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*	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,890	390	-	190	160	2,500	910		80	380	740	330	40	
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	210	••				210				200	_			_
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	190	30			30	160	140		_					
Retail salespersons	150					150	140		_					
Nursing assistants	140					140			_	l	140			
Registered nurses	140					140			_	l	130			
Heavy and tractor-trader truck drivers	100	20			20	80	70							
Light truck or delivery services drivers	90	-	_		-	90	70		_					-
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	80		-			70					20			
Stock clerks and order fillers	80				-	80	80		_	l				_
Food preparation workers	70		_		-	70	40		_			20		
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	60					60	60		-					
Construction laborers	60	60		60	_				_	-	-			-
Cooks, restaurant	50					50						50		
Maintenance and repair workers, general	so		_			40				<u> </u>	_	_		-
Personal care aides	50		_			50	_		-		50	_		_
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	50	••	_			50				-	20	20		
Home health aides	40					40					40			-
Driver/sales workers	40		-			40	30		-			_	••	_'
Customer service representatives	40		_			40	-		_					_
General and operations managers	40						-		-		-			-
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	30					30	-				-	30	-	
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	30	20	-	20	-		-		-	1 -	-		-	-
Electricians	30	30	-	30	-				-		-		-	
Social and human service assistants	20	-	-		-	20			_	-	20		-	-
Cashiers	20	-	-		-	20	20	-	-		-			-
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	20		_			20	20		-	-		-	-	-

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 nonclassiflable 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 Itnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, May 25, 2017

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 record/Leeping 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 recordicepting requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.