

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Local government, California, 2013

Occupation	Local government ^{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 ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	26,480	370	--	360	--	26,120	3,130	--	--	--	10,750	500	--	11,340
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	4,310	--	--	--	--	4,310	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	4,240
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,820	--	--	--	--	1,820	50	--	--	--	1,670	--	--	50
Teacher assistants	1,790	--	--	--	--	1,790	--	--	--	--	1,790	--	--	--
Firefighters	1,150	--	--	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,150
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	930	--	--	--	--	930	880	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	890	--	--	--	--	890	60	--	--	--	420	180	--	140
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	750	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	750
First-line supervisors of police and detectives	610	--	--	--	--	610	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	580
Correctional officers and jailers	610	--	--	--	--	610	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	600
Registered nurses	440	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	390	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	--
Office clerks, general	380	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	80
Maintenance and repair workers, general	380	--	--	--	--	380	50	--	--	--	160	--	--	140
Highway maintenance workers	370	270	--	270	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Elementary school teachers, except special education	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--
Security guards	320	--	--	--	--	320	80	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Bus drivers, school or special client	310	--	--	--	--	310	70	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	270	--	--	--	--	270	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Childcare workers	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	90
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	200	--	--	--	--	200	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	180	--	--	--	--	180	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orderlies	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--

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 -- 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 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.

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 16, 2014