

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012

Ohio

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		3.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.7
Private industry⁵		3.2	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.7
Goods-producing⁵		4.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.1
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		2.5	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	2.8	1.6	1.3	--	1.3
Mining⁶	21	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.7
Oil and gas extraction	211	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	3.3	2.2	2.0	0.2	1.0
Support activities for mining	213	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Support activities for mining	2131	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Support activities for mining	21311	1.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Support activities for oil and gas operations	21312	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		3.4	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.8
Manufacturing		4.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.2
Service-providing		3.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.5	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.6
Wholesale trade	42	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2
Retail trade	44-45	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	4.8	3.1	2.3	0.8	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2012 -- Continued

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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	
Rail transportation ⁸	482	0.8	0.6	0.5	(⁹)	0.2
Truck transportation	484	5.6	2.9	2.3	0.6	2.6
Utilities	22	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Information		1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Professional and business services		1.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9
Education and health services		4.1	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.3
Educational services	61	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7
Health care and social assistance	62	4.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.5
Other services		2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.7
Other services, except public administration	81	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.7
State and local government		--	--	--	--	--
State government		--	--	--	--	--
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	61	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5
Educational services	611	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5
Local government		4.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	--
Service-providing		3.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	--

See footnotes at end of table.

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		11.1	6.2	5.4	0.8	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	10.2	7.6	6.9	--	2.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	9.4	7.7	7.7	(⁹)	1.8
Utilities	22	11.8	5.3	--	0.9	--
Utilities	221	11.8	5.3	--	0.9	--
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	12.9	5.7	--	1.1	--
Education and health services		--	0.6	0.4	--	--
Health care and social assistance	62	4.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	--
Hospitals	622	5.8	2.0	1.5	0.6	3.8
Public administration		3.4	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.1
Public administration	92	3.4	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	4.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.2
Police protection	92212	6.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.2
Fire protection	92216	6.4	2.7	2.4	0.3	3.8

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

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time 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* 2007 Edition

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* -- 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.

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: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.