Table 10. 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 occupations.

		Source of					ce of injury or ill	
Characteristic	Private industry	Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient
Total	118.0	1.6	11.3	1.7	8.4	12.4	6.3	3.9
Gender:								
Male	126.6	1.8	10.0	1.6	11.3	18.1	1.8	
Female	103.1		13.6		3.6	2.7	14.1	9.1
Age:								
14 - 15								
16 - 19	149.2							
20 - 24	142.8		12.9		17.9	10.4	15.8	
25 - 34	127.7		9.8		4.0	14.1	5.4	
35 - 44	99.6		6.1	4.0	6.8	14.8	4.2	
45 - 54	127.6		13.3		7.2	9.9	8.8	5.8
55 - 64	103.6		20.9		6.6	5.6		
65 and over	80.7							
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations	19.4							
Business and financial operations occupations								
Computer and mathematical occupations								
Architecture and engineering occupations								
Life, physical, and social science occupations								
Community and social service occupations								
Legal occupations								
Education, training, and library occupations								
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations								
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	98.2						36.9	35.1
Healthcare support occupations	192.6						98.1	70.8
Protective service occupations								
Food preparation and serving related occupations	125.4		30.1		28.0			
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	211.1					31.3		
Personal care and service occupations	302.1						71.3	34.7
Sales and related occupations	80.6		11.4					
Office and administrative support occupations	68.1		25.9					

Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		[[
Construction and extraction occupations	156.8			 7.9	35.9		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	188.3			 12.1	34.9		
Production occupations	86.2			 23.1	18.8		
Transportation and material moving occupations	136.8		20.7	 9.6	17.0		

 $^{^1}$ 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).

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 20, 2019

 $^{^{2}}$ 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.

ness ³					
Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
20.4	20.1	19.6	4.5	8.4	20.2
22.9 16.3	22.7 15.9	16.4 24.6	5.6 2.5	10.4 4.7	22.9 15.2
12.9 29.3	12.2 29.0	 22.0	11.0 	13.9 	30.0 34.4
18.6 24.0	18.6 24.0	11.5 20.9	5.7 	8.5 12.8	12.1 21.7
16.9 	16.5 	31.3 34.0		 17.3	9.5
		 30.2			
10.4		25.1	16.7		
48.0	48.0	57.0			60.6
	 	37.6 35.9			162.9 9.0
12.4	12.4	8.1		12.9	

 30.3 27.2 	 23.5 33.8	 7.8 	 21.2 17.1	 33.1 60.2 15.8 21.4	 33.5 60.2 15.8 21.4	
	33.8	<u> </u>	17.1	21.4	21.4	