

**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, California, 2013**

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	109.7	1.2	14.3	5.8	4.1	8.6	6.3	3.7	22.5	20.8	12.0	4.9	8.4	18.5
Gender:														
Male	115.7	1.1	16.1	4.6	5.0	12.8	2.3	1.2	20.8	19.6	10.3	6.8	10.8	20.7
Female	100.7	1.3	11.6	7.4	2.9	2.4	12.2	7.5	25.0	22.7	14.6	2.0	4.9	14.8
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	113.6	--	13.3	5.3	4.8	5.3	2.5	1.2	13.8	9.6	7.2	11.7	25.9	19.7
20 - 24	109.3	.6	16.6	5.3	5.1	6.4	4.9	2.4	18.7	17.2	10.8	6.7	6.6	24.3
25 - 34	105.1	.9	16.4	3.2	4.6	8.4	7.1	3.3	25.7	24.5	7.0	5.0	6.9	17.8
35 - 44	108.2	1.1	12.8	6.7	3.8	9.3	5.5	3.8	20.7	19.1	11.8	5.9	9.4	17.4
45 - 54	113.5	1.3	15.4	6.9	4.4	10.8	7.4	4.4	23.7	22.0	13.1	3.6	8.0	15.4
55 - 64	120.8	2.3	13.0	8.6	3.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	24.7	22.6	21.2	3.8	9.9	18.3
65 and over	83.5	2.0	9.9	5.3	1.4	5.8	7.5	3.2	14.0	11.9	12.4	1.6	7.1	6.6
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	39.1	--	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	3.4	1.1	11.3	8.9	6.2	--	3.8	3.5
Business and financial operations occupations	17.8	4.4	2.0	.8	--	--	.5	--	5.3	3.9	2.1	--	.9	1.8
Computer and mathematical occupations	7.6	--	--	.6	.5	--	--	--	2.9	1.0	2.2	--	--	.6
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.5	--	--	1.7	--	1.1	--	--	2.1	2.1	.9	--	1.1	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.3	3.4	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	8.4	8.4	2.2	--	--	4.0
Community and social service occupations	91.6	--	3.6	--	--	--	16.7	8.1	16.6	14.6	16.9	--	14.3	20.8
Legal occupations	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.1	2.6	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	74.9	--	--	5.5	--	--	27.3	16.9	15.0	14.3	13.7	--	3.6	8.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	121.4	--	1.3	2.6	1.7	.8	1.5	--	90.1	89.9	1.4	--	2.3	19.1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	123.3	1.3	3.4	7.5	1.7	3.9	33.1	29.7	21.6	19.5	16.1	--	7.1	27.1
Healthcare support occupations	151.8	.7	2.9	5.4	1.2	2.0	69.9	63.7	20.3	17.9	15.8	--	3.0	30.2
Protective service occupations	119.8	--	4.0	6.5	--	5.0	18.9	4.7	27.4	21.6	27.2	--	11.8	17.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	122.1	1.3	21.9	8.1	7.0	3.2	2.4	--	18.0	15.6	16.6	13.1	2.0	27.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	255.1	4.2	33.9	24.0	9.3	8.9	1.9	--	38.6	37.2	33.8	17.0	14.3	65.8
Personal care and service occupations	131.8	--	7.4	5.7	1.2	1.4	26.1	10.7	40.0	38.1	15.9	2.4	5.4	25.8
Sales and related occupations	63.2	--	12.5	9.7	2.2	2.0	4.2	--	9.7	8.5	7.6	1.5	4.6	6.0
Office and administrative support occupations	66.1	.3	18.0	3.8	1.1	2.5	2.5	.2	21.4	19.7	6.0	1.4	4.1	4.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	143.6	1.2	15.9	2.8	4.0	9.1	--	--	24.6	23.9	18.9	8.7	16.0	30.9
Construction and extraction occupations	250.2	3.7	12.7	5.3	12.6	56.8	--	--	30.0	28.8	14.8	18.1	10.9	59.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	270.6	1.0	13.5	15.5	13.9	46.3	1.5	--	51.0	50.1	23.3	14.2	14.6	59.6
Production occupations	141.2	2.6	15.8	4.4	16.2	15.4	.3	--	30.9	29.4	12.3	10.6	5.8	25.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	231.2	1.9	52.0	5.4	4.5	22.8	1.8	--	41.8	40.1	26.2	7.5	48.0	17.7

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<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  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, December 16, 2014