

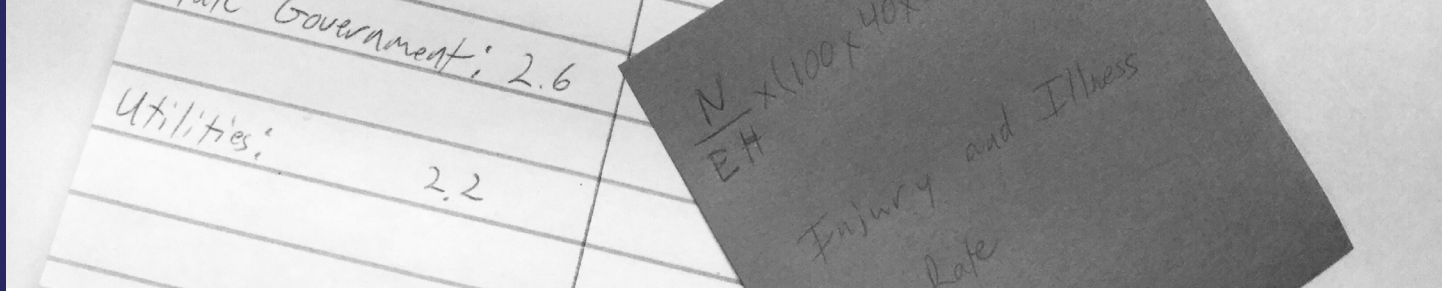
# 2016 Indiana Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses

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Analysis of the Survey of  
Occupational Injuries and  
Illnesses (SOII) Results



Prepared by the Indiana Department of Labor  
Quality, Metrics and Statistics Division



Each year, nearly 5,800 Indiana businesses participate in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) conducted by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The data collected during this survey are confidential to the public, but are used by BLS to estimate the nonfatal occupational injury and illness rate, or the number of workplace injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The SOII is conducted by requesting data from employers' Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) logs showing OSHA recordable injuries that occurred in the previous calendar year.

The Quality, Metrics and Statistics (QMS) division of the Indiana Department of Labor (IDOL) collects and codes this data on behalf of the BLS between January and July of each year. In order to ensure a representative sample size, BLS requires that 85.0% of the distributed surveys be returned within the timeframes established. Indiana far exceeded the federal minimum standard with a response rate of 94.3% for the 2016 SOII.

The SOII uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to identify the industries and sub-industries where workplace injuries and illnesses occur. These industries can be pared down to a very detailed description of the business activity of the injured or ill worker. To maintain respondent confidentiality, data that could potentially identify a particular business, such as county or city information, are not published by BLS.

The SOII estimates are based on injuries defined as recordable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Recordable injuries are injuries that result in death, days away from work (DAFW), days with job transfer or restrictions (DJTR), medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Cases that meet the general recording criteria diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if they do not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness, are also considered recordable.<sup>1</sup>

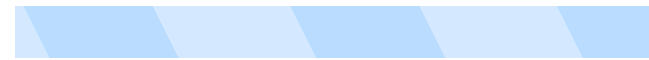
While collecting the SOII data, QMS has found that many employers over-record all injuries and illnesses sustained in the workplace in the OSHA logs they submit for the SOII regardless of whether they meet the minimum reporting criteria. The survey team in Indiana, and counterparts in other state and federal offices, screen each submitted case individually to ensure the injury or illness reported meets the requirements for a recordable injury. Cases where injuries do not meet the minimum reporting requirements are excluded from the survey. Cases resulting in death are also excluded as the SOII deals solely with nonfatal injuries and illnesses. Fatal events are analyzed by the BLS in the annual Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (CFOI). The 2016 CFOI will be released in December 2017.

The rates are reported as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. To calculate these rates, BLS divides the total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses reported in an industry (N) by the total number of hours worked by employees in that industry (EH). To represent the hours worked by 100 full-time workers, the result is then multiplied by 200,000 to represent 100 full-time workers working 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year.

$$\frac{N}{EH} \times (100 \times 40 \times 50) = \text{Nonfatal Injury and Illness Rate}$$

The results are parsed to show the rates for each surveyed industry, as well as the number of cases resulting in days away from work, job transfer or restriction.

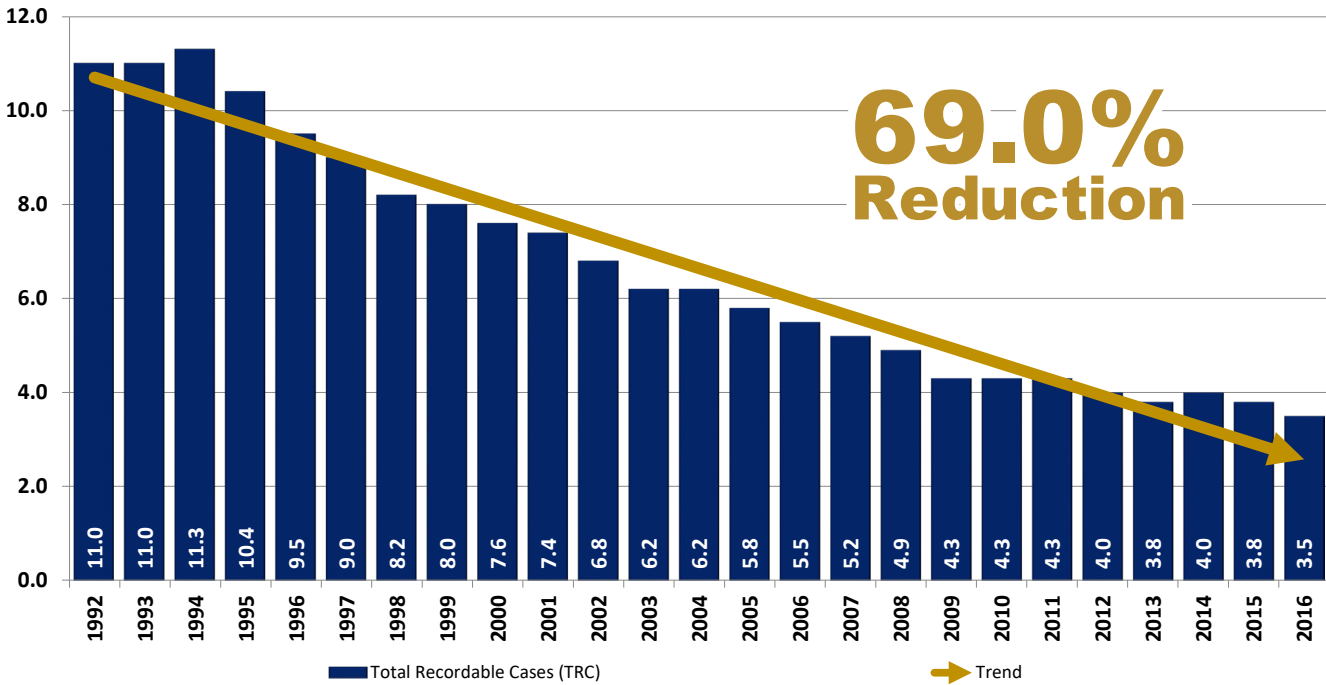
For more information regarding state and national nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates, visit [www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm).



<sup>1</sup>The definitions of OSHA Recordable cases may be found online at: [https://www.osha-slc.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=STANDARDS&p\\_id=9638](https://www.osha-slc.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=9638)



## Indiana's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Rate

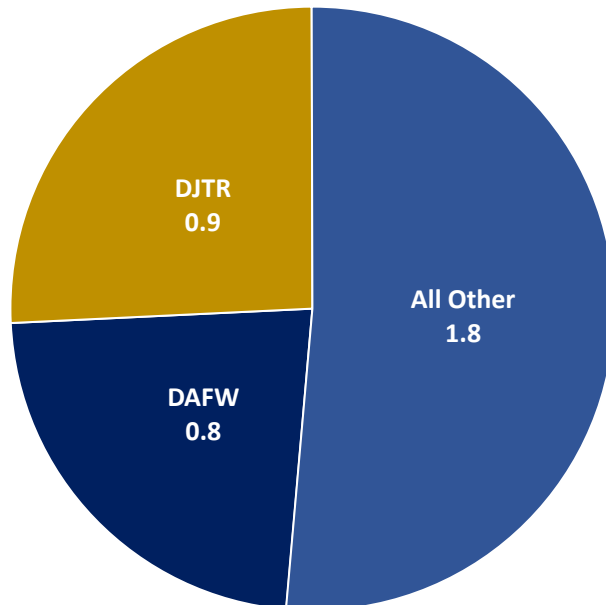


At 3.5 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers, the 2016 nonfatal injury and illness rate for Indiana is the lowest number of injuries and illnesses in Indiana history. This represents a 7.9% decrease from the previous record low of 3.8 in 2015. At the inception of the SOII program in 1992, the overall nonfatal injury and illness rate was 11.0 injuries per 100 full-time workers. The rate reached a high of 11.3 in 1994 and has declined by 69.0% over the last 22 years.

The BLS estimates that 84,300 Hoosier workers experienced an OSHA-recordable injury or illness in 2016. This is a 5.0% decrease in from the 2015 estimate of 88,700 injuries or illnesses.

Nearly half (48.6%) of all recordable injuries and illnesses in 2016 resulted in one or more days away from work (DAFW) or days with job transfer or restriction (DJTR).

### 2016 Overall Injury and Illness Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2016 (per 100 full-time workers)



## 2011 - 2016 Injury and Illness Rates By Industry

INDUSTRY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Administrative and waste services	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	1.3
Utilities	N/A	3.2	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.4
Information	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.4
Educational services	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3
Mining	4.7	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.4
State government	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.4
Other services (except public administration)	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.6	2.5
Construction	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8
Wholesale trade	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Accommodation and food services	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.0	2.7	2.8	6.4	2.7	3.6
Retail trade	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	9.5	7.2	3.6	5.5	7.1	4.3
Transportation and warehousing	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.9	5.2	4.4	6.2	6.3	4.9
Healthcare and social assistance	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9
Local government	5.3	5.9	6	6.7	5.8	5.2

Of the 18 major industry sectors in Indiana's SOII data, 13 industries experienced decreases in their nonfatal injury and illness rates from 2015 to 2016. These included **agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services,** and **arts, entertainment and recreation.** Only three industries, **accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing** and **real estate and rental leasing,** experienced increases while two remained the same. The rates for **construction** and **healthcare and social assistance** remained the same.

The rate for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting has historically been volatile, with dramatic fluctuations in the nonfatal injury and illness rates from year to year. Some of this can be attributed to the occupational safety and health regulations surrounding farms. For example, OSHA has no jurisdiction over farms with ten or fewer employees. These smaller farms are also exempt from participating in the SOII. Therefore, the SOII estimates are often based on the cases occurring at larger farms.

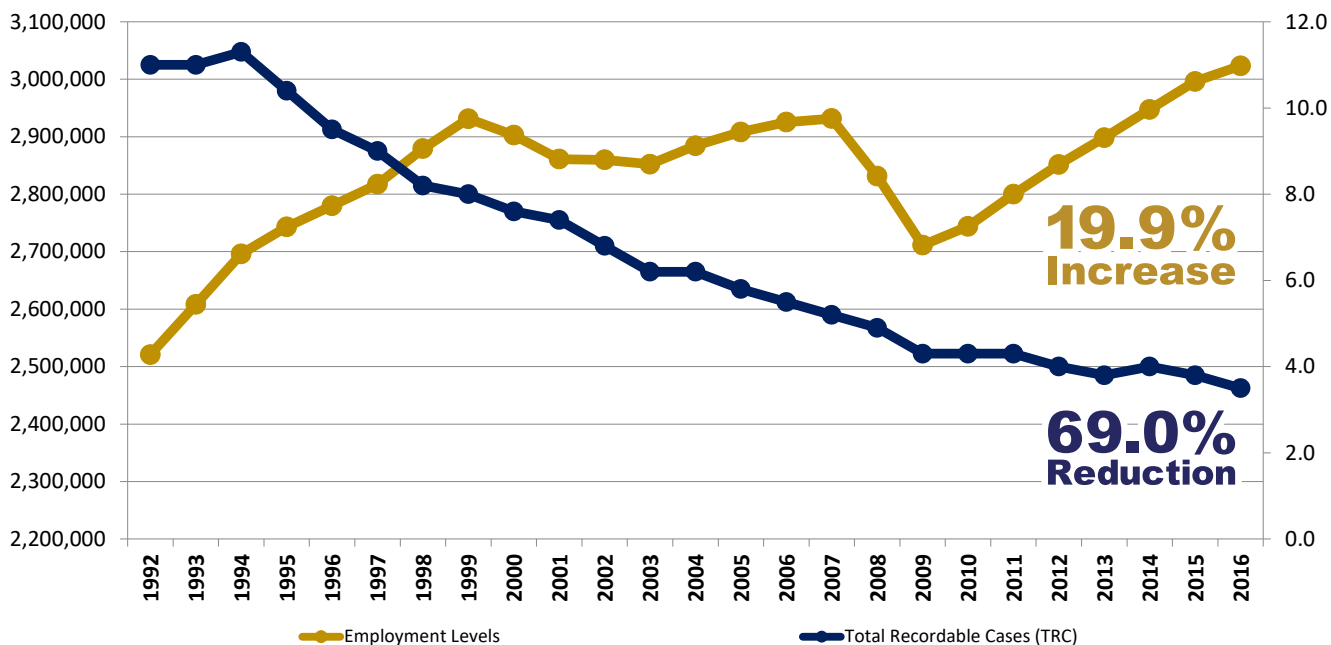
Numerous factors can affect the nonfatal injury and illness rate for a particular industry. Employers, employees, regulatory agencies, outreach programs, trade organizations and labor unions can positively impact occupational safety and health through safety awareness programs, enforcement of occupational safety and health standards, training and education. Economic factors such as the number of employees in a particular industry can also affect the rates, as can the sample size and the companies surveyed.

Data is courtesy of the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2011 - 2016. These data show the estimated number of injuries per 100 full-time workers. Industry and sub-industry definitions are available online at [www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012).

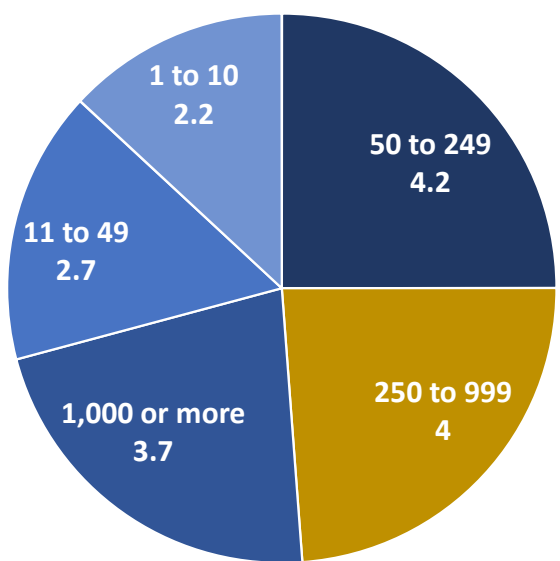




## Indiana Nonfatal Injury and Illness Rate vs. Employment Levels



### Employer Size

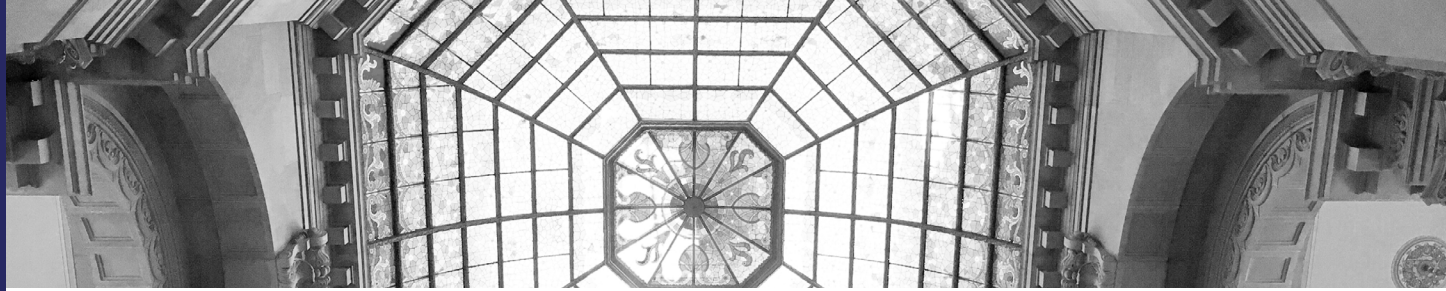


The continued decline in the nonfatal injury and illness rate is even more remarkable when compared to the increase in Hoosier employment since 1992. It is often thought that the injury and injury and illness rate will rise in times of economic boon. Mathematically, the SOII data are reported as a rate per 100 full-time workers, so the number of Hoosiers working should have little direct effect on the calculation. What can potentially have an effect, however, is a sudden decrease in employment, such as during the 2008 recession, and a sharp increase in workers taking on new roles and new responsibilities perhaps in a new or unfamiliar industry.

The data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) show that Indiana’s employment has steadily increased 19.9% from 2,520,900 working Hoosiers in 1992 to 3,023,252 in 2016. Meanwhile, the overall injury and illness rate has declined 69.0% since 1992. In the short time since the lowest point of the recession in 2009, Hoosier employment climbed 11.5% in just six years, while the injury and illness rate continued to drop by 18.6%.

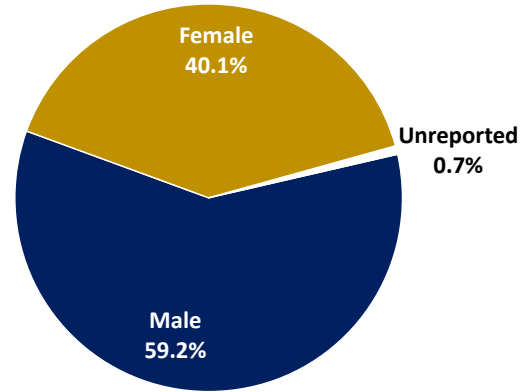
Companies with 50 to 249 employees had the highest nonfatal injury and illness rate at 4.2, with companies of 250 to 999 employees following closely with a rate of 4.0.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2016 (per 100 full-time workers)



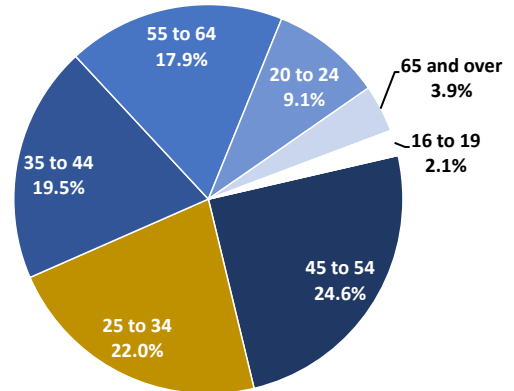
## Gender

Per the United States Census Bureau's Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) data, Indiana's workforce is comprised of nearly equal percentages of males (50.97%) and females (49.03%). Hoosier males, however, experienced the majority (59.2%) of the recordable workplace injuries and illnesses in 2016. Females experienced 40.1%.



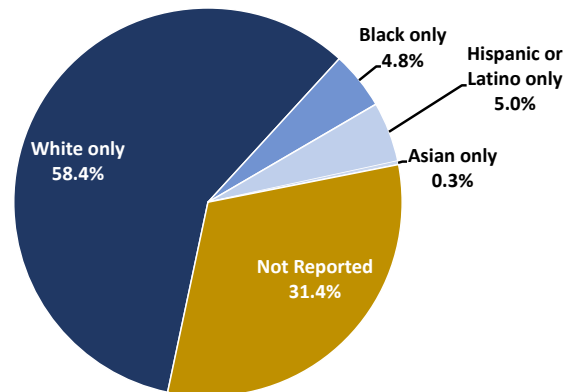
## Age

There is a frequent misconception that workplace injuries most often befall younger workers. However, the 2016 estimates show Hoosiers 45 to 54 years of age experienced the highest percentage (24.6%) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses. Workers 25 to 34 experienced 22.0% and workers 35 to 44 experienced 19.5%. These percentages are quite similar to the ages of workers in Indiana as reported by the QWI.



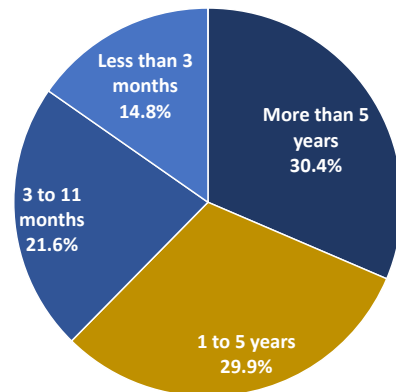
## Race or Ethnic Origin

58.4% of the nonfatal injuries and illnesses affected workers classified as white only. Hispanic or Latino only workers experienced 5.0% and Black only workers experienced 4.8%. 31.4% of employers did not report the race information for the SOIL.



## Length of Service with Employer

In 2016, the majority of injuries and illnesses affected employees with more than 5 years (30.4%) and 1 to 5 years (29.9%) of service with their employers. Newer hires with less than 3 months of service accounted for 14.8% and employees with 3 to 11 months experience accounted for 21.6%.





**Local government** experienced the highest rate of injuries and illnesses in 2016 with 5.2 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This represents a 10.3% decrease from the 2015 rate of 5.8. With all of the needs that local government fulfills, the subindustries in this category are numerous and diverse.

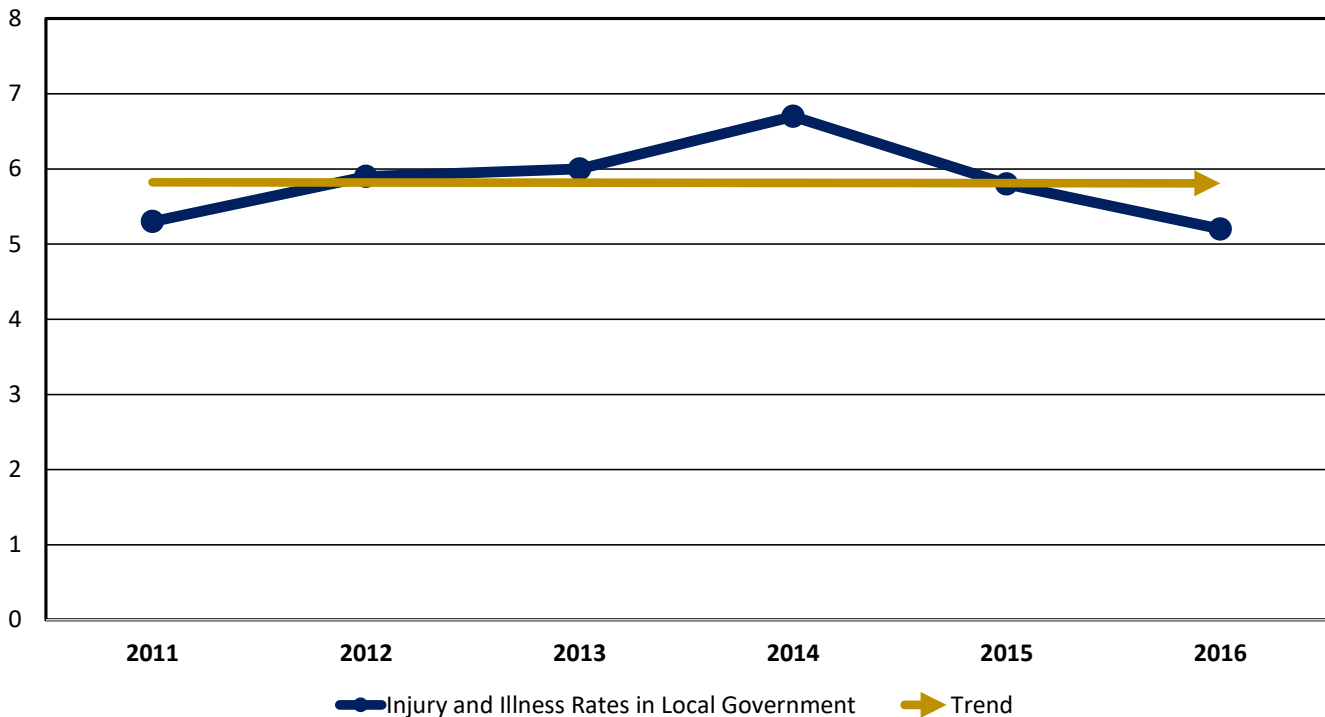
The classification of local government includes work activities performed by a city, town, township, county or other similar governing body. Local government rates do not include federal or state government data. These duties often include administrative staff, political appointees, schools, hospitals, police, fire, emergency management, bus drivers, sanitation and street maintenance. Of the injuries in local government, 0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers involved days away

from work and 1.0 involved job transfer and restriction. Thus, 36.5% of the cases involved injuries that resulted in lost workdays or job transfer or restriction.

In hard numbers, an estimated 9,800 Hoosier workers were injured or made ill in local government in 2016, with nearly 3,500 of these injuries and illnesses resulting in at least one day of missed work or at least one day of job transfer or restriction.

By far, the highest rates of injuries and illnesses were found in the local government sub-industry of *transportation and warehousing* (11.0) and specifically in the area of *transit and ground passenger transportation* (13.0). The lowest rates were found in the *educational services* (4.3) sub-industry.

### Injury and Illness Rates in Local Government 2011 - 2016



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1992 - 2016 (per 100 full-time workers)



The **arts, entertainment and recreation** industry experienced the second-highest nonfatal injury and illness rate of 4.9 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2016. This represents a 22.2% decrease from last year's rate of 6.3, when arts, entertainment and recreation also had the second-highest nonfatal injury and illness rate. This steep decrease in rates follows two years of increases.

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry includes rates from the *amusement, gambling and recreation* sub-industry (2.3). Unfortunately, the data for the *performing arts, spectator sports and related industries* sub-industry is not publishable for 2016. This sub-industry includes professional sports teams and injuries to athletes, trainers and staff.

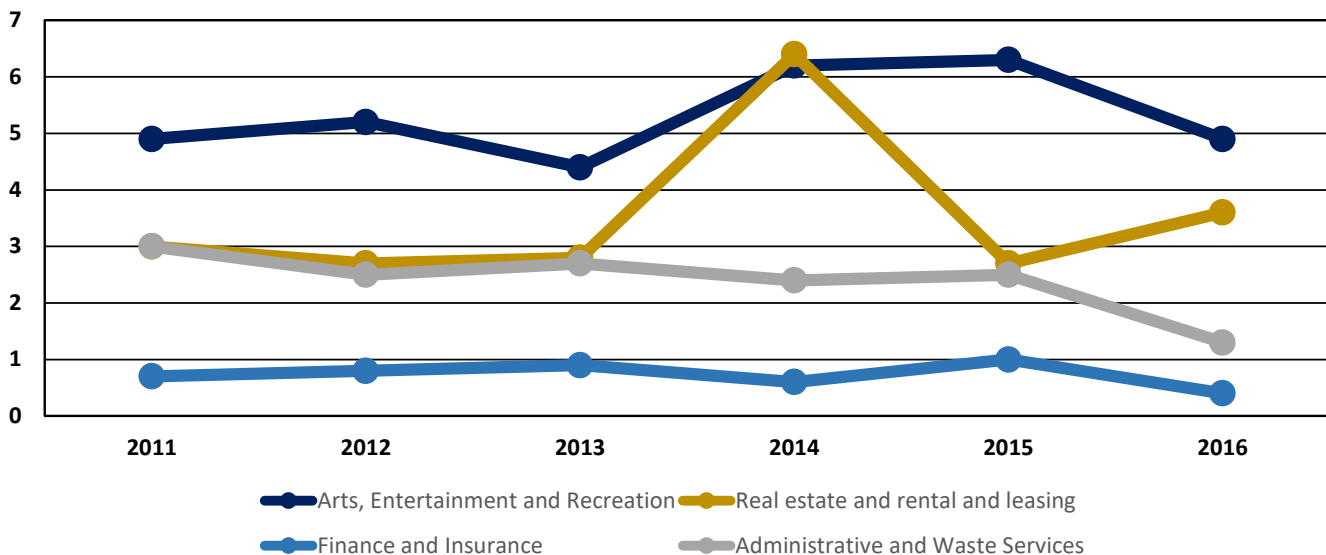
The **real estate and rental and leasing** industry experienced a 33.3% increase from the 2015 rate of 2.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers to 3.6 in 2016. Approximately 1,000 injuries and illnesses occurred in real estate and rental and leasing in 2016, with approximately 300 cases (30.0%) resulting in days away from work or days of job transfer or restriction. Some of the occupations within this industry include

real estate purchasing, sales management or rental, as well as the rental of other tangible and intangible goods such as apartments, equipment or patents.

The **finance and insurance** industry continues its historic trend of having the lowest injury and illness rate of any major industry sector with a rate of 0.4—a 60.0% decrease from 1.0 in 2015. All of the publishable injuries were attributed to the *credit intermediation and related activities* sub-industry.

With a decrease from 2.5 injuries per 100 full-time workers to 1.3 in, the **administrative and support and waste management and remediation services** experienced a 48.0% decrease in the injury and illness rates per major industry—one of the largest percentages of decrease in 2016. More than half of these injuries (0.7 or 53.9%) of the recordable injuries in real estate and rental and leasing resulted in days away from work or days of job transfer or restriction. Injuries and illnesses in this industry include the subindustries of *administrative and support services* (1.2) and *waste management and remediation services* (2.8).

### Injury and Illness Rates in the Profiled Industries 2011 - 2016



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1992 - 2016 (per 100 full-time workers)





Indiana’s nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates have been below 4.0 per 100 full-time workers for three of the last five survey years. These steady rates reflect the dedication of employers and employees to a culture of workplace safety and health excellence. Decreasing from an initial rate of 11.0 in 1992 to a rate of 3.5 in 2016, the rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses befalling Hoosier workers has decreased by more than two-thirds (68.2%) since the SOII program began. Since the program-high rate of 11.3 in 1994, the nonfatal injury and illnesses rate in Hoosier workplaces has decreased by 69.0%.

While significant progress has been made in reducing Indiana’s injury rates, there is still work to be done. The Indiana Department of Labor continues to pursue its mission to advance safety, health and prosperity in the workplace and continues to educate Hoosier workers and their employers about best practices, changing standards and emphasis programs as they arise.

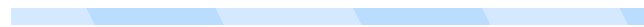
Over the last several years, the Indiana Department of Labor has worked alongside safety and trade associations, organized labor and Hoosier employers to identify and correct hazards, but also to change the culture inside Hoosier businesses. The most successful occupational safety and health programs combine full management commitment with active employee involvement. Employees should be encouraged to speak up and alert management if they spot a hazard or potential safety issue. Employers can reduce employees’ exposure to hazards by being diligent in addressing safety concerns the moment they arise. Working together to foster a culture of safety and health ensures each individual is participating in and taking ownership of the well-being of his or her coworkers.

Hoosier businesses and organizations involved in the Indiana Department of Labor’s cooperative programs including partnerships, alliances, the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) and the Indiana Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (INSHARP) represent

employers and employees who wholly embrace workplace safety and health management at all levels—from front-line employees to upper management. As such, these businesses regularly have lower injury and illness rates than many of their industry peers.

The Indiana Department of Labor exists to advance the safety, health and prosperity of Hoosiers in the workplace by providing a comprehensive framework of enforcement and compliance assistance for employers. Regulatory jurisdiction extends to occupational health and safety, coal mine safety and wage and hour requirements. For more information about the Indiana Department of Labor and its programs and divisions, please visit [www.in.gov/dol](http://www.in.gov/dol).

The Quality, Metrics and Statistics (QMS) division collects occupational safety and health data on behalf of the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These data are used to identify occupational safety and health trends in Indiana and nationwide. QMS also assists other Indiana Department of Labor divisions with performance metrics and process improvement.



Largely funded by a federal grant, INSafe is a division of the IDOL which provides occupational safety and health compliance assistance to Hoosier employers at no cost. Through its onsite workplace consultation service, the goal of the program is to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses by assisting employers with identifying and correcting potential safety and health hazards. Employers who are interested in learning more about these services may visit [www.in.gov/dol/insafe](http://www.in.gov/dol/insafe). Employers may also contact INSafe directly by emailing [insafe@dol.in.gov](mailto:insafe@dol.in.gov), or calling (317) 232-2688.



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