

Pennsylvania

Table 1. Incidence rates(1/) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2011

Industry 2/	NAICS code 3/	2011 Average annual employment4/ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work5/	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All Industries including State & local government 6/		5,424.7	4.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.3
Private industry 6/		4,805.5	4.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.1
Goods-producing 6/		835.6	4.8	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.2
Natural resources and mining 6/ 7/		49.6	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting 6/	11	19.4	4.8	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.8
Mining 7/	21	30.2	3.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.6
Mining (except oil and gas) 8/	212	13.3	4.1	2.9	2.2	0.6	1.2
Support activities for mining	213	12.4	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.6
Construction	23	222.6	4.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.1
Manufacturing	31-33	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 9/		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 9/	48-49	202.4	6.2	3.9	2.2	1.7	2.3
Rail transportation	482	--	3.2	2.3	2.2	(10/)	0.9
Truck transportation	484	59.6	5.3	3.0	2.1	0.9	--
Utilities	22	21.5	2.7	--	--	0.4	0.9
Information	51	92.8	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.6
Financial Activities	52-53	308.4	1.3	--	0.2	--	1.0
Professional and business services	54-56	706.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0
Education and health services	61-62	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	71-72	511.7	5.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	3.4
Other services	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
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH)*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 2007 Edition

- 4/ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
- 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 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 MSHA, 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 by MSHA, 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. (also see Table 1A)
- 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 the Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.