

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Ohio, 2013

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.6
Private industry⁵		2.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.5
Goods-producing⁵		3.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		4.0	2.9	2.7	0.2	1.1
Mining⁶		2.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.1
Oil and gas extraction	211	0.6	--	--	--	0.6
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	3.4	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.9
Construction		2.9	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.2
Manufacturing		3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.9
Service-providing		2.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.4
Wholesale trade		3.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Retail trade		3.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.5
Transportation and warehousing⁸		3.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	1.2	0.9	0.9	--	0.3
Truck transportation	484	3.8	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Utilities		1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9
Information		2.9	2.2	1.5	--	--
Professional and business services		1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Education and health services		4.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.4
Educational services		1.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.8
Health care and social assistance		4.4	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.5
Leisure and hospitality		3.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.7
State and local government⁵		3.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.6
State government⁵		3.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	2.3
Service-providing		3.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	2.3
Education and health services		2.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
Educational services		1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Educational services	611	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8
Health care and social assistance		--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.7
Public administration		6.8	2.4	1.8	0.7	4.4
Public administration		6.8	2.4	1.8	0.7	4.4

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Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Ohio, 2013

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Local government⁵		3.0	1.7	1.3	--	1.4
Service-providing		3.1	1.7	1.3	--	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		5.9	3.9	3.1	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸		5.1	3.7	3.6	--	1.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5.7	4.2	4.1	--	1.5
Education and health services		2.4	1.4	1.1	--	1.0
Educational services		2.1	1.3	1.1	--	--
Educational services	611	2.1	1.3	1.1	--	--
Health care and social assistance		4.1	2.0	--	--	2.1
Hospitals	622	4.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.7	4.0	2.7	1.3	2.7
Public administration		3.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	--
Public administration		3.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.3	2.6	2.2	0.4	--

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¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 edition) 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding, components may not add to 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 02, 2014