

**Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Ohio, 2015**

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		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	79.1	1.5	6.9	2.9	5.9	7.2	5.7	3.3	9.9	9.8	16.0	3.3	7.5	10.9
Gender:														
Male	87.4	1.4	8.3	3.4	7.7	11.5	1.7	.6	12.8	12.7	12.5	3.7	9.6	12.2
Female	68.1	1.6	5.0	2.1	3.7	1.5	11.1	6.9	6.0	5.9	20.7	2.7	4.5	9.0
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	84.8	--	4.8	2.4	14.7	10.1	3.6	--	3.5	3.5	14.5	11.5	5.3	13.3
20 - 24	97.1	1.2	14.7	1.9	10.6	13.0	6.5	3.7	7.9	7.2	11.9	6.0	6.1	14.6
25 - 34	74.0	2.0	7.9	3.8	6.2	11.2	7.7	4.7	5.5	5.5	9.2	2.4	8.7	7.5
35 - 44	75.2	2.5	6.4	.8	4.6	4.9	8.5	3.7	12.7	12.7	11.4	4.8	8.1	9.4
45 - 54	80.1	.9	6.2	1.4	6.4	6.0	4.0	2.9	12.8	12.8	21.2	2.4	5.8	11.6
55 - 64	84.7	.7	4.9	7.3	4.2	3.8	2.2	1.4	10.9	10.9	21.8	1.6	9.7	16.1
65 and over	58.9	--	1.9	--	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	7.6	7.6	31.1	--	2.5	4.9
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	58.7	--	1.5	14.1	--	--	1.2	.8	1.1	1.1	12.8	--	1.2	26.3
Business and financial operations occupations	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	25.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	57.1	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	10.2	4.7	4.7	7.3	--	--	20.4
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	25.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	18.0	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.9	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.4	.9	1.6	2.3	.8	--	14.0	12.7	4.4	4.4	15.4	--	1.5	4.6
Healthcare support occupations	140.9	1.9	3.9	4.3	--	--	67.3	57.4	8.7	8.1	38.7	--	6.4	8.1
Protective service occupations	70.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	9.0	9.0	21.8	--	16.6	7.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	80.9	--	7.4	3.3	12.9	--	10.8	--	4.9	4.9	14.9	13.0	.6	12.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	102.9	6.8	8.3	6.3	8.1	--	--	--	15.6	15.6	27.8	9.1	3.2	13.6
Personal care and service occupations	96.1	--	--	--	1.9	--	38.6	9.1	2.4	2.4	22.2	--	5.9	22.4
Sales and related occupations	28.5	--	3.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	.8	--	2.4	2.3	11.7	.6	1.8	1.3
Office and administrative support occupations	27.0	2.1	3.5	.9	.5	.5	.3	--	2.0	2.0	10.2	.3	3.3	3.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	141.7	--	5.2	1.2	10.2	59.5	--	--	25.8	25.8	7.5	5.4	1.8	21.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	188.9	1.3	3.8	.9	17.3	15.3	--	--	40.4	40.2	24.0	5.5	19.5	42.0
Production occupations	112.9	4.8	9.6	2.0	20.0	21.8	--	--	17.7	17.7	10.9	7.9	5.2	11.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	211.0	1.9	36.9	7.3	7.9	12.2	--	--	28.8	28.5	47.2	4.2	49.4	12.6

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, October 27, 2016

