

2022

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



INTRODUCTION

Annually, approximately 5,800 Indiana businesses actively participate in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), conducted by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This survey's primary objective is to estimate the occurrence of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses and measure their frequency. To accomplish this, SOII collects data from employers' Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) logs, which document recordable work-related injuries and illnesses that occurred in the previous calendar year. Employers chosen for the survey are notified a year in advance, and once the calendar year concludes, they are reminded to submit their OSHA logs.

The Indiana Department of Labor's Quality, Metrics and Statistics (QMS) division plays a pivotal role in gathering and coding this data on behalf of the BLS, a process that takes place between January and July each year. To maintain a representative sample size, the BLS requires that 85.0% of distributed surveys be returned within the designated timeframes for the SOII. In 2022, Indiana exceeded this federal minimum standard, achieving a remarkable response rate of 90.04% for the survey.

The SOII relies on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to pinpoint the industries and sub-industries where nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses are reported. NAICS codes provide a detailed description of the business activities associated with injured or ill workers. In the interest of safeguarding respondent confidentiality, BLS refrains from publishing data that could potentially identify specific respondents or employees, including information related to counties, cities, or industries with only a few employers in the state.

SOII estimates are grounded in nonfatal work-related injuries or illnesses that meet OSHA's recordable criteria. Recordable injuries and illnesses encompass a range of incidents, such as those leading to death, days away from work (DAFW), days with job transfer or restrictions (DJTR), medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Furthermore, cases meeting general recording criteria based on a diagnosis by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional are considered recordable, even if they do not result in the aforementioned outcomes.

It is important to note that the SOII exclusively focuses on nonfatal injuries and illnesses, which

means cases resulting in death are excluded from this analysis. Fatal incidents fall under the purview of the BLS and are scrutinized in the annual Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (CFOI). The results of the 2022 CFOI will be made available in December 2023.

Throughout the past three decades of collecting SOII data, QMS has found that employers sometimes over-report workplace injuries and illnesses. To address this, the Indiana survey team collaborates with state and federal partners to meticulously review each submitted case, ensuring they meet the criteria for a recordable injury or illness. Cases that fail to meet the minimum reporting standards are not included in the survey.

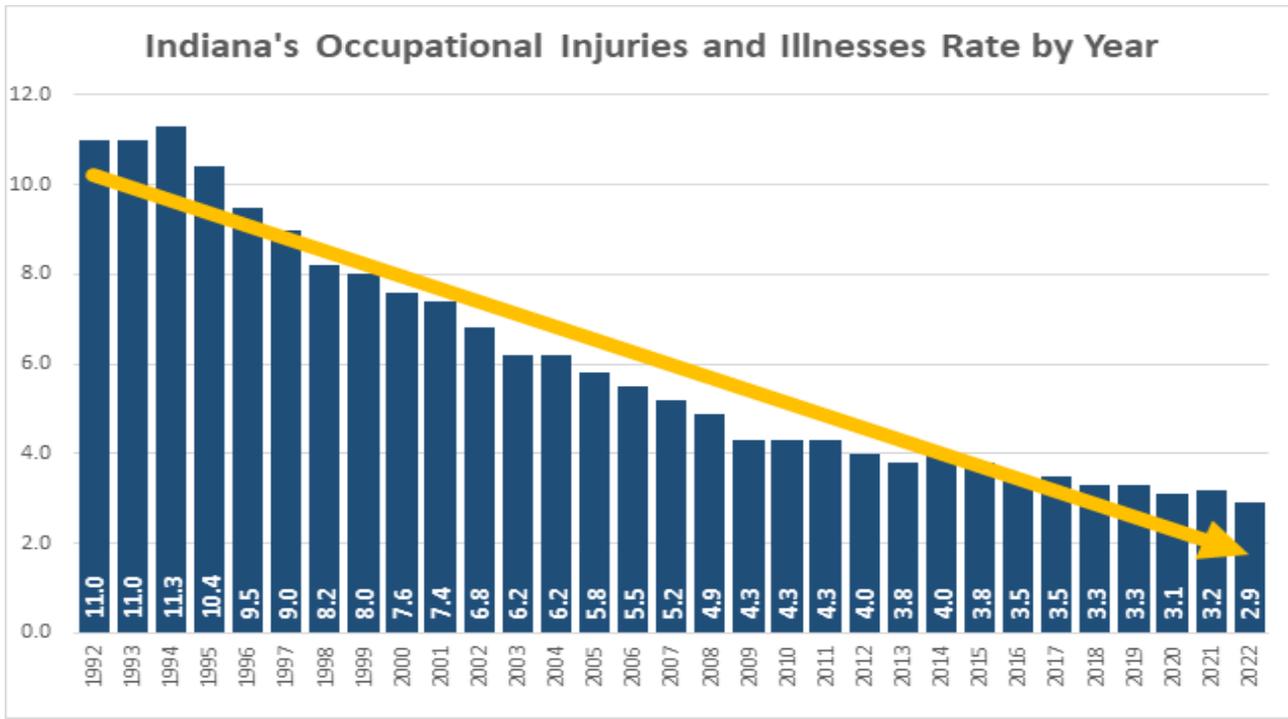
The SOII rates are reported as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. To calculate these rates, BLS divides the total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses reported in an industry (N) by the total number of hours worked by employees in that industry (EH). To represent the 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.



Indiana's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Rate

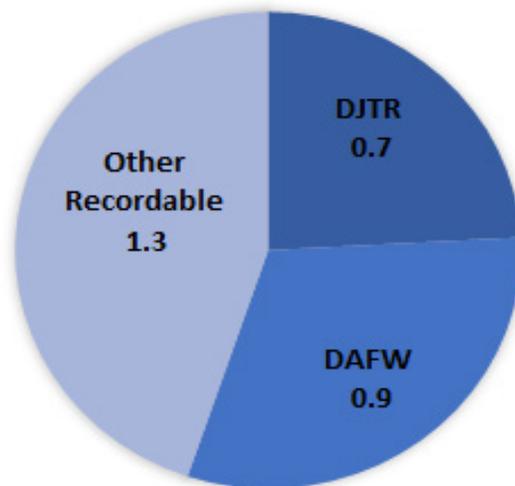


At an estimated 2.9 injuries or illnesses per 100 full-time workers, the 2022 nonfatal injury and illness rate for Indiana is the lowest rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the state's history. The estimated rate decreased by 9.4% from the 2021 injury and illness rate of 3.2. At the inception 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 74.34%.

BLS estimates that approximately 72,400 Hoosier workers experienced a nonfatal OSHA-recordable injury or illness in 2022. This is a 4.49% decrease from the 2021 estimate of 75,800 injuries or illnesses.

More than half (54.28%) of all recordable injuries and illnesses in 2022 resulted in one or more days away from work (DAFW) or days with job transfer or restriction (DJTR). This was a slight increase from 2021 recordable DAFW and DJTR injuries and illnesses of 53.96%.

2022 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 2022 (per 100 full-time workers)



2020-2022 Injury and Illness Rates By Industry

Industry Sector	Estimated Injury/Illness Rate		
	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	4.3	4.3	3.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2.4	2.2	2.1
Construction	1.9	2.6	2.1
Manufacturing	3.4	3.6	3.5
Wholesale trade	2.1	2.8	2.7
Retail trade	3.0	3.4	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	3.7	4.1	4.1
Utilities	1.4	2.5	1.9
Information	0.8	1.1	1.1
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing		1.9	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.4	1.5	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0.6	0.4	
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.3	2.0	2.2
Educational services	0.9	1.4	1.2
Health care and social assistance	6.9	4.7	4.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.8	3.3	3.6
Accommodation and food services	2.1	2.6	1.8
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	1.4	3.1
State government	1.8	1.6	1.4
Local government	4.3	4.8	4.4

In 2022, companies with 50 to 249 employees had the highest nonfatal injury and illness rate of 3.6; a decrease from the 2021 estimated rate of 3.9. Companies with 1,000 or more employees and 250 to 999 employees both tied with the next highest estimated injury and illness rate of 3.3. For companies with 11 to 49 employees, the estimated rate decreased from 2.6 in 2021 to 2.3 in 2022. Finally, the 2022 estimated rate for companies with 1 to 10 employees increased from the 2021 rate of .9 to 1.2 in 2022.

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 composition of companies surveyed.

Fourteen (14) industries experienced decreases in their nonfatal injury and illness rates from 2021 to 2022. These included:

- agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
- mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction
- construction
- manufacturing
- wholesale trade
- retail trade
- utilities
- real estate and rental and leasing
- professional, scientific, and technical services
- educational services
- healthcare and social assistance
- accommodation and food services
- state government
- local government

In contrast, four industries experienced an increase in their estimated injury and illness rates from 2021 to 2022. These included:

- finance and insurance
- administrative and support and waste management and remediation services
- arts, entertainment, and recreation
- other services (except public administration)



The estimated rates for both **transportation and warehousing, and information** industries did not change in 2022.

In 2022, both **real estate and rental and leasing, and professional, scientific, and technical services** industries tied with one of the lowest estimated injury and illness rates for 2022 at .9. Real estate and rental and leasing had the highest estimated rate decrease of 52.63% from its estimated rate of 1.9 in 2021 to its estimated rate .9 in 2022. **Professional scientific and technical services** had the second highest estimated rate decrease in 2022 from its 2021 rate of 1.5 to .9 in 2022 (40%).

Accommodation and food services is comprised of establishments providing customers with lodging and or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. This industry had the third highest estimated injury and illness rate decrease from its 2021 rate of 2.6 to its 2022 rate of 1.8 (30.77%).

In 2021, the **utilities** industry experienced the second highest estimated nonfatal work-related injury and illness rate increase of 78.57% from its 2020 estimated rate of 1.4 to 2.5 in 2021. For 2022, this industry had the fourth highest decrease estimated injury and illness rate from its 2021 estimated rate of 2.5 to 1.9 in 2022 (24%). **Utilities** industry sector is comprised of establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power; natural gas; steam supply; water supply; and sewage removal.

For the second year in a row, the **health care and social assistance** industry sector has experienced a decrease in the estimated injury and illness rate per 100 full-time workers. Over the last two years, the estimated injury and illness rate has decreased by 37.68% from its 2020 estimated rate of 6.9 to 4.3 in 2022. For 2022, the estimated number of recordable work-related injury and illness cases decreased by 9.74% from an estimate of 15,400 cases in 2021 to an estimate of 13,900 cases in 2022. Companies with 50 to 249 employees that fall under this industry sector experienced the highest estimated nonfatal injury and illness rate of 5.9, and hospitals had an estimated 5,100 recordable work-related injuries and illnesses cases for the **healthcare and social assistance** industry in 2022.





In 2021, the estimated injury and illness rates increased for both the **construction** and **manufacturing** industries. However, both industries experienced a decrease in their estimated injury and illness rates in 2022. The **construction** industry estimated rate decreased by 19.23% from 2.6 in 2021 to 2.1 in 2022, and the **manufacturing** industry estimated rate decreased by 2.78% from 3.6 in 2021 to 3.5 in 2022.

Other Services (except public administration) sector is comprised of establishments engaged in providing services not classified elsewhere in the NAICS system. A few activities that are included in this sector include grantmaking, advocacy, machinery repair, and personal care services. This sector had the highest estimated rate increase of (121.43%) from its 2021 estimated rate of 1.4 to 3.1 in 2022. It is estimated that this industry had 1,900 recordable work-related injury and illness cases, and over half (57.89%) of the recordable work-related injury and illness cases occurred in the industry's subgroup **repair and maintenance** at an estimated 1,100 recordable cases in 2022.

In 2022, **finance and insurance** industry sector had the second highest estimated rate increase from its estimated rate in 2021 of .5 to .6 in 2022 (20%). In 2022, this industry had an estimated 600 recordable work-related injury and illness cases, of which 83.33% occurred in the industry's subgroup **credit intermediation and related activities**.

Over the last two years, the **administrative and support and waste management and remediation** services industry sector has increased by 69.23% from its estimated rate in 2020 of 1.3 to 2.2 in 2022. This sector comprises of establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operation of other organizations. Examples of activities performed are office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services.

Indiana's nonfatal occupational injury and illness rate has been below 4.0 per 100 full-time workers for eight of the last nine survey years. These steadily low rates reflect the dedication of employers and employees to a culture of workplace safety and health excellence. The nonfatal injury and illnesses rate has decreased by 74.34% since the program high of 11.3 in 1994.



While substantial progress has been achieved in reducing nonfatal injuries and illnesses in Indiana, there remains work to be done. The Indiana Department of Labor remains committed to its mission of advancing the safety, health, and prosperity of Hoosiers in the workplace. We continue to educate both workers and employers on best practices, evolving standards, and priority programs.

For many years, QMS has collaborated with Hoosier employers, safety and trade associations, and organized labor to not only identify and correct hazards but also cultivate a safety-oriented culture within Indiana businesses. The most effective safety programs combine strong management commitment with active employee involvement. Encouraging employees to report hazards and safety concerns is vital. Employers should promptly address these concerns to minimize employee exposure to risks. Recognizing and eliminating hazards are fundamental steps toward creating safer workplaces. Fostering a culture of safety and health means every employee actively participates in and takes responsibility for their coworkers' well-being.

Businesses and organizations participating 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), demonstrate a wholehearted embrace of workplace safety and health, resulting in lower injury and illness rates compared to industry peers.

The Indiana Department of Labor offers a comprehensive framework for enforcement and compliance assistance across various areas, including occupational health and safety, coal mine safety, and wage and hour requirements. For further information on IDOL programs and divisions, please visit www.in.gov/dol.

Our Quality, Metrics, and Statistics (QMS) division plays a crucial role in collecting occupational safety and health data on behalf of the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These data are instrumental in identifying safety and health trends both in Indiana and nationwide. QMS also supports other Indiana Department of Labor divisions by providing performance metrics and aiding in process improvement. For more details, please visit <https://www.in.gov/dol/stats.htm>.

At the time of initial publication of this document (11/2023), INSafe, the Indiana Consultation State Plan, receives 90% of its budget from a grant of \$959,700 in federal funds. The remaining 10% of the State Plan budget is financed through \$106,633 in Indiana state funds. IOSHA, the Indiana Enforcement State Plan, receives 50% of its budget from a grant of \$2,570,100 in federal funds. The remaining 50% of the State Plan budget is financed through \$2,57,100 in Indiana state funds.





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