

2019 Indiana Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses

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 Survey is designed to provide an estimate of the number of work-related injuries and illnesses and a measure of the frequency at which they occur. The SOII is conducted by requesting data from employers' Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) logs showing OSHA recordable work-related injuries and or illnesses that occurred in the previous calendar year. The sampled employers receive notification prior to the year they will be on the survey. After the calendar year has ended, they receive a notification that it is time to submit their OSHA logs.

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 for the SOII. Indiana exceeded the federal minimum standard with a response rate of 87.23% for the 2019 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 or industries with only a few employers in the state, are not published by BLS.

The SOII estimates are based on work related injuries or illnesses defined as recordable by OSHA. Recordable injuries and illnesses can be anything that resulted 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 based on a diagnosis of 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.

While collecting the SOII data, QMS has found that many employers over-record 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 Indiana survey team and our 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. Injuries and/or illnesses that 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 2019 CFOI will be released in December 2020.

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.

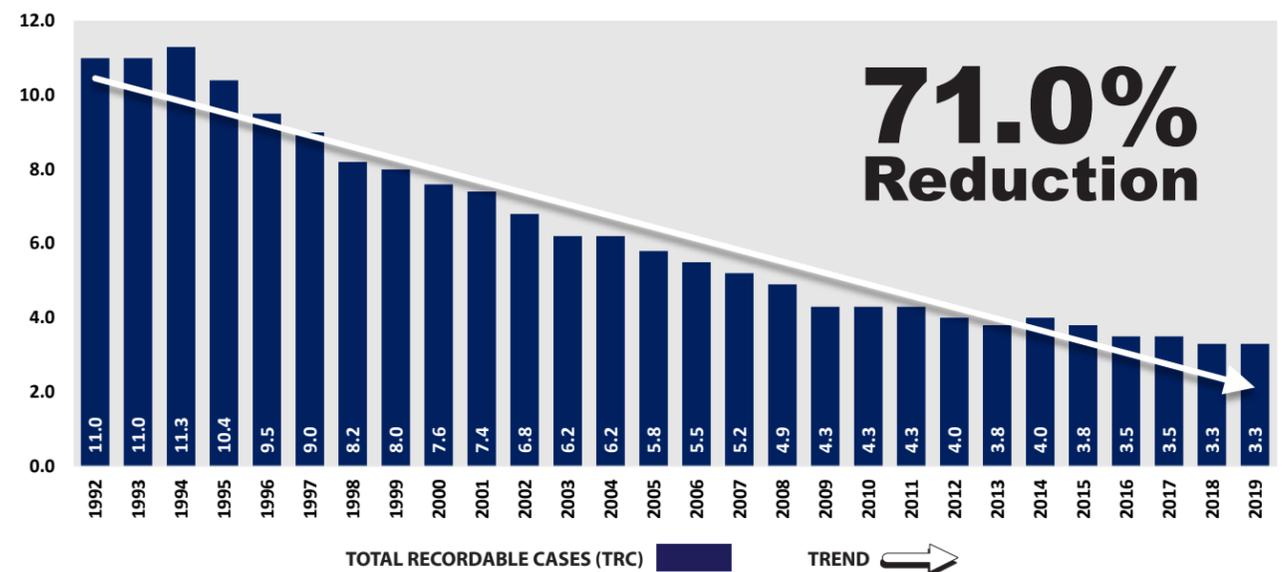
$$\frac{N}{EH} \times (100 \times 40 \times 50) = \text{Nonfatal Injury and Illness Rate}$$

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.

¹The definitions of OSHA Recordable cases may be found online at: https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadispl.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=9638

Indiana's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Rate

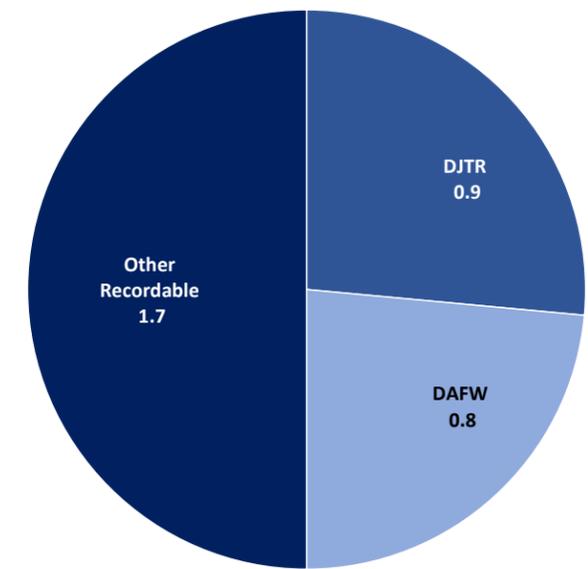


At 3.3 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers, the 2019 nonfatal injury and illness rate for Indiana tied the 2018 rate as the lowest rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the state's history. At the inception of the SOII program in 1992, the overall nonfatal injury and illness rate was 11.0 injuries per 100 full-time workers. However, the rate reached a high of 11.3 in 1994 and has since declined by 71.0%.

The BLS estimates that approximately 82,900 Hoosier workers experienced a nonfatal OSHA-recordable injury or illness in 2019. This is a 2.22% increase from the 2018 estimate of 81,100 injuries or illnesses.

Just under half (49.58%) of all recordable injuries and illnesses in 2019 resulted in one or more days away from work (DAFW) or days with job transfer or restriction (DJTR). This was a slight decrease from 2018 recordable injuries and illnesses of 51.4. The median DAFW day(s) for all occupations is (7) and has not changed from the median DAFW day(s) in 2018.

2019 Overall Injury and Illness Rate



PLEASE NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2019 (per 100 full-time workers)

2017-2019 Injury and Illness Rates By Industry

INDUSTRY	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	5.3	3.6	4.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.7	2.4	4.0
Construction	2.6	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	4.2	4.1	3.7
Wholesale trade	2.3	3.0	3.0
Retail trade	3.4	3.0	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	4.2	4.4	4.7
Utilities	2.1	2.1	1.9
Information	1.5	1.1	2.0
Finance and insurance	0.4	0.7	0.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0	2.2	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.3	1.1	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1.1	0.9	0.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.7	2.0	1.9
Educational services	1.8	2.8	1.6
Health care and social assistance	4.8	4.7	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5.0	5.7	3.7
Accommodation and food services	3.3	2.5	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	2.4	2.3	1.6
State government	2.3	2.3	2.3
Local government	5.2	4.6	5.3

Data is courtesy of the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2011 - 2019. 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.

In 2019, companies with 50 to 249 employees had the highest nonfatal injury and illness rate of 3.9, which was an increase from the 2018 estimated rate of 3.7. Companies with 250 to 999 employees had the next highest estimated rate of 3.8, a decreased rate from the 2018 rate (3.9). Companies with 1000 or more employees had an estimated rate of 3.6 and companies with 11 to 49 employees had an estimated rate of 2.7. Finally, companies with 1 to 10 employees had an estimated rate of 1.8, which was an increase compared to a 2018 nonfatal injury or illness estimated rate at .9

Numerous factors can affect the nonfatal injury and illness rate of 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.

From the 2019 SOII data, 9 industries experienced decreases in their nonfatal injury and illness rates from 2018 to 2019. These included *manufacturing; utilities; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and other services (except public administration)*. In contrast, 8 industries experienced an increase in injury and illness rates from 2018 to 2019. These included *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction; construction; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; accommodation and food services; and local government*. The rates for *wholesale trade, finance and insurance, and state government* remained the same from 20018.

In 2019, *educational services* experienced a 42.86% decrease from a rate of 2.8 in 2018 to 1.6 in 2019. This is the largest percentage of decrease in rate in any industry in 2019. The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

In contrast, the *information* industry had the largest percentage increase of 81.82% from a rate of 1.1 in 2018 to a rate of 2.0 in 2019. The *information* sector is part to the service-providing industries. The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries.

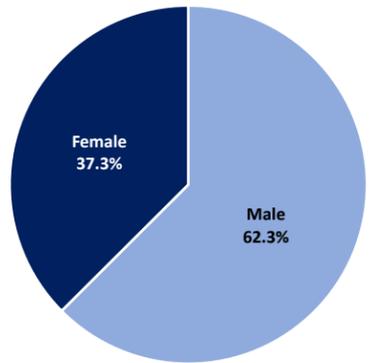
The classification of *local government* includes work activities performed by a city, town, township, county or other similar governing body. Local government rates do not include federal or state government data. These duties often include administrative staff, political appointees, schools, hospitals, police, fire, emergency management, bus drivers, sanitation workers, and street maintenance. In 2018, the rate had decreased to 4.6 from the 2016 and 2017 rate of 5.2. However, in 2019, the rate increased by 15.22% to 5.3. This industry had the highest injury and illness rate for 2019. The injuries and illnesses in local government, 0.8 cases per 100 full-time workers resulted in days away from work and 1.0 involved job transfer and restriction. Thus, 33.96% of the 2019 cases involved injuries that resulted in lost workdays or job transfer or restriction. An estimated 9,900 Hoosier workers were injured or made ill in local government in 2019, with nearly 3,400 of these injuries and illnesses resulting in at least one day of missed work or at least one day of job transfer or restriction.

The *health care and social assistance* industry experienced the third highest nonfatal injury and illness rate for illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2019, however, over the last 8 years, this industry's illness and injury rate has decreased by close to 27% from the 2011 rate of 6.3 to 2019 rate of 4.6. In 2019, the health care and social assistance industry had an estimated 14,600 recordable cases. Out of the recordable cases, 41.78% resulted in day(s) away from work or in day(s) job transferred or restriction injury.



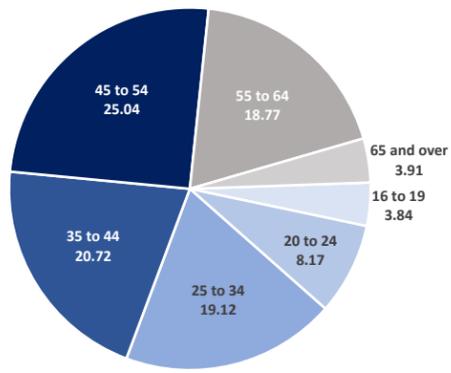
Gender

Per the United States Census Bureau’s Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) data, Indiana’s workforce in 2019 was comprised of nearly equal percentages of males (50.90%) and females (49.10%). Hoosier males, however, experienced the majority (62.30%) recordable workplace injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work. Females experienced 37.30% of the injuries. The percentage of work-related injuries for males increased just over 2% from the 2018 SOII rate 60.8%. However, the percentage of work-related injuries in women declined by over 1% from the 2018 rate 38.6%.



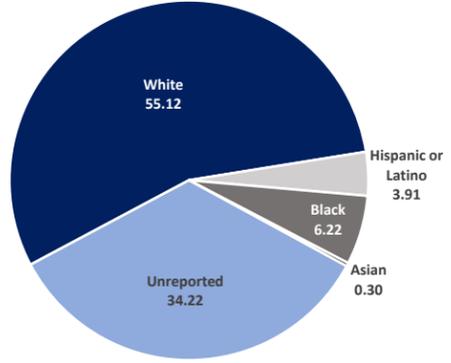
Age

There is a frequent misconception that workplace injuries most often befall younger workers. The 2019 estimates show Hoosiers 45 to 54 years of age experienced the highest percentage (25.04%) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Workers 35 to 44 experienced (20.72%) and workers 25 to 34 experienced (19.12%) of nonfatal workplace injuries and illness. In contrast, workers ages 16 to 19 experienced the lowest percentage of nonfatal workplace injuries and illness at 3.85%.



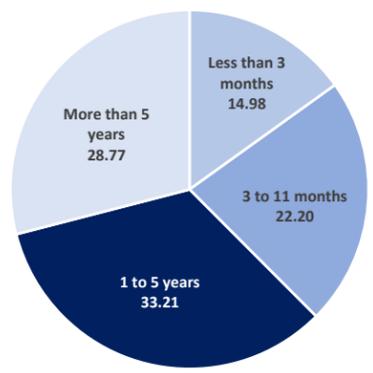
Race or Ethnic Origin

From our 2019 estimates, it was found that 55.12% of the nonfatal injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work affected workers classified as white only. Black workers experienced 6.22%, Hispanic or Latino workers experienced 3.91%, and Asian workers experienced .3%. Race was not reported or was unknown in 34.22% of the cases.



Length of Service with Employer

In 2019, the majority of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work affected employees with 1 to 5 years (33.21%) and more than 5 years (28.77%) of service with their employers. In 2018, employees with 1 to 5 years of service (33.0%) had the most reported workplace injuries compared with employees who had more than 5 years (30.8%). Newer employees with fewer than 3 months of service experienced a lower percentage of injuries (14.98%), however this was an increase from 2018 percentage of 14.7%.



Indiana’s nonfatal occupational injury and illness rate has been below 4.0 per 100 full-time workers for five of the last seven survey years. These steadily low rates reflect the dedication of employers and employees to a culture of workplace safety and health excellence. Along with the incidence rate decreasing from an initial rate of 11.0 in 1992 to a rate of 3.3 in 2019, the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses befalling Hoosier workers has decreased by more than two-thirds (70.0%) since the SOII program began. Since the program-high rate of 11.3 in 1994, the nonfatal injury and illnesses rate has decreased by 71.0%.

While significant progress has been made to reduce the nonfatal injuries and illnesses Indiana, there is still work to be done. The Indiana Department of Labor continues to pursue its mission to advance safety, health and prosperity of Hoosiers 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 Hoosier employers, safety and trade associations, and organized labor 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.

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. For more information, please visit www.in.gov/dol/stats.htm.

INSafe is a division of the IDOL which provides occupational safety and health compliance assistance to Hoosier employers. Through onsite consultation service, the goal of the program is to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses by assisting 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.

At the time of initial publication of this document (11/2019), INSafe, the Indiana Consultation State Plan, receives 79.2% of its budget from a grant of \$893,000 in federal funds. The remaining 20.8% of the State Plan budget is financed through \$234,572 in Indiana state funds.

At the time of initial publication of this document (11/2019), IOSHA, the Indiana Enforcement State Plan, receives 48.1% of its budget from a grant of \$2,308,000 in federal funds. The remaining 51.9% of the State Plan budget is financed through \$2,492,006 in Indiana state funds.



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