	ı			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities		Education and health services		Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	2.5	1.6	3.9	1.2	.9	2.9	5.4			3.6				
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.1	1.0			2.1	1.1	1.0				2.0	1.1		
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.0	2.1	4.4	2.6	.5	3.4	.7			3.6	7.5	5.9		
Intentional injury by other person	1.2					1.8	.4				3.8	5.5		
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.6					.8					3.0			
Animal and insect related incidents	1.3	2.0	4.4	2.6		.9	.2			3.2	.8			
Transportation incidents	4.0	2.7	7.4	1.7	1.2	4.6	6.7			3.2	2.3	3.3	3.4	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	2.1	.9	2.0	1.2		2.7	3.5			2.8	2.3	1.8		
Fires and explosions	.1													
Falls, slips, trips	24.1	24.6	36.5	32.6	12.7	23.8	21.2		31.3	28.9	20.1	27.7	23.0	
Slips, trips without fall	4.3	4.3	7.9	3.8	3.0	4.4	4.1			6.7	3.8	4.8	5.7	
Fall on same level	12.0	6.7	7.4	5.5	7.4	14.6	10.3		25.0	18.2	14.3	19.2	10.3	
Fall to lower level	7.3	13.3	21.2	22.7	2.1	4.3	5.9		5.0	3.6	2.0	3.3	4.6	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.0	3.1	1.5		5.8	3.0	2.2			3.2	3.3	4.4	3.4	
Contact with object, equipment	25.2	33.5	29.1	33.4	35.6	21.0	22.0		35.0	24.5	9.5	23.6	40.2	
Struck by object or equipment	14.0	15.4	16.3	17.7	13.2	13.4	13.2		30.0	16.6	4.3	15.9	29.9	
Struck against object or equipment	6.3	10.1	6.9	5.8	15.0	4.4	5.0		5.0	4.3	3.0	6.3		
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.4	5.6	3.4	7.3	5.1	2.3	2.7			2.4	1.5	1.1	9.2	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	39.6	32.6	20.7	27.3	42.1	43.2	46.4		32.5	36.0	55.0	33.2	29.9	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.4	3.8			7.9	3.1	2.8		3.8	2.0		3.7	5.7	
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	11.2	7.7	5.4	4.9	10.9	12.9	16.2		5.0	13.8	12.1	8.1	6.9	

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

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

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

¹ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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

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

Table 7. Incidence rates nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	roducing					S	Service providing	 			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	147.7	207.1	317.6	268.5	153.8	129.1	181.3		64.7	83.7	141.1	144.9	144.4	
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	11.4	22.4	21.4	49.1	10.5	7.9	10.8		5.3	5.0	5.4	5.0	9.1	
Sprains, strains, tears	53.8	59.4	106.3	57.0	49.7	52.1	79.1		21.4	30.5	72.3	38.7	43.9	
Amputations	.5	1.1			1.5	.3	.5							
Bruise, contusions	9.2	16.6	21.9	31.6	8.6	6.9	10.9		2.5	4.4	5.6	10.2		
Chemical burns and corrosions	.3	.9			1.0									
Heat (thermal) burns	1.5	1.7			2.7	1.4	1.2			.7		5.3		
Soreness, pain	32.3	48.3	90.2	68.2	29.6	27.3	37.1		8.0	19.2	31.9	36.4	24.2	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	14.8	21.0	22.2	29.2	17.1	12.8	12.5		8.2	11.7	4.4	28.0	42.6	
Cuts, lacerations	11.8	15.6	18.6	15.4	15.0	10.6	11.2		7.9	9.7	3.7	17.9	42.6	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	3.0	5.4	3.7	13.7	2.0	2.2	1.3			2.0	.7	10.1		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.0	1.5			2.4	.8	.8				.6	2.9		
Tendonitis	.2					.2	.4							
Multiple traumatic injuries	4.0	4.6	19.7	2.5	2.1	3.8	5.3			4.5		3.5		
With sprains and other injuries	1.2	2.0	9.5		.6	1.0	.6			1.5	1.5	1.8		
With fractures and other injuries	.7	.8	4.1			.7	1.5				.8			
Don't of hardy offended														
Part of body affected: Head	11.3	20.6	25.9	26.5	16.7	8.3	16.7		5.1	2.6	7.8	5.9	4.3	
Eye	4.3	11.1	13.8	15.9	8.3	2.2	5.6		5.1	1.0		0.9	4.3	
Neck	1.9	1.9	13.0	13.7	2.3	1.9	2.8			2.0		.,		
Trunk	39.2	48.7	87.0	59.9	34.8	36.2	54.6		10.3	25.5		29.3	27.0	
Back	30.4	36.8	59.8	51.2	24.9	28.4	43.7		4.8	20.9	40.5	18.1	15.9	
Upper extremities	48.9	72.8	69.3	95.3	63.3	41.4	51.8		14.4	28.0	41.1	62.5	83.1	
Shoulder	11.7	11.1	19.6	7.7	10.7	11.9	17.6		2.3	8.8		7.1	7.8	
Arm	6.9	13.4	5.9	28.9	8.0	4.9	7.0		6.1	3.0		4.2	7.0	
Wrist	6.4	6.6	5.9	4.6	7.7	6.3	7.4		0.1	3.0	6.1	18.6	9.6	
Hand	21.8	38.1	30.0	51.7	33.7	16.7	17.6		4.4	15.2	9.5	31.1	57.9	
Lower extremities	30.7	47.0	90.9	72.1	25.6	25.6	35.3		30.6	18.2		22.2	21.3	
Knee	12.0	17.2	23.8	24.0	12.6	10.3	14.1		13.3	9.3		8.8	7.3	
Ankle	7.0	10.9	22.1	22.3	3.2	5.8	7.9		2.6	4.0	6.4	6.0	11.5	
Foot	6.0	10.7	12.4	20.5	5.9	4.5	6.4		14.0	2.1	3.0	2.9		
Toe, toenail	1.7	1.8	.2.7	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.0		14.0		3.0			
Body systems	1.4	1.0 8	2.7	2.3	8	1.5	1.5		14.0		2.6	1.1		
Multiple	13.4	13.4	40.6	10.6	8.5	13.4	18.0		3.9	6.8	15.1	23.6	8.4	
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.5	2.2			2.7	1.3	1.4			1.4	1.5	.8	4.8	
Containers	18.6	15.5	30.2	7.0	16.0	19.6	38.5		5.0	9.9	10.5	27.3	8.6	
Furniture, fixtures	6.0	7.3	3.3	10.6	6.8	5.6	9.6		4.0	1.6	5.8	6.4	5.6	
Machinery	8.2	20.1	12.3	31.8	16.6	4.4	7.9			3.0	3.9	3.6		
Parts and materials	12.8	30.6	23.8	36.4	29.5	7.2	17.3			7.1	.7	2.1		
Person, injured or ill worker	24.6	28.4	46.2	24.4	26.2	23.4	31.9		16.2	16.5	23.1	27.0		
Worker motion or position	24.1	28.1	45.6	24.2	26.0	22.8	31.5		16.0	15.9		26.5	29.5	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	8.3					10.8	1.3				48.2	8.7		
Health care patient	4.5					5.9					31.2			
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.3	18.6	24.8	30.8	11.7	19.5	18.8		16.2	15.2	20.6	29.8		
Ladder	4.5	13.7	59.7	15.3	2.4	1.6	2.4						7.7	
Handtools	9.8	15.4	14.5	29.7	9.1	8.0	6.2		6.3	9.1	1.9	13.1	42.7	
Vehicles	13.3	12.6	34.7	7.0	10.2	13.5	30.3			7.3	7.2	6.9	8.5	

Table 7. Incidence rates nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	oroducing					5	Service providing	9			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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		Other services	Public Administration
Trucks	3.6	3.3	12.1	3.1	1.4	3.7	9.8			3.0				
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.6	2.1			3.3	1.4	1.9				2.7	1.7		
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.4	4.4	14.4	7.3	.8	4.4	1.3			3.1	10.6	8.6		
Intentional injury by other person	1.7					2.3	.6				5.2	8.3		
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.8.					1.0					4.4			
Animal and insect related incidents	1.8	4.2	14.4	7.3		1.1	.4			2.8	1.0			
Transportation incidents	5.9	5.5	23.6	4.7	1.7	6.0	12.2			2.8	3.4	5.1	4.3	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.1	1.9	5.8	2.9		3.5	6.4			2.2	3.2	2.4		
Fires and explosions	.1													
Falls, slips, trips	35.5	50.9	115.7	87.1	19.6	30.7	38.4		20.2	24.1	28.3	40.0	33.0	
Slips, trips without fall	6.4	8.9	25.3	10.5	4.5	5.6	7.5			5.5	5.5	7.0	8.3	
Fall on same level	17.7	13.9	23.3	15.0	11.3	18.9	18.7		16.1	15.3	20.1	27.8	15.7	
Fall to lower level	10.8	27.6	66.8	61.0	3.4	5.5	10.9		3.0	2.9	2.7	4.8	6.1	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.4	6.3	4.2		9.0	3.8	4.1			2.7	4.7	6.2	4.8	
Contact with object, equipment	37.2	69.4	91.8	90.2	54.8	27.0	39.9		22.4	20.7	13.4	34.5	57.3	
Struck by object or equipment	20.8	31.8	51.2	47.4	20.3	17.3	23.9		19.3	13.8	6.1	22.8	43.0	
Struck against object or equipment	9.3	20.9	21.4	15.3	23.3	5.7	8.9		3.1	3.7	4.4	9.0		
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	5.0	11.6	11.6	19.6	7.9	3.0	4.9			2.0	2.1	1.9	12.7	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	58.5	67.4	66.2	73.6	64.8	55.7	84.1		20.9	30.1	77.7	48.2	42.8	-
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	4.9	7.8			12.0	4.1	5.1		2.2	1.6	5.0	5.6	8.8	
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	16.5	15.8	17.4	13.3	16.6	16.7	29.5		3.2	11.7	17.1	11.9	10.3	-

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).

5 Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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

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

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Washington, 2014

				Percent of c	ases involving				
Characteristic	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away from work
Total	100.0	14.2	10.8	20.2	13.0	11.7	5.2	24.9	7
Gender:									
Male	100.0	15.3	11.1	19.0	12.9	10.3	5.8	25.6	7
Female	100.0	12.3	10.3	22.3	13.2	14.2	4.2	23.8	7
Age:									
14 - 15									
16 - 19	100.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	31.1	4.1	6.8	7
20 - 24	100.0	17.8	14.3	20.7	21.6	4.2	3.8	18.1	5
25 - 34	100.0	19.3	14.8	20.9	11.2	10.8	5.8	17.5	5
35 - 44	100.0	14.3	10.8	19.5	10.3	13.5	3.8	27.8	7
45 - 54	100.0	8.8	7.5	21.8	11.8	11.1	5.2	33.6	10
55 - 64	100.0	10.5	5.9	19.5	12.9	15.4	6.8	28.9	11
65 and over	100.0	9.1	7.8	16.9	11.7	13.0	9.1	31.2	12
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	19.5	10.2	17.9	12.8	10.2	5.3	23.8	7
3 - 11 months	100.0	19.1	11.5	21.3	12.6	10.6	4.7	20.2	5
1 - 5 years	100.0	11.7	11.9	20.6	13.9	11.9	5.3	24.6	7
5 years or more	100.0	11.2	9.3	20.0	12.1	13.1	5.3	28.9	9
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	18.0	11.3	21.8	10.8	11.2	4.0	22.7	5
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.9	12.7	16.2	14.1	10.1	4.9	29.1	8
Black or African American	100.0	21.1	2.8	19.7	12.7	19.7	2.8	22.5	8
Asian	100.0	10.0	16.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	8.0	22.0	7
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0							28.6	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	11.8		5.9	41.2			32.4	6
Multi-race	100.0	33.3		50.0					4
Hispanic and other	100.0								3

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

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

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Washington, 2014

				Percent of c	ases involving				
Occupation	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away from work
Total	100.0	14.2	10.8	20.2	13.0	11.7	5.2	24.9	7
Management occupations	100.0	9.5	9.5	33.3	9.5	23.8		9.5	5
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	20.0			20.0	20.0		20.0	14
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0		12.5		83.3				8
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	42.9						28.6	2
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0				25.0			37.5	30
Community and social service occupations	100.0	28.6	28.6	21.4					2
Legal occupations	100.0								3
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	23.5		17.6	17.6	17.6		23.5	10
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	28.6	28.6					14.3	2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	13.7	6.0	17.9	12.8	12.8	5.1	30.8	10
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	8.8	9.5	17.5	19.0	14.6	7.3	22.6	8
Protective service occupations	100.0	23.1		15.4				38.5	14
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	15.5	19.2	24.5	12.7	9.4	3.3	15.9	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	10.2	7.0	14.5	26.3	9.7	4.8	28.0	10
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	6.9	8.8	38.2	9.8	10.8		25.5	3
Sales and related occupations	100.0	11.0	8.9	23.3	16.4	12.3	4.1	24.0	7
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	13.0	10.4	17.5	13.0	11.7	7.1	27.9	8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	12.4	13.5	24.9	16.8	8.1	3.2	20.5	5
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	15.0	8.3	19.6	6.4	10.4	6.1	34.3	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	12.7	19.6	22.0	8.2	9.8	6.9	21.2	5
Production occupations	100.0	19.9	10.4	17.6	8.9	13.0	6.9	23.6	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	15.4	7.7	18.6	11.9	14.7	5.0	26.8	8

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

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Washington, 2014

				Percent of ca	ases involving				
Occupation	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away from work
Total	100.0	14.2	10.8	20.2	13.0	11.7	5.2	24.9	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	22.2	6.9	26.1	11.8	9.4	3.9	19.2	5
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	100.0	13.4	14.2	22.4	16.4	8.2	4.5	21.6	6
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	8.5	6.8	17.9	6.8	11.1	8.5	40.2	20
Construction laborers	100.0	19.6	11.3	28.9	6.2	21.6	6.2	4.1	5
Nursing assistants	100.0	10.6	5.9	20.0	17.6	15.3	4.7	24.7	8
Carpenters	100.0	7.8	7.8	9.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	59.7	64
Food preparation workers	100.0	10.3	35.3	13.2	10.3	13.2	4.4	13.2	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	8.8	2.9	8.8	25.0	8.8	7.4	39.7	16
Registered nurses	100.0	9.1	3.0	19.7	12.1	12.1	6.1	34.8	
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	12.5	7.8	20.3	12.5	10.9	3.1	34.4	10
Retail salespersons	100.0	11.3	11.3	25.8	19.4	9.7	3.2	19.4	6
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	11.9	3.4	13.6	42.4	11.9	5.1	13.6	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	14.8	11.1	35.2	3.7	11.1	5.6	18.5	5
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	100.0	36.5	5.8	5.8	3.8	34.6	3.8	7.7	6
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.8	11.8	19.6	11.8	9.8		31.4	6
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	7.8	9.8	13.7	3.9	15.7	5.9	41.2	14
Cashiers	100.0	10.0	7.5	25.0	12.5	10.0		32.5	7
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	24.3	18.9	29.7	13.5	5.4		5.4	3
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	34.3	14.3	22.9	11.4			11.4	3
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	31.3	12.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	15.6	12.5	4
Driver/sales workers	100.0		9.4	21.9	31.3	9.4		18.8	8
Personal care aides	100.0	16.7	20.0	30.0	16.7			16.7	3
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	100.0					51.7		37.9	19
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	100.0		40.7	11.1	14.8	18.5	7.4		4
Bartenders	100.0	12.0		68.0					3
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	100.0			100.0					3

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

Washington -- private industry

	Percent of cases involving												
Industry Sector	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away from work				
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	14.2	10.8	20.2	13.0	11.7	5.2	24.9	7				
Goods producing Natural resources and mining ^{2,3} Construction Manufacturing	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	15.3 12.5	11.7 12.8 15.1 8.8	18.7 23.2 17.7 17.4	10.4 15.8 7.0 10.9	12.4 8.9 11.9 14.4	5.7 4.4 4.7 7.2	26.3 19.7 31.1 25.5	5 9				
Service providing Trade transportation and utilities Information Financial activities	100.0 100.0 100.0	14.4 	10.3 8.8 7.5	21.0 21.3 22.5	12.3 	10.9 	4.9 5.2 	24.3 27.2 8.8	7				
Professional and business services Educational and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services except public administration	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	17.4 10.8 12.2	7.9 7.9 9.5 18.5 11.5	15.0 21.1 19.9 40.2	17.4 14.1 13.3	14.2 13.1	5.9 5.5 4.4	22.5 25.6 22.5 20.7	10 8 5				

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

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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. 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.

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

			Goods p	roducing					S	Service providing	l			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administratioin
Total	29,200	9,790	2,030	3,440	4,320	19,410	8,080		800	2,530	3,980	2,710	870	
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	780	170	50		130	600	370			80	130	20		
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	3,050	1,350	340	420	590	1,700	820		140	150		110		
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	8,180	2,860	840	810	1,210	5,320	2,150		350	730		930		
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	5,730	1,870	400	770	700	3,860	1,740		110	470	770	400	160	
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	2,570	640	80	190	380	1,930	960		110	90	390	320		
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	1,340	300	40		250	1,040	390			100	250	270		
Not reported	7,560	2,590	290	1,240	1,060	4,960	1,650		100	900	1,090	660	440	
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	40					30	20							
Less than 1 hour	2,230	680	160	330	200	1,540	750		50	310	300	120		
1 - 2 hours	2,690	710	210	150	360	1,980	740		240	310	320	310		
2 - 4 hours	5,280	1,960	500	550	910	3,320	1,680		30	160	530	770	120	
4 - 6 hours	3,810	1,040	330	250	460	2,770	1,140		200	280		270		
6 - 8 hours	3,520	1,260	310	600	350	2,260	1,130		70	220		150		
8 - 10 hours	1,690	590	130	220	250	1,100	480		70	130	190	200	40	
10 - 12 hours	390	160	30	50	90	230	110			40			30	
12 - 16 hours	90	20			20	60	20				30			
More than 16 hours	30					30					30			
Not reported	9,440	3,340	360	1,300	1,680	6,090	2,010		130	1,070		870	460	
Day of week:														
Sunday	2,030	380	140		210	1,650	620			60	390	510	30	
Monday	6,230	2,570	400	1,250	920	3,670	1,650		210			300		
Tuesday	4,620	1,460	300	450	710	3,160	1,270		40	410	600	530	100	
Wednesday	4,850	1,590	300	510	770	3,270	1,290		320	490	600	420		
Thursday	5,050	1,800	350	650	800	3,250	1,290		140	620	770	290		
Friday	4,060	1,510	280	500	740	2,540	1,350		30	300	420	310		
Saturday	2,350	480	260	50	180	1,870	620		50	140		350		

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) 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. 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.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Washington, 2014

		Goods producing								Service providing)			
Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	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	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.7	1.7	2.5		3.0	3.1	4.6			3.2	3.3	.7		
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.4	13.8	16.7	12.2	13.7	8.8	10.1		17.5	5.9	11.1	4.1		
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	28.0	29.2	41.4	23.5	28.0	27.4	26.6		43.8	28.9	22.9	34.3	20.7	
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	19.6	19.1	19.7	22.4	16.2	19.9	21.5		13.8	18.6	19.3	14.8	18.4	
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	8.8	6.5	3.9	5.5	8.8	9.9	11.9		13.8	3.6	9.8	11.8	4.6	
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	4.6	3.1	2.0		5.8	5.4	4.8			4.0	6.3	10.0		
Not reported	25.9	26.5	14.3	36.0	24.5	25.6	20.4		12.5	35.6	27.4	24.4	50.6	
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.1					.2	.2							
Less than 1 hour	7.6	6.9	7.9	9.6	4.6	7.9	9.3		6.3	12.3	7.5	4.4		
1 - 2 hours	9.2	7.3	10.3	4.4	8.3	10.2	9.2		30.0	12.3	8.0	11.4	4.6	
2 - 4 hours	18.1	20.0	24.6	16.0	21.1	17.1	20.8		3.8	6.3	13.3	28.4	13.8	
4 - 6 hours	13.0	10.6	16.3	7.3	10.6	14.3	14.1		25.0	11.1	14.6	10.0	10.3	
6 - 8 hours	12.1	12.9	15.3	17.4	8.1	11.6	14.0		8.8	8.7	13.6	5.5	10.3	
8 - 10 hours	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.9		8.8	5.1	4.8	7.4	4.6	
10 - 12 hours	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.4			1.6	.8		3.4	
12 - 16 hours	.3	.2			.5	.3	.2				.8			
More than 16 hours	.1					.2					.8			
Not reported	32.3	34.1	17.7	37.8	38.9	31.4	24.9		16.3	42.3	35.9	32.1	52.9	
Day of week:														
Sunday	7.0	3.9	6.9		4.9	8.5	7.7			2.4	9.8	18.8	3.4	
Monday	21.3	26.3	19.7	36.3	21.3	18.9	20.4		26.3	20.2	21.1	11.1	13.8	
Tuesday	15.8	14.9	14.8	13.1	16.4	16.3	15.7		5.0	16.2	15.1	19.6	11.5	
Wednesday	16.6	16.2	14.8	14.8	17.8	16.8	16.0		40.0	19.4	15.1	15.5	9.2	
Thursday	17.3	18.4	17.2	18.9	18.5	16.7	16.0		17.5	24.5	19.3	10.7	12.6	
Friday	13.9	15.4	13.8	14.5	17.1	13.1	16.7		3.8	11.9	10.6	11.4	11.5	
Saturday	8.0	4.9	12.8	1.5	4.2	9.6	7.7		6.3	5.5	9.0	12.9	36.8	

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) 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. 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.

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Washington, 2014

				Percent of c	ases involving				Median
Characteristic	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	days away from work
Total	100.0	14.2	10.8	20.2	13.0	11.7	5.2	24.9	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	11.5	9.0	19.2	14.1	9.0	6.4	30.8	9
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	12.1	11.5	16.7	11.1	9.8	7.5	31.1	10
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	12.6	12.1	20.3	13.9	10.8	4.9	25.4	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	14.8	9.1	21.3	13.6	14.7	5.1	21.5	7
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	15.6	11.7	23.0	14.4	12.1	4.7	18.7	6
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	9.0	5.2	17.2	11.2	14.9	6.0	36.6	14
Time not reported	100.0	17.1	11.2	20.4	11.6	11.0	4.8	23.8	6
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0								3
Less than 1 hour	100.0	10.8	9.9	15.7	19.7	9.0	4.0	31.4	10
1 - 2 hours	100.0	12.6	8.2	23.0	11.2	13.0	6.7	24.9	7
2 - 4 hours	100.0	16.7	14.4	22.5	10.2	9.1	4.0	23.3	5
4 - 6 hours	100.0	11.0	9.4	19.7	19.7	11.5	4.7	23.6	7
6 - 8 hours	100.0	13.9	10.5	19.3	11.9	15.9	5.7	22.7	7
8 - 10 hours	100.0	18.3	8.9	23.7	8.9	8.9	5.3	26.6	5
10 - 12 hours	100.0	5.1	7.7	17.9	15.4	23.1	10.3	20.5	13
12 - 16 hours	100.0			22.2				22.2	6
More than 16 hours	100.0							100.0	35
Hours not reported	100.0	15.1	10.9	19.1	11.9	12.0	5.6	25.3	7
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	13.3	7.4	29.6	12.8	9.4	3.4	23.6	5
Monday	100.0	11.2	9.3	21.2	12.7	14.6	4.3	26.6	8
Tuesday	100.0	11.9	16.0	16.0	17.5	9.1	6.9	22.5	8
Wednesday	100.0	20.2	12.2	14.4	11.1	13.0	3.9	25.2	7
Thursday	100.0	15.2	9.7	21.2	11.9	10.9	6.1	25.0	7
Friday	100.0	14.3	8.6	19.7	11.8	13.1	5.2	27.3	8
Saturday	100.0	12.8	10.2	28.1	12.8	8.5	6.4	21.7	5

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

Table 15. Incidence rates 1 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 2 per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Washington, 2014

								Pa	art of body a	ffected by th	e injury or ill	ness ³						
		Hea	d		Trui	nk			oer extremitie				Lower e	extremities				
Characteristic	Private industry	Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot	Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	147.7	11.3	4.3	1.9	39.2		48.9	11.7	6.9	21.8	6.4			7.0	6.0	1.4	1 13.4	1.0
Gender:																		
Male	161.4	14.7	6.8	1.8	44.9		50.5	9.8	8.1	25.7	5.0			7.7	7.0	1.2	10.9	.9
Female	128.0	6.4	.8	2.0	31.0		46.7	14.5	5.3	16.2	8.4		7.6	6.1	4.5	1.6	17.0	1.0
Age:																		
14 - 15																	.	
16 - 19	204.0	10.1			24.6		125.7	18.5	46.9	45.4	8.3				5.5		10.1	
20 - 24	247.4	27.6		4.2	45.0		103.0	7.1	8.0	66.1					8.6	1.1	12.4	
25 - 34	134.4	11.6	6.3	1.4	36.8		42.3	9.0	6.8	20.2	5.2		8.7	8.3	8.3	1.4	10.8	.5
35 - 44	143.5	11.8	2.5	1.0	45.1		44.3	15.5	5.7	18.9	2.6			9.3	4.0		12.1	1.0
45 - 54	130.8	7.7	3.0	2.2	42.3		36.2	10.4	6.5	11.9	4.7			3.1	4.0	2.3	12.0	.5
55 - 64	143.9	6.2	1.1	2.4	33.4		49.0	15.3	5.4		6.6			3.3	8.0	1.1	19.1	.5
65 and over	109.7	10.7			20.4	5.3	33.6	6.5	3.8	8.3			4.1	2.3			26.9	
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	19.2				3.9	2.3	6.2			4.9		5.4	2.1	2.7			2.7	
Business and financial operations occupations	8.2				2.2	2.2	1.5					2.6						
Computer and mathematical occupations	21.3						3.8	3.6									-	
Architecture and engineering occupations	11.2						8.3			6.2								
Life, physical, and social science occupations	60.5				20.2		25.4			17.4								
Community and social service occupations	60.2	19.7			9.9	9.9	14.1										7.4	
Legal occupations	28.8																26.2	
Education, training, and library occupations	73.9				16.7		19.5			15.6								-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	58.1				9.9	6.6	20.2		16.0									
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	119.6	3.8		3.4	46.5		36.7	22.4	2.9		3.0		7.7	3.3	1.7	1.8		
Healthcare support occupations	283.2	13.4	3.8		103.5		93.1	34.1	10.9	20.6				9.6	4.7	4.9	31.2	-
Protective service occupations	85.5						14.8]	13.9	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	159.2	6.9		1.2	23.4		85.5	8.8	8.2				7.9	3.0	4.2		21.6	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	381.1	15.2 9.1	5.3		135.5		120.9	16.3	11.9	64.1	2.0		0.5		31.5		20.1	9.4
Personal care and service occupations	186.6	3.7			43.2 21.4		68.8 14.7	6.4 4.3	4.5 3.8	51.1 2.8	2.9 3.1		9.5 5.2	3.2	6.5 2.4	1.1	21.1	
Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations	62.0 56.6	5.6	1.2	.9	15.7		17.6	6.3	2.9		3.1		6.0	2.1	1.9		5.0	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	397.5	32.0	1.2		120.8		78.5	23.0	5.6		7.0		0.0	2.1	14.3			
Construction and extraction occupations	397.5	36.1		4.1	73.2		112.6	7.9	26.5		3.5				23.4		10.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	274.0	16.7	5.5	4.1	83.1		80.8	23.4	22.2	27.2					7.5			
Production occupations	222.4	27.4	5.5	3.8	47.6		91.9	16.0	8.2	48.6	3.7			4.9	8.6		15.7	1.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	393.8	31.3	6.6	7.1	105.3		112.6	45.2	15.1	37.9				1.7	15.0			

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

= 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.

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

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

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Washington, 2014

									Nature of inj	ury or illness ³							
Characteristic	Private			Cuts,	acerations, pund	ctures							Multi	ple traumatic in	juries		
	industry	Sprains, strains	Fractures	Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Total	with fractures	with sprains	Soreness Pain	All other natures
Total	147.7	53.8	11.4	14.8	11.8	3.0	9.2	1.5	.3	.5	1.0	.2	4.0	.7	1.2	32.3	18.8
Gender:																	
Male	161.4	53.9	14.8	17.3	14.7	2.6	9.5	1.1	.4	.8	.6	.2	3.8	.8	.9	35.4	23.7
Female	128.0	53.8	6.5	11.0	7.7	3.3	8.8	2.1			1.4	.2	4.3	.6	1.8	28.1	11.8
Age:																	
14 - 15																	
16 - 19	204.0	45.8	5.8	23.5	18.4	5.1	16.5	5.0					7.8			80.2	19.4
20 - 24	247.4	70.1	43.7	33.3	31.8	1.5	14.0	4.4					3.6		1.8	46.3	30.9
25 - 34	134.4	49.0	7.7	15.7	11.0	4.6	10.7	1.4	.3	.9	.8		1.9		.7	26.5	19.5
35 - 44	143.5	56.2	6.7	18.3	13.5	4.9	7.6	.9		.4			2.8		.8	34.1	16.1
45 - 54	130.8	56.7	8.0	6.5	5.6	.9	8.2	.9		.5	.6		4.9	1.0	1.9	26.1	17.9
55 - 64	143.9	52.7	10.2	10.5	9.2	1.3	6.6	.9			3.5		7.0	1.4	1.9	34.7	17.0
65 and over	109.7	25.8	18.9	7.5	7.5		13.8						7.4	3.9		26.5	8.0
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	19.2	7.2														6.0	
Business and financial operations occupations	8.2	4.8														1.2	
Computer and mathematical occupations	21.3	1.4	14.0														5.5
Architecture and engineering occupations	11.2	2.8		3.6	3.6												
Life, physical, and social science occupations	60.5	28.4															
Community and social service occupations	60.2	11.8														14.8	19.8
Legal occupations	28.8																
Education, training, and library occupations	73.9	12.6	7.0													21.8	25.3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	58.1	21.1	13.1													12.1	8.9
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	119.6	75.9	4.4				8.7	1.8					1.9			16.6	7.9
Healthcare support occupations	283.2	149.8	8.8	8.4			5.8						7.0		4.7	76.5	24.4
Protective service occupations	85.5	40.2															15.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	159.2	43.3	4.3	31.6	30.5	1.0	15.4	10.7					3.5		1.7	34.8	14.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	381.1	118.5	14.9	51.4	42.1	9.2	20.1				9.2		7.4	3.8		101.3	56.7
Personal care and service occupations	186.6	44.6	6.2	78.5	45.4	33.2							8.4			20.7	25.4
Sales and related occupations	62.0	32.9	3.0	2.1	2.1		5.3	1.2					1.7		1.3	8.1	7.0
Office and administrative support occupations	56.6	27.8	4.5	3.0	2.0	1.1	4.8						1.6	1.0		7.7	6.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	397.5	136.5	24.8	28.8	24.1	4.7	28.6						24.9	5.0	12.3	112.6	39.9
Construction and extraction occupations	317.8	59.1	57.6	31.7	24.0	7.6	36.6		1.5	1.7			4.9			84.0	39.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	274.0	123.7	14.2	31.6	17.5	14.1	11.2			2.9			2.9			49.3	35.7
Production occupations	222.4	71.3	13.8	32.8	30.1	2.7	10.7	3.0	1.1	1.2	4.5		3.2		1.0	37.5	43.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	393.8	152.8	32.9	15.5	14.5	1.0	18.9						15.7	2.7	1.9	108.1	47.1

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.

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

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

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Washington, 2014

							Source	e of injury or ill	Iness ³					
Characteristic	Private industry	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	147.7	1.5	18.6	6.0	8.2	12.8	8.3	4.5	24.6	24.1	19.3	9.8	13.3	3 20.9
Gender:														
Male	161.4	1.3	19.0	7.3	11.5	19.6	2.2	1.2	24.8	24.2	14.9	11.8	17.0	26.2
Female	128.0	1.8	18.1	4.2	3.4	3.0		9.2	24.4	23.9	25.6	6.9	7.9	
Age: 14 - 15											==			
16 - 19	204.0		21.2		16.9	23.3	11.4	4.4	22.0		9.4	52.5	16.3	
20 - 24 25 - 34	247.4 134.4	2.2	32.0	13.1 4.9	15.3 10.7	15.1 11.6	8.7 7.6	3.1 4.3	32.8 22.4		37.7 9.1	26.4 8.3	26.4 10.4	
35 - 44	143.5	2.2 1.6	16.7 14.5	4.4	5.5	13.7	11.2	5.2	22.4	22.3	19.8	12.9	9.5	
45 - 54	130.8	.8	22.3	5.2	5.1	11.6		5.1	23.6		17.2	4.8	14.7	
55 - 64	143.9	.7	16.5	9.0	8.2	13.2		4.4	31.2		22.6	3.6	14.1	
65 and over	109.7		7.5		6.6	7.5			11.3		45.8		14.8	
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	19.2		1.7				1.4		5.8	5.5	5.1		1.5	
Business and financial operations occupations	8.2								2.5		1.5			
Computer and mathematical occupations	21.3								4.1	4.0	14.3			.
Architecture and engineering occupations	11.2				2.6	3.6			2.8					
Life, physical, and social science occupations	60.5		11.1								20.9			
Community and social service occupations	60.2						13.9						23.5	
Legal occupations	28.8								23.2	23.2				
Education, training, and library occupations	73.9						16.6		24.9	24.9	15.2			13.8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	58.1								20.9	19.2			18.9	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	119.6		6.0	6.1	2.3		44.0	40.9	22.0		18.1		3.3	
Healthcare support occupations	283.2	9.2	4.9	6.5	6.8		154.2	95.2	37.4		35.8			24.4
Protective service occupations	85.5						10.9		23.8		22.4			
Food preparation and serving related occupations	159.2		38.3	8.3	6.7	1.8			24.0		35.0	20.3	2.3	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	381.1		68.9	11.6	14.6	19.5			53.5		38.7	59.5	17.2	
Personal care and service occupations	186.6		47.0				46.7		35.0		19.3	45.4		33.2
Sales and related occupations	62.0	1.0	17.3 17.8	4.7	1.9	2.3			13.4 10.8	13.1	7.6	.9	7.1 5.5	
Office and administrative support occupations Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	56.6 397.5		40.0	2.2 4.4	2.1 16.0	26.6	.8		58.1	10.6 57.3	11.4 32.0	.8 15.5	32.9	
Construction and extraction occupations	397.5	2.2	10.5	15.1	36.5	53.7			23.5	23.5	36.8	40.7	7.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	274.0	2.2	8.3	6.3	15.6	44.1			69.1	66.0	19.5	21.7	18.1	
Production occupations	222.4	3.2	20.2	9.4	28.7	43.8			31.5		24.7	13.6	10.3	
Transportation and material moving occupations	393.8	2.9	68.0	22.0	13.5	33.8	2.3		70.7	70.0	45.2	8.0	94.3	

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.

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.

Contact with objects Contact with objects Falls, slips, trips Overexertion Repetition of compressed or crushed Total Struck against object Total Struck against object Total Struck against object Total Total Fall to lower level Fall on same level Fall on same level Total In lifting without fall In lifting without fall	Exposure to harmful ving substance or environment 4.9 4.4 3.6 4.3	Total	Roadway accidents	Fires and explosions	Violer	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unint entional or	Animal and insect related incidents	All other events
Characteristic Private industry Total Struck by object Struck against object Total Total 147.7 37.2 20.8 9.3 5.0 35.5 10.8 17.7 6.4 58.5 Gender: Male 161.4 47.5 25.1 12.1 7.2 34.6 14.8 13.2 5.7 62.7	harmful substance or lasks environment 4.9 4.4		accidents	explosions	Total	injury by	person—unint entional or intent	insect related	
Gender: Male 161.4 47.5 25.1 12.1 7.2 34.6 14.8 13.2 5.7 62.7	3.6 4.3	5.9	9 3.1	1 1			UIKIIOWII		
Male 161.4 47.5 25.1 12.1 7.2 34.6 14.8 13.2 5.7 62.7				'	1	1.7	7 .8	1.8	1.
Female 1280 223 145 53 10 369 50 243 76 525		7.5	5 3.8	В .1	1		5 .3	2.0	1.9
	6.9 4.6	3.6	6 2.1	1	-	3.5	5 1.6	1.7	1.4
Age:									
14-15									
16 - 19 204.0 65.8 37.2 11.9 14.4 14.3 4.5 6.6 102.4	10.4	5.0			-	-			
20 - 24 247.4 82.7 46.6 19.6 12.9 61.0 30.7 25.0 4.6 73.8	6.1 11.4	12.0	3.5	5	-	1.5	5	3.8	
25 - 34 134.4 38.7 24.3 5.7 5.8 25.0 8.4 8.8 7.0 52.4	4.3 4.7	6.0	3.1	1	-	3	B 1.7	3.3	1.3
35 - 44 143.5 35.9 22.5 7.8 3.6 37.3 10.5 19.3 7.2 56.1	3.4 3.3	4.1	1 2.7		-	4.0	.6	1.1	1.1
45 - 54 130.8 24.3 11.1 7.6 4.0 30.5 8.1 16.0 5.3 62.1	4.3 3.8	5.1			_		7 .9	1.8	1.:
55 - 64 143.9 31.5 15.1 11.8 3.3 40.7 9.1 23.0 8.2 61.7	9.9 1.9				-	1	9		1.0
65 and over 109.7 17.8 15.3 56.3 9.3 45.0 21.8	2.5				-	-	-		-
Major occupational group:									
	3.8				_				
Business and financial operations occupations 8.2 3.4 1.5 3.4					_				
	3.8				_				
Architecture and engineering occupations 11.2 3.9 3.7 5.5									
Life, physical, and social science occupations 60.5 12.0 12.0 32.7 20.9 13.5									
Community and social service occupations 60.2 10.7 9.9 7.1 9.5		12.4	4 12.4	4		61	R		
	23.2			.]					
Education, training, and library occupations 73.9 18.3 14.8 25.0				.	_	1 .	- 12.9		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations 55.1 10.7 18.9		18.9	9						
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations 119.6 8.6 4.2 3.0 21.0 2.7 16.6 1.7 76.1	6.4 3.1]	.	_	2.6	6 5.6		
	16.3 14.9			.	-	15.4	4 6.2	6.3	
Protective service occupations 85.5 33.5 12.4 11.1 20.5				.	-				
Food preparation and serving related occupations 159.2 53.2 35.6 14.5 2.8 45.5 1.6 35.4 8.5 46.2	6.2 11.3			.				.	1.0
	12.0 5.0	7.3	3 5.0	o	-			3.1	10.
Personal care and service occupations 186.6 52.7 50.4 38.7 18.9 18.5 37.1	5.1			.]	-	30.4	4	11.0	9.
Sales and related occupations 62.0 10.8 7.6 2.7 10.2 1.2 7.7 1.3 33.9	2.7 2.6		5 2.5	5					
Office and administrative support occupations 56.6 10.6 4.8 3.8 .9 16.8 2.6 10.6 3.6 26.5	2.6 .9	.9	9	.]	-			.	
Familing, fishing, and forestry occupations 397.5 61.3 26.5 11.7 149.8 86.4 29.7 33.3 85.9	6.8	23.3	5.9	9	-			19.6	, .
Construction occupations 317.8 65.7 23.5 25.7 87.7 61.0 15.8 9.8 94.3	2.6								2.
	2.9 6.0	2.5				1 .	.]	11.2	6.3
	13.7 11.9				_	1 .	.1		2.4
Transportation and material moving occupations 393.8 80.5 39.9 22.7 12.5 104.1 30.9 52.1 17.1 152.5	10.7								

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

number of injuries and illnesses

 total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 20,000,000

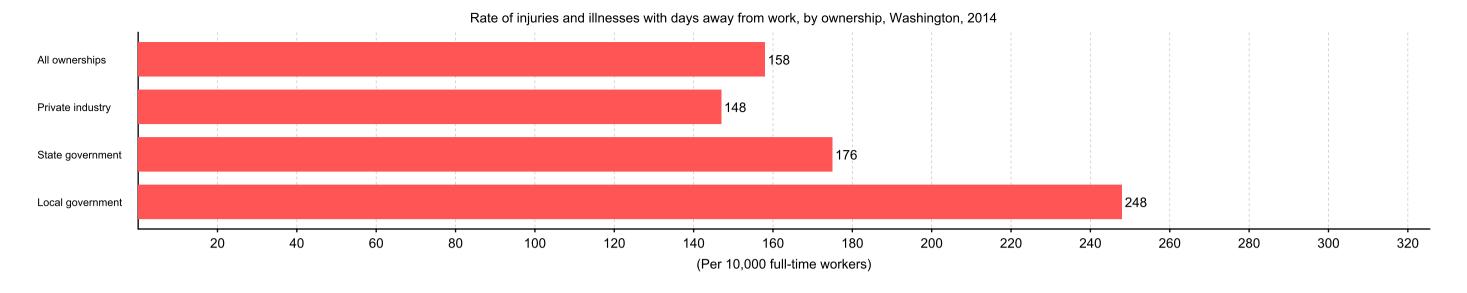
50 weeks per year).

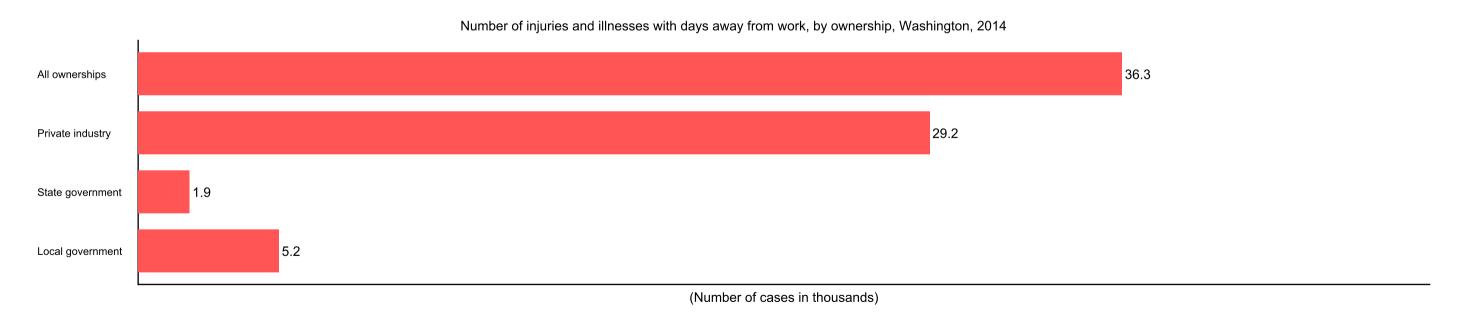
² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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

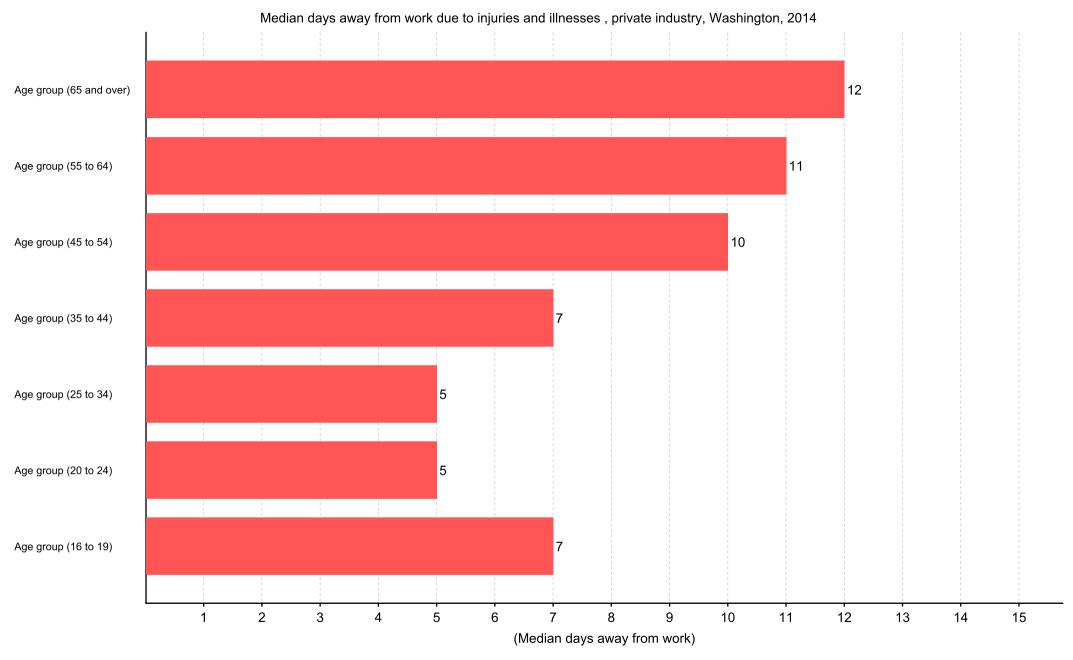
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 20, 2015

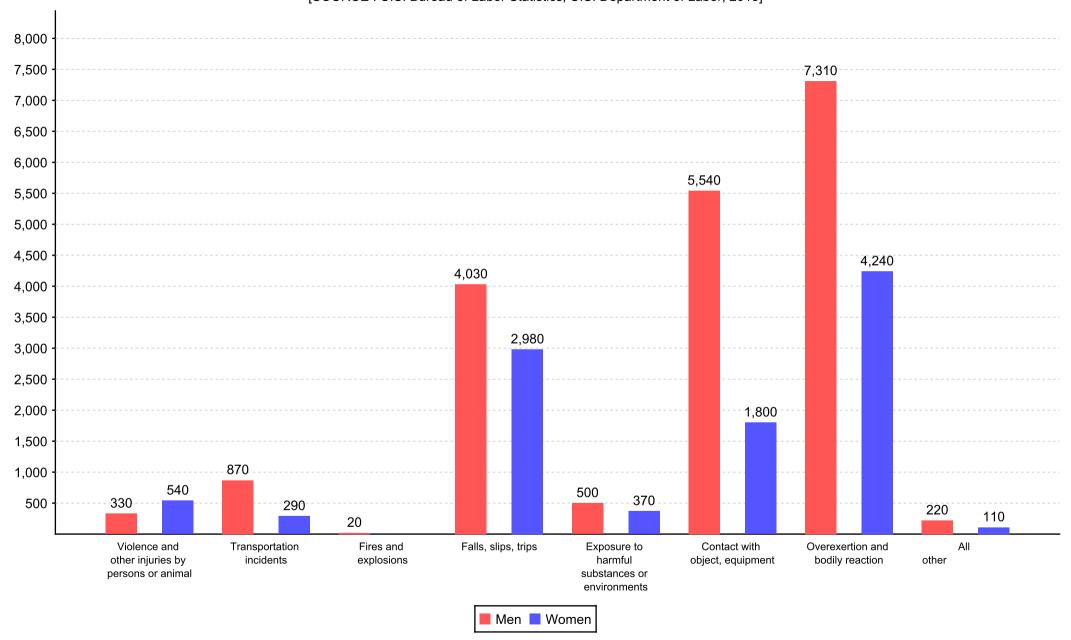


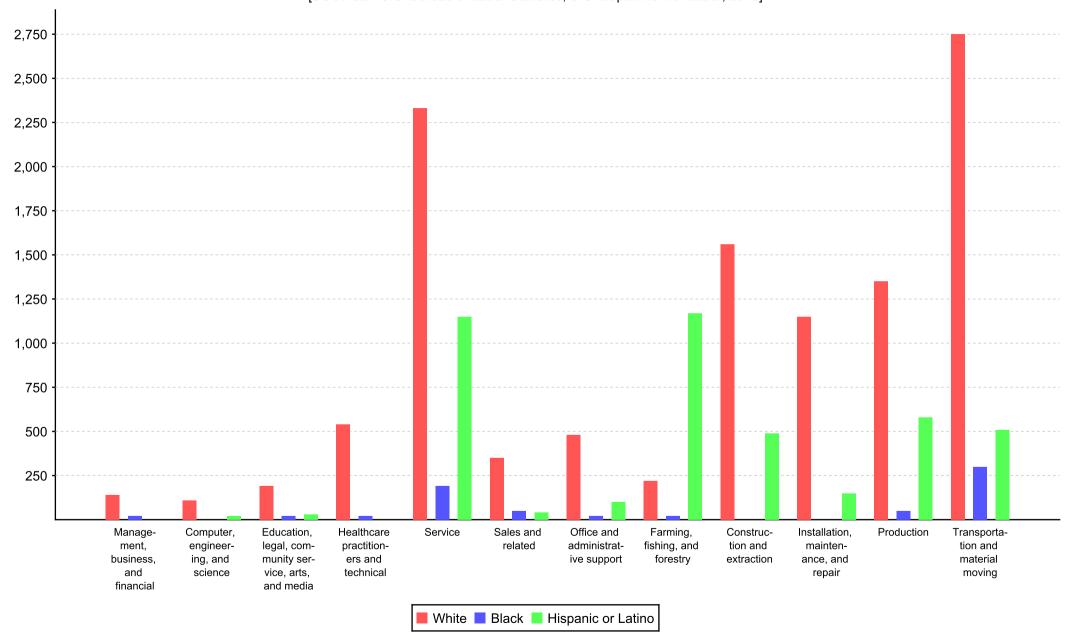


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

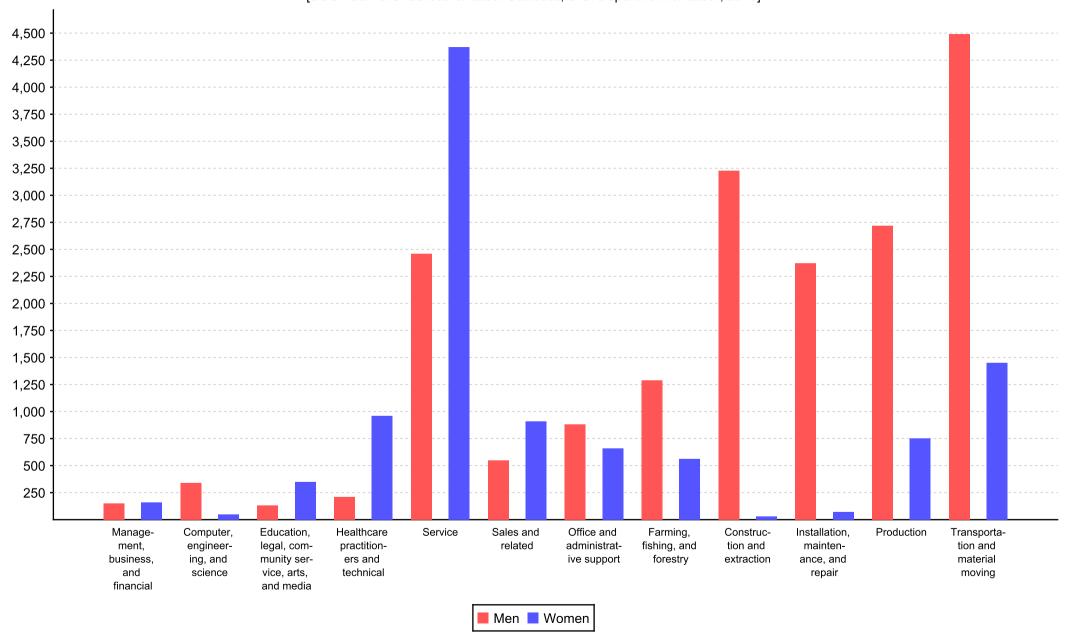


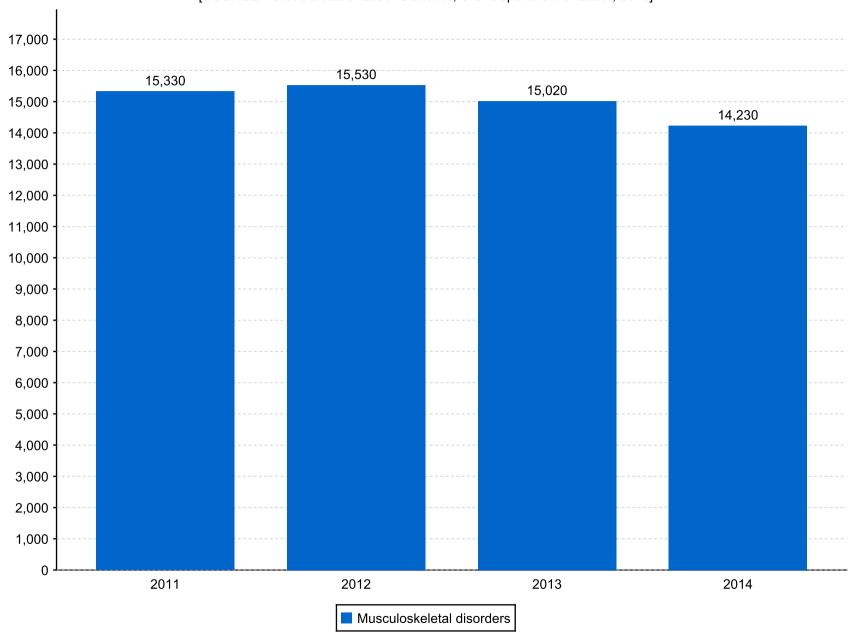
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



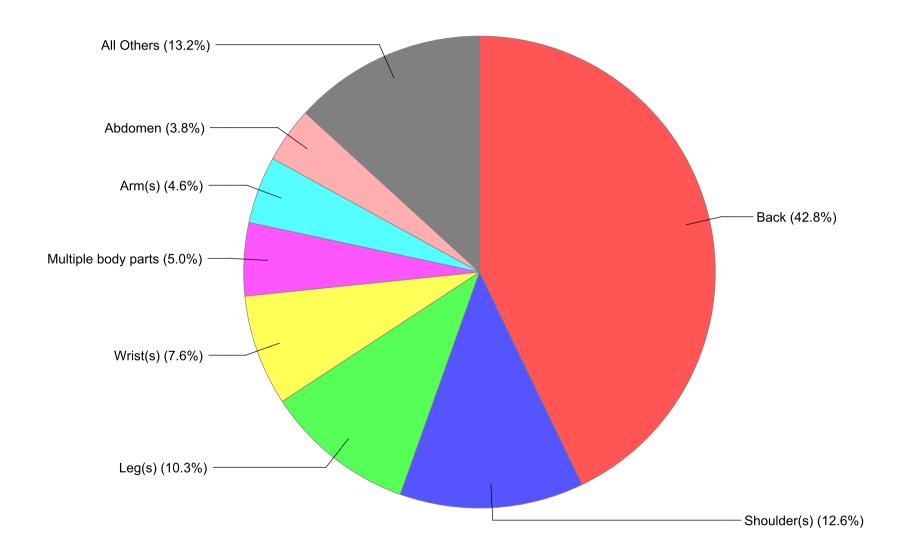


Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Washington, 2014 [SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

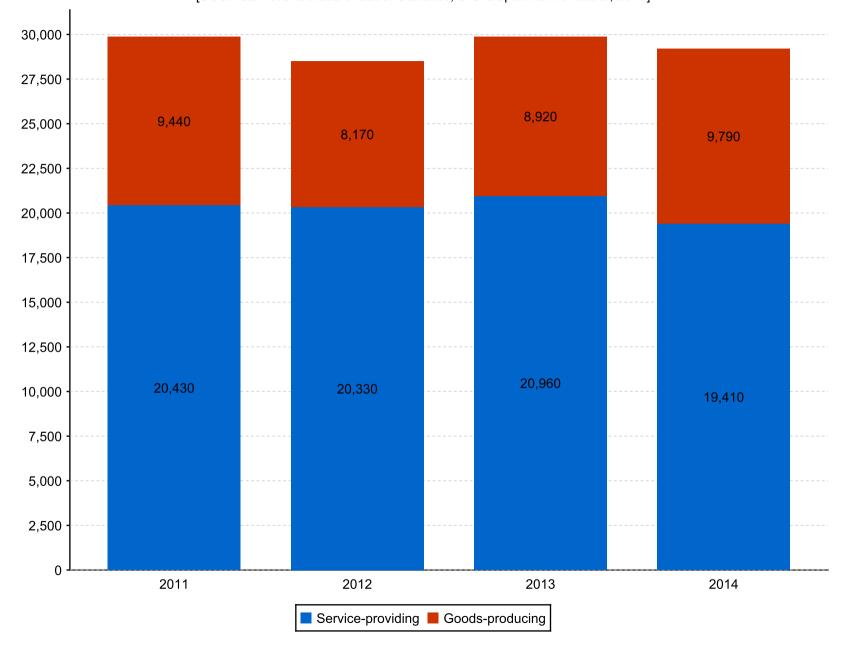


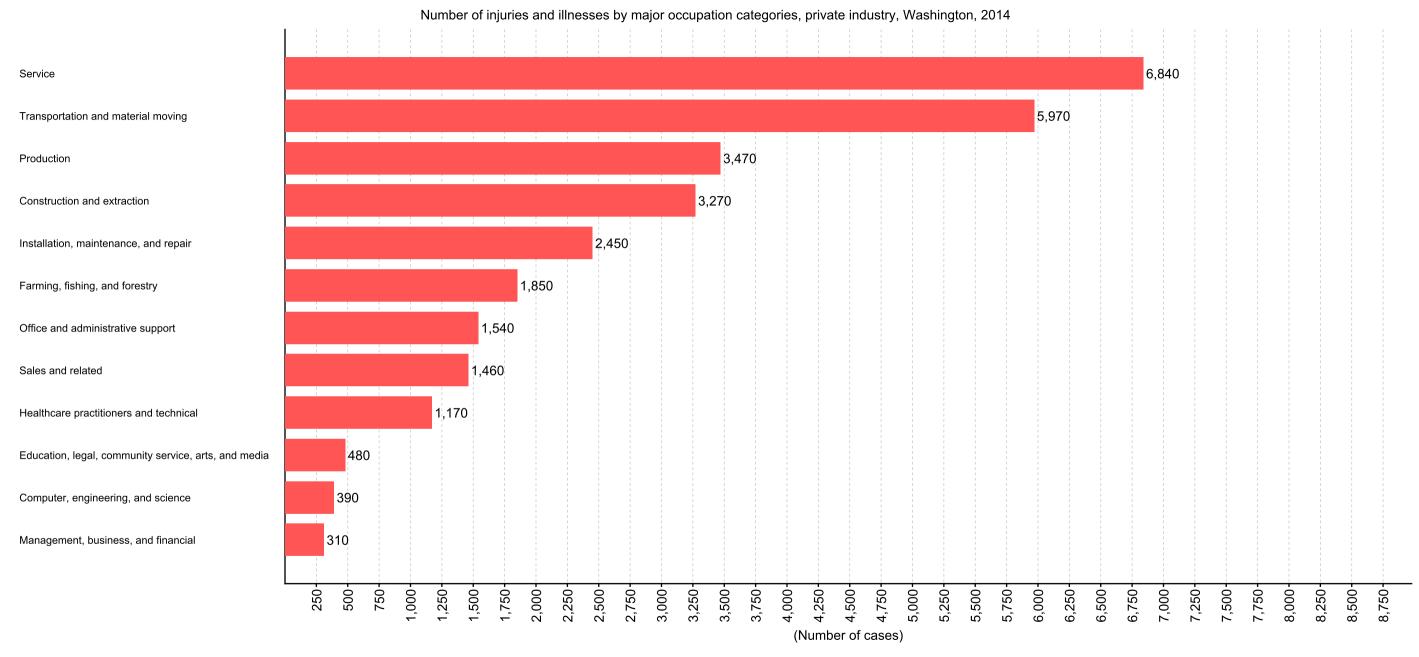


Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Washington, 2014 [Total Cases = 11,230]

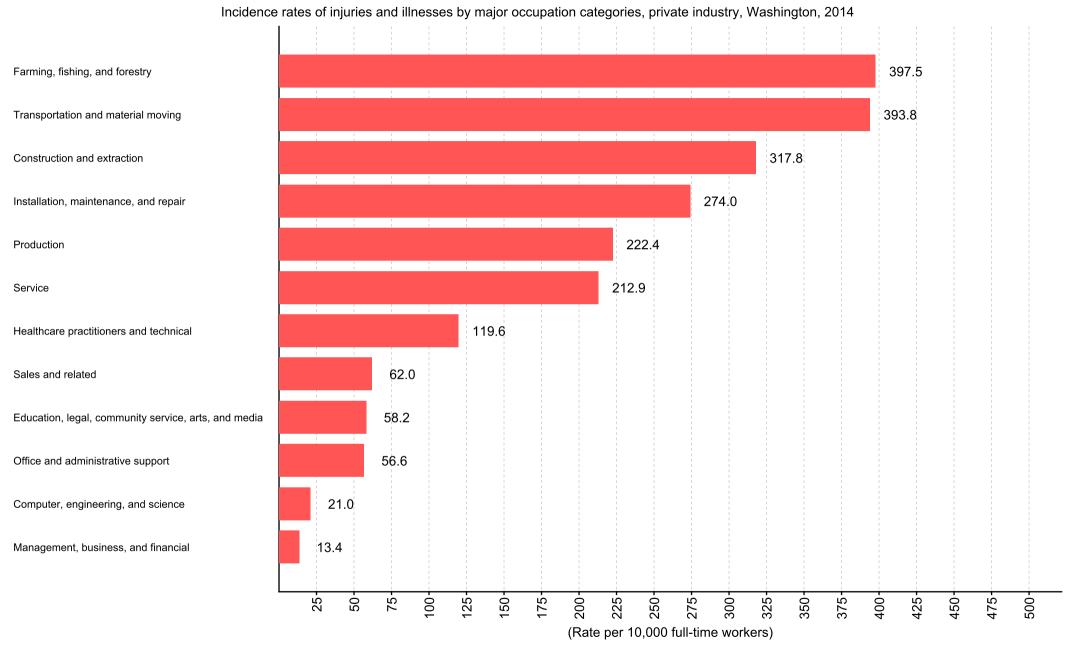


[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



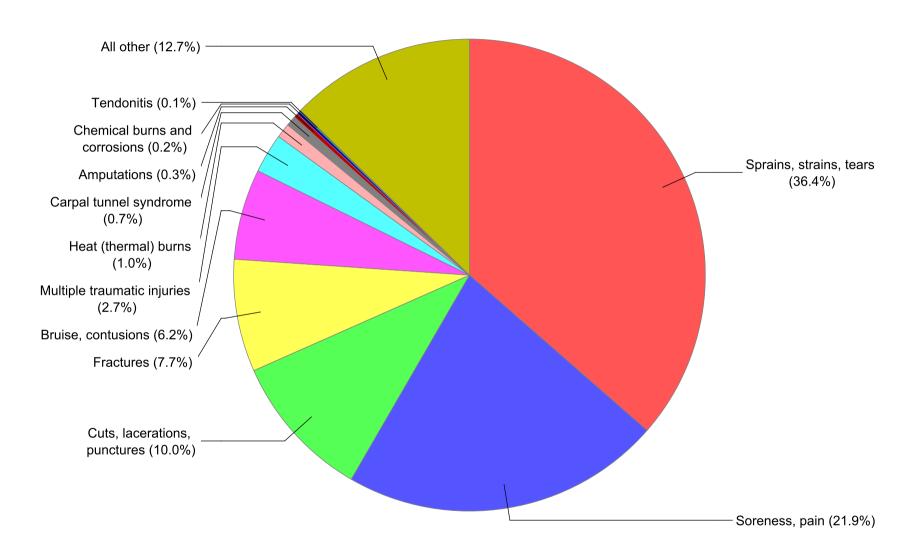


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



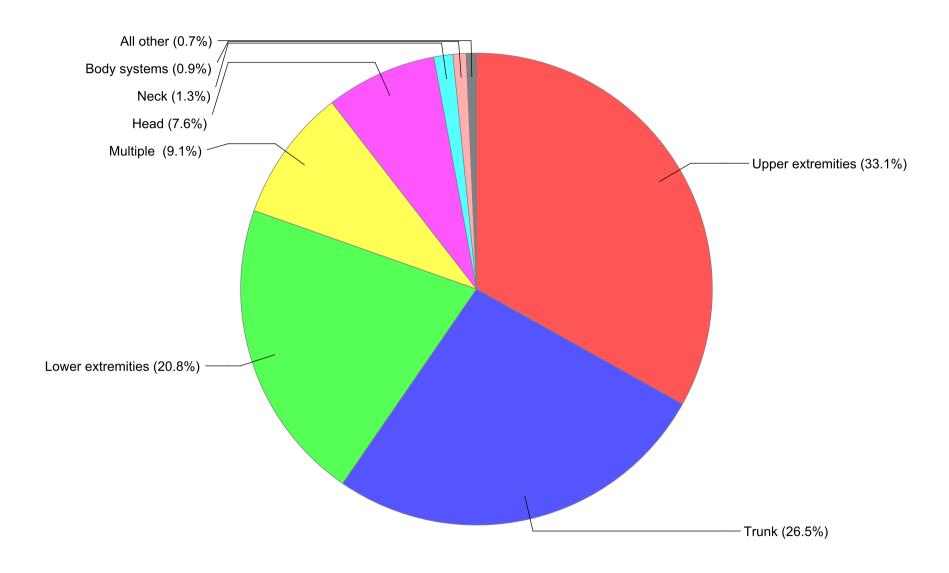
[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Washington, 2014 [Total Cases = 29,200]



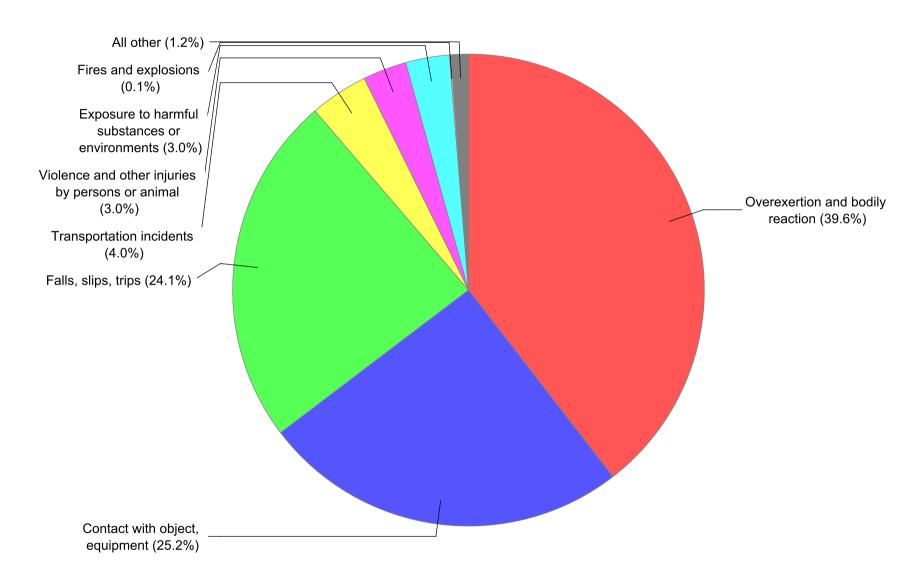
[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Washington, 2014 [Total Cases = 29,200]



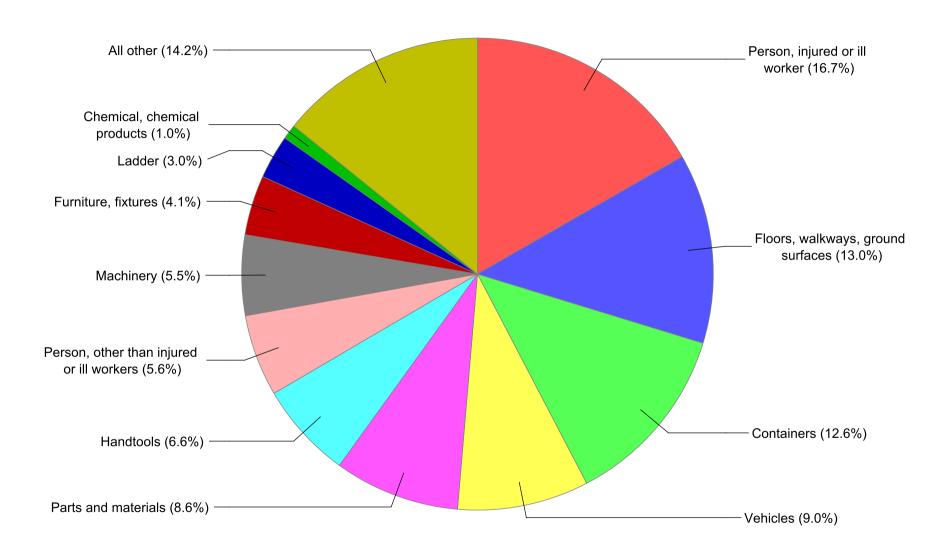
[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Washington, 2014 [Total Cases = 29,200]

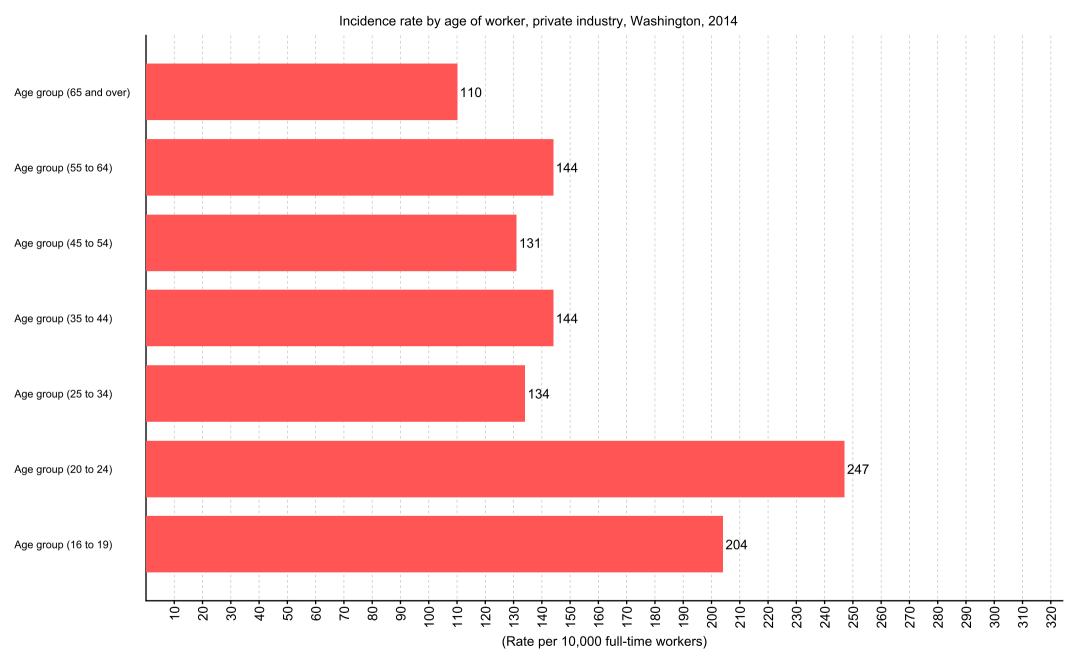


[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Washington, 2014 [Total Cases = 29,200]



[SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2015]