

SOII Release Background Paper October 25, 2012

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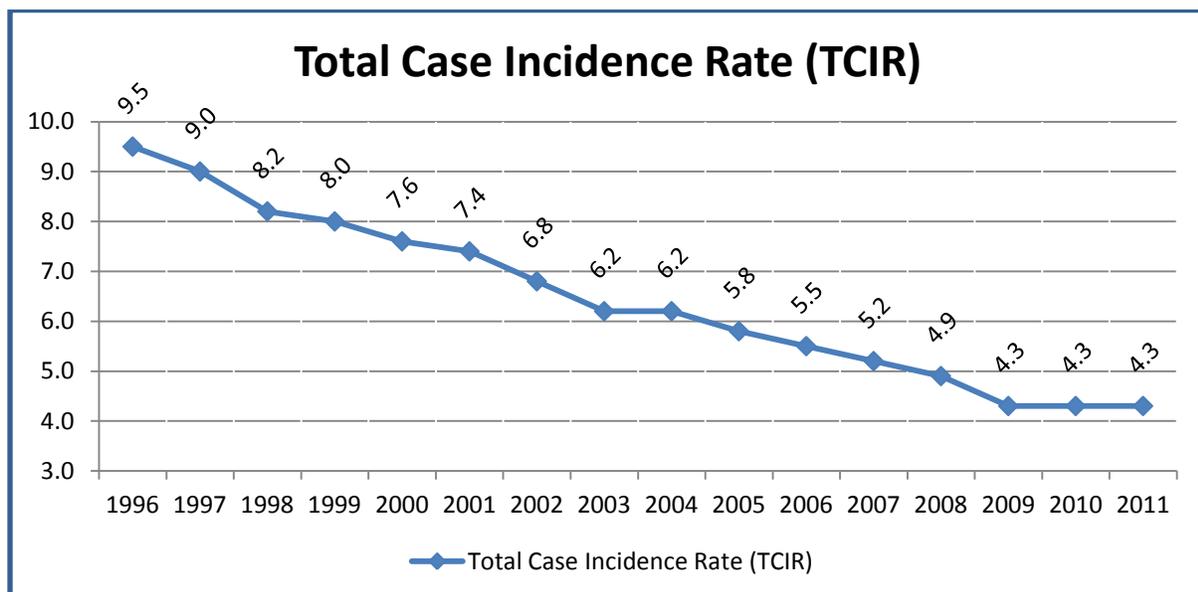
What is SOII?

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is conducted each year to measure workplace safety from data submitted by randomly selected companies across the United States. The SOII generates estimates we use to plan safety initiatives at the Indiana Department of Labor (IDOL). SOII workers at IDOL's Division of Quality, Metrics, and Statistics poll over 5,000 Hoosier businesses from hospitals and foundries, to financial companies and professional sports teams. This data is then sent to the BLS to compile estimates of non-fatal workplace injuries and work-related illnesses for the entire state.

To be counted as an incident for the SOII, a worker must be engaged in work at the workplace or off-site because of work; he or she must be injured or have acquired an illness from their work and require some medical attention. These estimates are used on a macro (state-wide) scale to give us an idea of the safety of Hoosiers in the workplace. These are used to target the resources available at the IDOL to assure that Indiana businesses are complying with and effectively implementing safety programs. The SOII is an effective yardstick of occupational risk that has led to improvements in Hoosier workplace safety.

What is the State of Indiana's Rate?

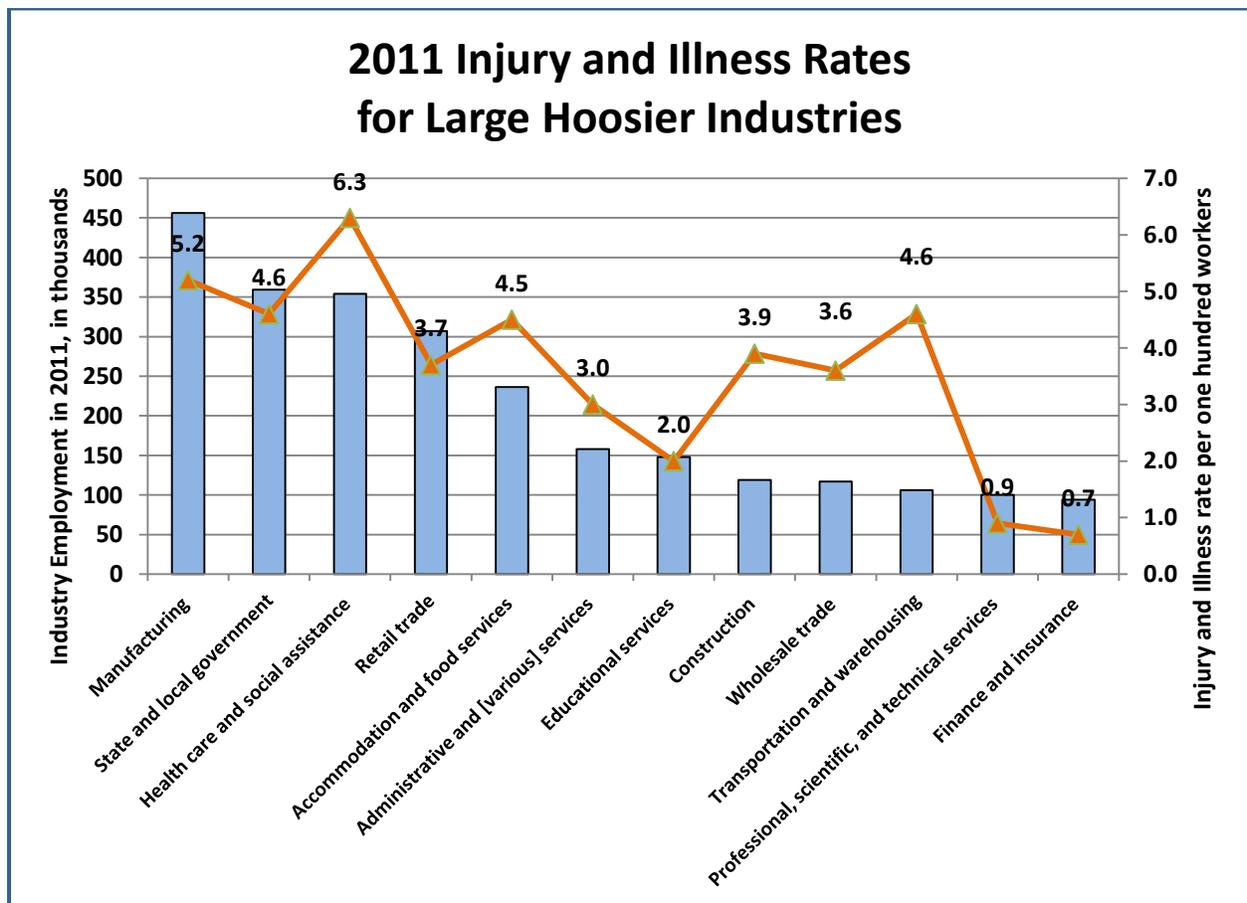
IDOL calculates several statewide statistics measuring occupational safety and health. The broadest measure of injury and illnesses is the Total Case Incidence Rate (TCIR). The TCIR for 2011 in Indiana was 4.3 injuries and illnesses related to work per 100 full time equivalent persons employed in the whole state. This TCIR rate is again the lowest since we have calculated the estimates. 2009 and 2010 also had a TCIR of 4.3 per 100. The rate of injury and illness has decreased from 9.5 per 100 in 1996. This decline has been happening every year, with temporary plateaus in 2003 and 2004 (TCIR= 6.2) and 2009-2011 (4.3). The bottom line is that Hoosiers continue to be increasingly safer at work, and that we have achieved a decline of more than half of the TCIR (54%) since 1996. From 2001 through 2011, the decline has been just over 40%. [See graph]



The overall Injury and Illness rate is both a regulatory and collaborative effort where private industry, labor organizations, safety professionals, OSHA and INSafe enforce safety standards and advise on best practices throughout the year to employers in all Hoosier industries. The actual rate depends on Hoosiers taking safety seriously in the workplace and having the tools to maintain that safety every workday. While we aim for constant improvement, the Indiana rate is most affected by the big 4 industries in Indiana: **Manufacturing; State and Local Government; Health Care;** and **Retail Trade**. The good news is that the injury and illness rate in **State and Local Government** went down by nearly 10%, and **Retail Trade** went down by 5%. **Retail Trade** had a rate of 3.7 per 100 workers, a bit lower than last year's 3.9 rate. These gains were offset by an increase in **Health Care** of 6.7% and a stable rate in **Manufacturing**, resulting in no change to the overall Indiana rate.

How does this affect Indiana's Largest Industries?

The largest private Hoosier industries are **Manufacturing** (456,200 employed in 2011 compared with 437,600 in 2010), **State and Local Government** (359,400 for 2011, down from 368,600 in 2010), **Health Care and Social Assistance** (at 353,900, an increase from 2010 employment with 348,100), **Retail Trade** had 307,200 employees (up slightly from the 306,200 in 2010), and **Accommodation and Food Services** (Hotels, motels and restaurants employing 236,500 people, a slight increase from 2010 with 233,700 workers).



Manufacturing in Indiana had an Injury and Illness (I&I) rate of 5.2 in 2011, the same rate per 100 workers as in 2010. There were 23,700 recordable events from a total working population of 456,200. **State and Local Government** recorded a lower rate for 2011, with a change from 5.1 to a rate of

4.6. **Retail Trade** had a lower rate of injury and illness in 2011 as well (3.7, compared with 3.9 in 2010). **Health Care and Social Assistance** had an I&I rate of 6.3 in 2011, a slight increase from the 5.9 rate from 2010. [See graph above]. **Accommodation and Food Services** saw a significant increase from 3.4 in 2010 to 4.5 in 2011.

Where were the big changes in some industries?

Despite the overall stable overall rate of 4.3 per 100 for the state, there were significant changes to several industries. Significant upward changes (an increase in TCIR) happened in **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** (from 2010- 7.2 TCIR to 2011- 9.5, or a 32% jump), **Mining** also increased (2010- 3.3 to 2011- 4.7, up 42%). In the service sector, we see a slight rise in **Education and Health Services** and also in **Healthcare and Social Assistance** (both increased by 0.4 in their rates, to 5.9 and 6.3 per 100 workers, respectively). There was a dramatic 63% decrease in injury and illness rates in the **Information Services** (2010- 3.6 to 2011- 1.3), with smaller declines in **State and Local Government**, and **Transportation and Warehousing** (down 10% and 6%, respectively). **Construction** was below the overall average rate of 4.3, with a rate of 3.9 (a slight increase from last year). There were large declines in injury rates in two industries we don't think of as very risky: **Financial Activities** (down 25% to a rate of 1.2) and **Educational Services** (down 13%, to 2.0). [See Chart below]

Responding to the incidence rates in the **Health Care** sector, IDOL has been creating an initiative to address the high number of injuries in **Health Care**, with an anticipated roll out yet this year. IOSHA has little regulatory authority in agriculture, but continues to provide outreach assistance. The Indiana Bureau of Mines will need to digest the source of the increase in the mining industry, and determine whether it can impact those rates in a positive way.

Most service industries are relatively safe in terms of Injury and Illness rates. The rate in **ALL Service** industries went up slightly from 3.8 to 3.9 (a 3% increase), while **ALL Goods-Producing** Industries stayed the same at 5.0 per 100 workers. Indiana also has some success stories of industries and sub-industries that have lowered their rates in the past year. **Retail Trade** injuries and illnesses dropped 5.0%, to a rate of 3.7 per 100 workers. **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** combined to produce a sector reduction in their rate from 4.0 to 3.9.

Industry sectors with significant changes	I&I Rate 2009	I&I Rate 2010	I&I Rate 2011	Change from 2010
Information	2.9	3.6	1.3	-2.3
State and local government	5.0	5.1	4.6	-0.5
Financial activities	1.9	1.6	1.2	-0.4
Transportation and Warehousing	4.5	4.9	4.6	-0.3
Educational services	2.8	2.3	2.0	-0.3
All industries including government	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	4.2	4.1	4.6	0.5
Mining	3.3	3.3	4.7	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.8	7.2	9.5	2.3

Conclusion

Indiana's occupational injury and illness rate stayed at its record low for the third year in a row, despite adding thousands of jobs since 2008. Although the overall rate stayed static for another year, there were appreciable improvements in significant industries including **Retail Trade, Transportation and Warehousing**, and **State and Local Government**. The injury and illness rate in **Retail Trade** went down by 5%, in **Transportation and Warehousing** by about 6%, and in **State and Local Government** down by nearly 10%. While **Transportation and Warehousing** saw an improvement in injury rates, and has lower rates than **Manufacturing** or **Health Care**, this contrasts with the fact that it continues to be the primary industry contributing to occupational fatalities due to vehicular accidents.

Industries in which the rates went up include **Mining, Leisure and Hospitality** and **Agriculture**. A small but significant increase was seen in **Healthcare and Social Assistance** (from 5.9 to 6.3, or a 6.7% increase). Gains were also offset by **Manufacturing**, Indiana's largest industry with more than 450,000 workers, staying even with 2010 at 5.2 Injuries and Illnesses per 100 workers. These large employers most likely counterbalanced the improvements in other sectors to keep the overall 2011 Injury and Illness rate static despite gains elsewhere.