

**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, 2016**

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	79.5	1.3	9.7	3.1	5.5	5.9	6.6	4.0	11.0	10.8	15.3	3.1	9.3	7.8
Gender:														
Male	85.6	1.8	10.6	3.9	7.2	8.8	2.8	.7	11.6	11.3	11.5	4.5	12.1	9.5
Female	71.3	.6	8.6	2.1	3.1	2.0	11.8	8.5	10.3	10.2	20.5	1.1	5.5	5.4
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	93.7	--	14.0	--	4.4	9.4	8.2	3.1	8.1	8.1	17.5	3.3	13.2	14.0
20 - 24	93.6	4.3	12.4	1.4	8.6	7.6	8.1	4.7	15.8	15.8	12.6	7.7	6.9	8.2
25 - 34	68.1	1.0	7.8	1.7	5.0	5.0	8.2	5.4	7.7	7.7	6.9	3.3	9.4	10.9
35 - 44	79.5	.5	9.8	4.7	4.0	5.6	10.3	4.8	13.0	12.8	9.7	2.2	12.7	6.1
45 - 54	75.8	2.3	10.2	2.8	4.3	5.8	4.5	3.5	13.0	12.9	17.2	2.3	5.5	6.8
55 - 64	88.6	.3	9.6	4.5	8.4	7.1	3.1	2.5	9.8	9.7	29.5	1.9	9.1	4.4
65 and over	80.7	--	3.8	5.0	4.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	7.8	5.5	24.1	--	17.9	10.8
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	44.5	--	18.5	--	--	--	6.8	.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	--	4.9	1.0
Business and financial operations occupations	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	.8	.8	--	--	3.5	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	5.1	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	41.7	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	68.3	--	--	--	--	--	54.5	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	5.1
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	117.1	--	--	--	--	--	44.6	--	41.6	41.6	19.4	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	93.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	6.5	72.5	--	6.4	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	63.9	1.1	.9	2.3	1.1	--	17.5	16.5	13.3	13.3	16.3	--	3.4	7.7
Healthcare support occupations	147.7	--	2.5	7.1	--	--	66.9	61.6	11.0	10.9	40.0	--	2.9	16.5
Protective service occupations	35.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	6.3	5.6	5.6	8.9	--	--	7.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	65.5	--	17.2	1.5	5.2	1.7	2.1	--	6.3	5.0	16.9	6.7	1.1	6.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	156.6	1.8	21.9	30.4	4.4	9.3	--	--	23.1	23.0	18.7	4.7	12.8	20.9
Personal care and service occupations	89.4	--	--	--	--	--	19.5	12.8	8.9	8.9	39.3	--	8.6	5.8
Sales and related occupations	40.0	--	4.6	1.2	3.4	3.1	--	--	6.9	6.5	8.3	.5	7.4	2.5
Office and administrative support occupations	31.3	.4	5.4	1.0	--	.8	--	--	4.4	4.3	10.4	.9	4.2	3.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	50.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.3
Construction and extraction occupations	95.7	--	3.2	1.5	11.7	17.6	--	--	15.7	15.7	7.9	8.4	9.1	18.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	155.4	--	4.7	14.1	21.2	13.6	--	--	30.8	30.7	23.3	9.2	13.9	15.1
Production occupations	111.1	3.5	11.4	3.2	16.8	22.1	--	--	15.5	15.5	14.1	7.7	3.4	12.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	200.1	4.9	39.0	3.1	8.7	11.6	2.5	.9	20.7	20.7	32.1	5.0	56.8	15.6

<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, November 15, 2017