

# Indiana Nonfatal Workplace Injuries and Illnesses 2013

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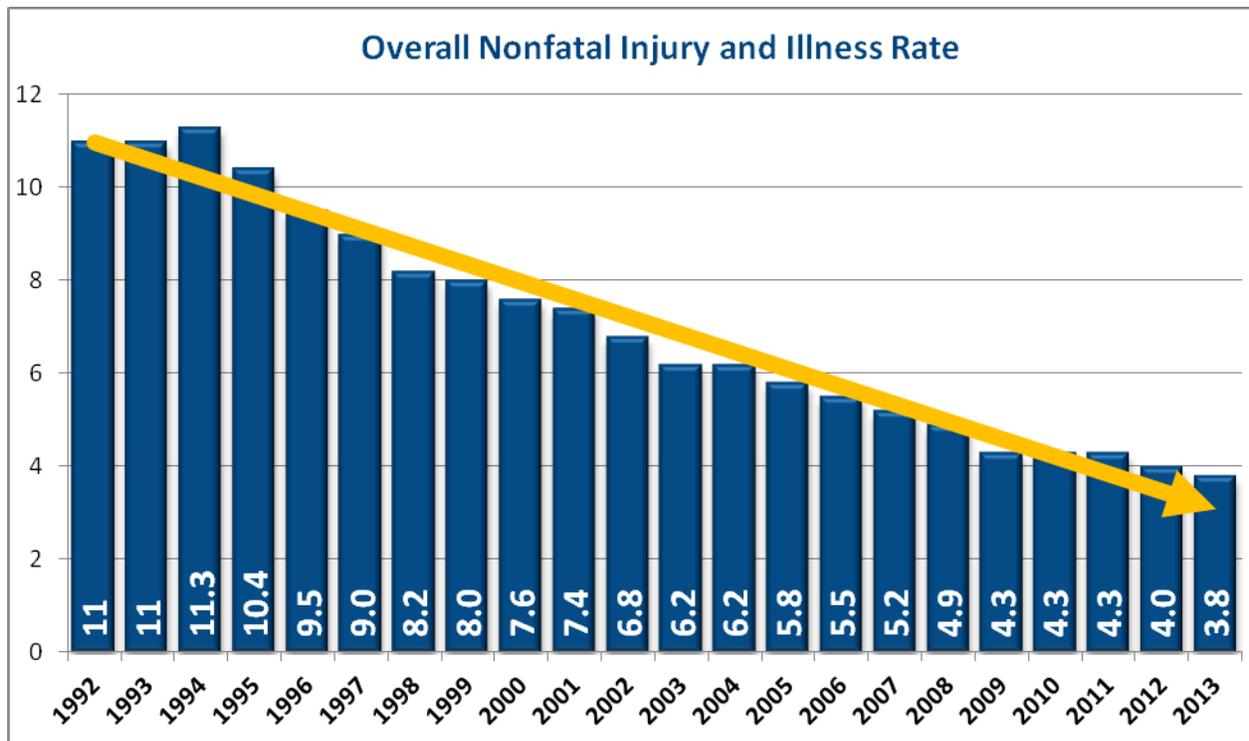
**Analysis of the 2013 results of the  
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**

*Prepared by the*  
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## OVERVIEW



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1992-2013 (per 100 employees)

The overall 2013 nonfatal injury and illness rate for Indiana is a record-low 3.8 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This represents a 5% reduction from the previous record-low rate of 4.0 in 2012. Over the last ten years, the rate has decreased by 38.7% from 6.2 in 2003. At the inception of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) program in 1992, the overall nonfatal injury and illness rate was 11 injuries per 100 full-time workers. The rate reached a high of 11.3 in 1994 but has steadily declined by 66.37% over the past 19 years.

Several of Indiana's major industries, such as **manufacturing; transportation and warehousing; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;** and **construction**, experienced significant decreases from the 2012 rates. Other industries, such as **mining, educational services, information, finance and insurance** and **real estate and rental leasing**, experienced a slight one-year increase.

It is difficult to pinpoint any one factor that affects the rate of a particular industry. Government agencies, trade organizations and labor unions can have a positive impact on occupational safety and health by conducting safety awareness programs, training and education to employers and employees. Economic factors such as the number of employees in the industry can also affect the rates, as can the sample size and the individual companies sampled when calculating the rates.

The following report contains text, charts and tables showing the nonfatal injury and illness rates for multiple industries statewide. In an effort to maintain respondent confidentiality, information that could identify an injured worker or his or her employer, such as location information by county or city, is not available. 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).

## WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY

**Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting**, the Hoosier industry with the highest nonfatal injury and illness rate in 2012, experienced a dramatic decrease in 2013 with a 50% reduction from 7.2 to 3.6. Although this is a remarkable reduction in nonfatal injuries and illnesses, the agriculture industry experienced 17 fatalities in 2013, making it the second-highest Hoosier industry for workplace fatalities. Nearly two out of every three nonfatal injuries and illnesses in agriculture resulted in days away from work, job transfer or restriction.

With a slight increase from the 2012 rate of 5.9, **local government** experienced the highest nonfatal injury and illness rate in 2013 (6.0). Occupations in this industry include police officers; fire fighters; utility workers; educators; healthcare workers; correctional officers; parole officers; judges; and administrative staff at the city, town, municipality and county levels.

The Hoosier **transportation and warehousing** industry experienced a 13.33% decrease from a rate of 4.5 in 2012 to 3.9 in 2013. However, this industry had the highest number of Hoosier fatalities in 2013, with 25 workers losing their lives. Statistically, the nonfatal injury and illness rate for transportation and warehousing companies with 250-999 employees (5.9) was much higher than the rate of smaller companies with 11-49 employees (2.4).

The nonfatal injury and illness rate of 5.3 for private-sector **healthcare and social assistance** remained unchanged from 2012 to 2013. Parsing this rate further, the majority of the injuries and illnesses in this industry (2.9) did not result in days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The rate per 100 workers for injuries in healthcare and social assistance where job transfer or restriction occurred was 1.5, while the rate for days away from work was 0.9.

The **mining** industry saw a 23.08% increase in the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses—from a rate of 2.6 in 2012 to 3.2 in 2013. Mining companies with 50-249 employees had a rate of 2.0, which was the lowest in the industry. Companies with 250-999 employees had the highest rate with 4.2 injuries per 100 full-time workers.

### Indiana Nonfatal Workplace Injury and Illness Rates by Industry

Industry	2011	2012	2013
Local government	5.3	5.9	6.0
Healthcare and social assistance	6.3	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	5.2	5.3	4.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.9	5.2	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	4.6	4.5	3.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting*	9.5	7.2	3.6
Accommodation and food services	4.5	3.8	3.5
Retail trade	3.7	3.6	3.4
Mining	4.7	2.6	3.2
Construction	3.9	3.1	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.0	2.7	2.8
Utilities	N/A	3.2	2.8
State government	3.2	2.9	2.7
Administrative and waste services*	3.0	2.5	2.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.9	3.6	2.7
Wholesale trade	3.6	4.0	2.9
Educational services	2.0	1.8	2.2
Information	1.3	1.6	1.8
Finance and insurance	0.7	0.8	0.9
<b>Overall Rate</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2011-2013

This data shows the estimated number of injuries per 100 full-time workers.

Industry and sub-industry definitions are online at [www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2007](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2007).

\*The scope of the survey changed for this industry in 2009. Comparisons to data prior to 2009 would be skewed.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND CONCLUSION

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### Conclusion

The historic low 2013 SOII rate indicates that Hoosiers are working safer and healthier than ever before. There was one-third as many Hoosier workplace injuries and illnesses than there was at the inception of the SOII program in 1992. Over the past 10 years, the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in Hoosier workplaces has decreased by 38.7%.

The Indiana Department of Labor (IDOL) continues to pursue its mission to advance safety, health and prosperity in the workplace and continues to alert Hoosier workers and their employers to best practices, changing standards and emphasis programs as they arise.

Over the last several years, the Indiana Department of Labor has worked to not only help employers identify and correct hazards, but also to change the culture inside Hoosier businesses. Businesses involved in IDOL 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 have lower injury and illness rates than many of their industry peers.

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 ensures that each individual is taking ownership of the well-being of his or her coworkers.

### SOII Methodology

Each year, nearly 5,800 Indiana businesses participate in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses conducted by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data collected during this survey is used to estimate the nonfatal 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 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) logs showing recordable injuries that occurred in the previous calendar year. This information is collected by the Indiana Department of Labor Quality, Metrics and Statistics (QMS) team between January and July each year, and it is coded into a federal database.

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 activities of the injured or ill worker. Due to respondent confidentiality, however, data that would identify a particular business, such as county or city information, is unavailable.

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.

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

Data can be extrapolated to show the rates based on the number of employees in the businesses surveyed and the number of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, job transfer or restriction. Case and demographic information provides data such as age, gender, ethnicity, nature of injury and years of service with the employer.