

Indiana Nonfatal Workplace Injuries and Illnesses 2014

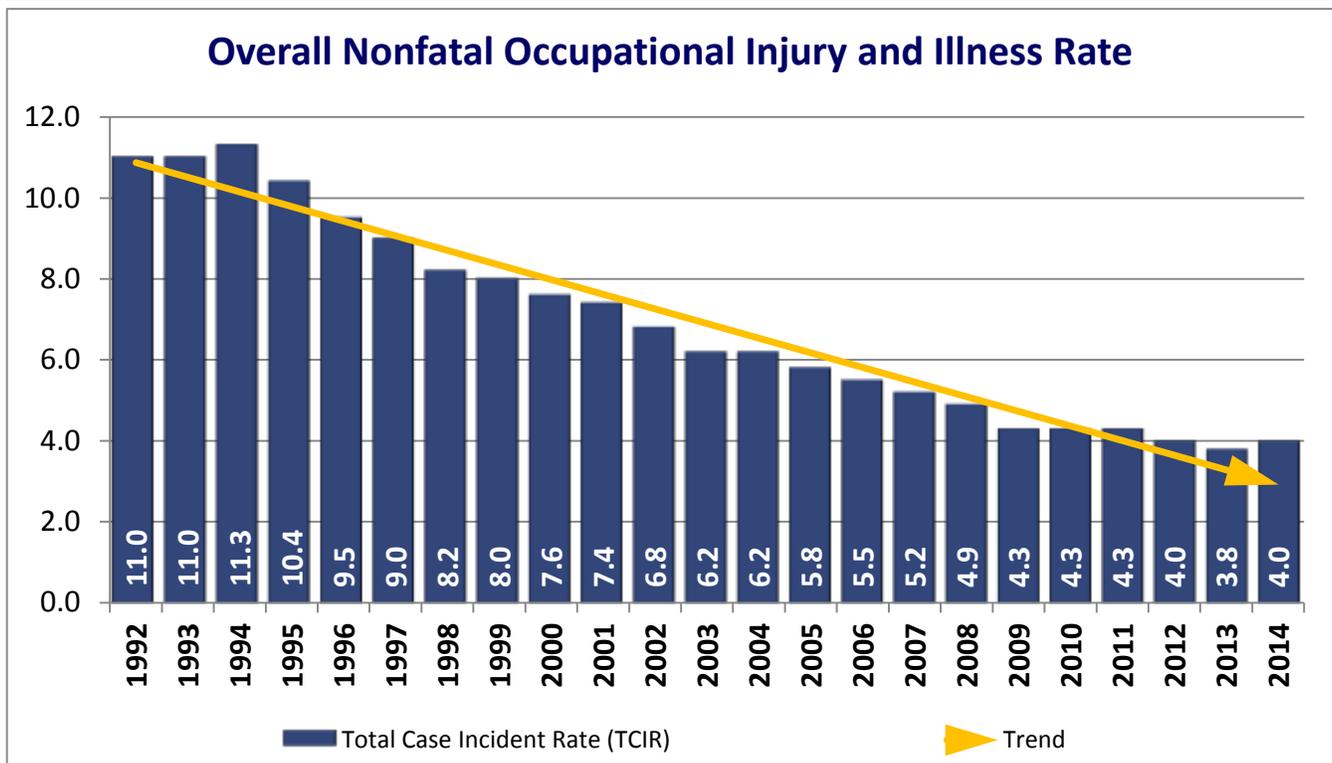
**Analysis of the 2014 results of the
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses**

Prepared by the
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OVERVIEW



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1992-2014 (per 100 full-time employees)

The 2014 nonfatal injury and illness rate for Indiana rose to 4.0 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. This represents a 5.26% increase from the record-low rate of 3.8 in 2013. 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 11.0 injuries per 100 full-time workers. The rate reached a high of 11.3 in 1994 and has declined by 64.60% over the last 20 years.

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 sampled.

The Indiana Department of Labor's Quality, Metrics and Statistics (QMS) division collects and codes this data on behalf of the BLS. In order to ensure a representative sample size, BLS requires that 85% of the surveys be returned within the timeframes established for the SOII. This is known as the response rate. The response rate for 2014 was 96.13%—the highest on record since 2007.

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.

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY

From the data collected in the 2014 SOII, BLS estimates that 93,300 Hoosier workers experienced an OSHA recordable injury or illness in 2014. Recordable events include work-related injuries and illnesses that require medical treatment beyond first aid or that result in loss of consciousness, days away from work, job restriction or transfer to another job.

Local government experienced the highest nonfatal injury and illness rate in 2014 (6.7)—an increase of 0.7 from 6.0 in 2013. 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 rate for the **real estate and rental and leasing** industry increased by 128.57% from 2.8 nonfatal injuries per 100 full-time workers in 2013 to 6.4 in 2014. 21.88% of these injuries and illnesses resulted in days away from work, job transfer or restriction.

The **arts, entertainment and recreation** and **agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** industries also experienced large increases in the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses.

Dropping from 2.8 in 2013 to 1.5 in 2014 (a 46.43% decrease), the Hoosier **utilities** industry experienced the largest decrease in its injury and illness rate. The rates for **administrative and waste services, educational services, information** and **finance and insurance** also decreased in 2014.

The **mining** industry also saw a 15.63% decrease in the nonfatal injury and illness rate—from a rate of 3.2 in 2013 to 2.7 in 2014. Two-thirds of the injuries in mining resulted in days away from work, job transfer or job restriction.

The rate for **manufacturing** remained nearly unchanged from 2013 at 4.9. The rate for **healthcare and social assistance** also remained relatively stable—falling 0.1 from 5.3 in 2013 to 5.2 in 2014.

Indiana Nonfatal Workplace Injury and Illness Rates by Industry

Industry	2014	2013	2012	2011
Local government	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	6.4	2.8	2.7	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.2	4.4	5.2	4.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting*	5.5	3.6	7.2	9.5
Healthcare and social assistance	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.3
Manufacturing	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.2
Transportation and warehousing	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.6
Retail trade	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7
Construction	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.9
Accommodation and food services	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.5
Wholesale trade	3.2	2.9	4.0	3.6
State government	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.9
Mining	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.7
Administrative and waste services*	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
Educational services	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
Utilities	1.5	2.8	3.2	N/A
Information	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.3
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7
Overall Rate	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3

Source: BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2011-2014

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

Industry and sub-industry definitions are online at <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012>.

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Indiana's nonfatal injury and illness rates have continued to hover around 4.0 for the last three survey years. These steady rates reflect the dedication of employers and employees to a culture of safety. Decreasing from a rate of 11.0 in 1992 to a rate of 4.0 in 2014, the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses befalling Hoosier workers has decreased by nearly two-thirds (63.64%) 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 64.60%.

While a lot of work has taken place to bring Indiana's rates down to these lows, 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 to not only help employers identify and correct hazards, but also to change the culture inside Hoosier businesses. Businesses involved in Indiana Department of Labor [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 and health ensures each individual is participating in and 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 are confidential to the public, but are used by BLS 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 OSHA 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. To maintain 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.

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

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. Case and demographic information is compiled to show the estimated age, gender, ethnicity and time on-the-job of the injured/ill, as well as the nature of the injury or illness.