

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, Ohio, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		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	79.2	1.0	7.7	2.5	5.5	5.8	7.8	5.8	12.1	12.0	17.2	2.5	6.6	8.3
Gender:														
Male	83.3	1.6	7.0	2.5	6.7	9.2	1.6	.9	13.6	13.5	15.0	3.7	8.7	10.0
Female	74.1	.4	8.6	2.6	4.0	1.5	15.5	11.9	10.2	10.1	20.0	1.0	4.0	6.0
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	96.7	--	9.1	5.8	5.2	4.8	12.5	6.2	9.6	9.6	10.0	3.8	10.5	23.9
20 - 24	76.4	1.8	6.5	2.4	6.9	3.7	15.4	6.5	7.3	7.2	8.3	4.5	3.7	9.9
25 - 34	78.6	1.9	11.7	2.1	6.4	4.4	6.7	5.5	9.0	8.7	13.7	4.1	7.1	10.4
35 - 44	76.8	.4	6.8	1.6	4.5	6.9	7.8	6.6	15.7	15.6	11.2	1.8	8.3	7.7
45 - 54	79.4	.8	7.1	1.7	5.1	6.5	6.4	5.0	18.5	18.5	18.1	1.8	6.6	6.3
55 - 64	78.9	.6	6.7	4.4	5.7	7.4	3.8	3.2	8.1	8.1	26.0	1.4	5.3	7.2
65 and over	88.8	1.1	3.5	3.8	4.7	3.5	17.7	17.2	7.8	7.8	33.8	1.0	8.1	3.0
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	29.6	--	3.7	--	--	--	1.6	--	2.8	2.7	13.5	--	5.1	1.3
Business and financial operations occupations	7.4	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	3.0	--	1.0	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	3.5	2.8	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	34.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	5.9	5.9	9.2	--	9.2	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	62.8	--	--	--	--	4.8	14.7	--	4.0	4.0	36.9	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	72.7	--	1.8	3.2	.8	--	28.7	25.6	5.3	5.3	19.4	--	3.4	9.3
Healthcare support occupations	198.2	--	1.3	2.9	--	--	122.4	99.8	21.1	20.4	29.3	--	4.3	14.5
Protective service occupations	71.8	--	--	--	--	--	16.1	9.0	--	--	27.2	--	--	13.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	82.4	.8	14.3	6.6	7.9	--	2.3	--	5.8	5.8	23.2	2.3	1.5	15.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	130.8	4.8	11.6	7.4	6.1	3.1	--	--	20.0	19.8	28.5	4.9	23.1	20.6
Personal care and service occupations	45.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	13.1	13.1	8.5	--	--	6.3
Sales and related occupations	31.5	--	9.4	1.8	1.6	.5	--	--	5.2	4.9	6.9	1.7	3.1	1.1
Office and administrative support occupations	27.2	--	6.1	.8	.8	.4	--	--	5.4	5.4	8.4	--	1.9	2.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	102.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.9	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	160.3	--	6.7	1.4	5.8	15.0	--	--	39.8	39.8	35.6	5.6	5.1	23.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	127.2	1.9	2.1	9.2	10.1	24.1	--	--	33.4	33.4	10.1	5.1	4.2	8.8
Production occupations	124.8	2.5	9.8	1.8	25.6	23.7	--	--	16.4	16.1	12.8	8.4	3.8	18.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	196.4	1.3	27.8	4.6	3.8	9.9	--	--	33.6	33.6	55.9	4.2	42.2	9.6

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.

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, December 04, 2014