

# 2012 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) Data for Ohio

## Summary Report

Non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses total recordable cases (TRC) incident rate is estimated to be 3.2 per 100 full time equivalent (FTE) workers for both private and public industry establishments in Ohio. This rate is below the national rate of 3.7 cases per 100 FTE workers. Incident rates for cases with days away from work (DAFW) and cases with days of job transfer and/or restriction (DJTR) for both private and public establishments in Ohio were 0.9 and 0.6 cases per FTE workers, respectively. Corresponding national rates for these case types (DAFW and DJTR) were 1.1 and 0.7 cases per 100 FTE workers, respectively.

The total estimate for all industries is 129,200 recordable cases; 28.3% of the cases involved one or more days away from work, 18.8% of cases involved one or more days of job restriction/transfer only and the remaining 52.9% were recordable cases with no loss time.

The remainder of this summary report provides some of the survey's key findings for the private and public sectors.

### Private Industry - Incident Rates

- Incident rate of total recordable cases (TRC) in private industry was 3.2 cases per 100 FTE workers. This rate is below national private industry TRC incident rate of 3.4 cases per 100 FTE workers. Ohio incident rates were also lower for all case categories (days away, restriction and transfer and no loss time cases) when compared with the respective national rates.
- Private industry sectors with the highest total recordable cases incident rates per 100 FTE workers in Ohio were:
  - Transportation and warehousing – 4.8
  - Healthcare and social assistance – 4.5
  - Manufacturing – 4.2
  - Retail trade – 3.5
  - Construction – 3.4
- Industry subsectors with the highest total recordable cases incident rates per 100 FTE workers in Ohio were:
  - Truck transportation – 5.6
  - Mining (except oil and gas) – 3.3
- TRC incident rate per 100 FTE workers for all private sector industries by size classes were:
  - Class size 1, (1-10 employees) – 1.5
  - Class size 2, (11-49 employees) – 3.0
  - Class size 3, (50 – 249 employees) – 3.9
  - Class size 4, (250 – 999 employees) – 3.4
  - Class size 5, (1000+ employees) – 3.3

- The incident rate for cases of injuries alone for private industry was 3.1 per 100 FTE workers while the rate for cases of illnesses was 14.1 per 10,000 FTE workers.
- There were an estimated 32,500 cases of injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work in the private industry sector. The median number of days away for these cases was six (6) days. Of the total number of cases, 26.1% had one or two days away, 20.1% had 3-5 days away from work and 31.2% had more than 20 days away from work.
- Table 1 compares Ohio TRC incident rates per 100 FTE workers with national rates in selected private industries.

Table 1

Industry	NAICS code	OH	U.S
Private industry	All industries	3.2	3.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	2.8	5.5
Mining	21	2.1	2.1
Construction	23	3.4	3.7
Manufacturing	31-33	4.2	4.3
Wholesale trade	42	2.8	3.3
Retail trade	44-45	3.5	4.0
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	4.8	4.9
Utilities	22	1.7	2.8
Information	51	1.0	1.4
Educational services	61	1.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance	62	4.5	4.8
Other services, except public administration	81	2.2	2.5

- Ohio TRC rates for private industries were lower than national rates in all selected industry sectors except in Mining industry where the rate was the same as national rate.
- Ohio private industry non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses TRC incident rate (3.2 cases per 100 FTE workers) was lower compared with rates in some neighboring, larger, or close in size states. Rates in some of these states are provided below:
  - Michigan – 4.0
  - Pennsylvania - 3.9
  - Indiana - 3.9
  - California - 3.5
  - Illinois - 3.2
  - Kentucky - 4.1

## Worker and injury Characteristic – Private Industry

SOII provides case and demographic information on injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work. The survey also gathers information on occupations of the injured workers. In 2012, key findings on demographic and occupational distribution of these cases for private sector industries were:

- Men accounted for 63.9% of all injured workers with an incident rate for non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work of 102.4 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. Incident rate for women was 77.5 cases per 10,000 FTE workers.
- Injury and illness distribution by age shows that workers between 35 and 44 years old accounted for 23.4% of all injuries. Workers between 25 and 34 years old, and workers between 45 and 54, each accounted for 20.8% of all injuries. Workers between 55 and 64 years old accounted for 17.3% of all injuries.
- Days away from work (DAFW) cases percentage distribution by employee length of service/employment was as follows:
  - Less than 3 months – 10.8%
  - 3 months to 1 year – 19.4%
  - 1-5 years – 32.1%
  - 5 years or more – 36.8%
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest incident rate of cases with one or more days away from work with an incident rate of 285.5 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. Other occupations with high rates were; installation, maintenance and repair occupation (186.6 cases per 10,000 FTE workers), building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (170.1 cases per 10,000 FTE workers) and healthcare support occupations (159.1 cases per 10,000 FTE workers).
- Workers injured their back more than any other body part; nineteen percent (19%) of all cases were back injuries. The hands and knees were also frequently injured with injuries to these parts accounting for 13.4% and 7.5%, respectively. Also, 11% of all injuries involved multiple body parts.
- Distribution by nature of injury and illness indicates that sprains/ strains and tears accounted for the highest percentage of injuries (43.6%). Fractures and soreness /pain type of injuries were associated with 9.9% and 9.8% of all cases, respectively.
- The most frequent source of injury was floors, walkways and ground surfaces, which accounted for 21.1 % of all injuries. Injured worker's own position or bodily motion and containers (furniture, fixtures, boxes, etc.) were the source associated with 14.6% and 10% of the cases, respectively.
- Falls on the same level and overexertion in lifting were the most common injury events with 20.2% and 11.8% of cases falling under these two categories, respectively.

## **Public Sector Industry– Incident Rates (Local government only)**

- TRC incident rate for local government in Ohio was 4.0 cases per 100 FTE workers while corresponding national rate was 6.1 cases per 100 FTE workers. Due to generally low response rate in public industry, data available for this sector is limited. Also, due to low response rate, TRC incident rate is not available for state government establishments for 2012. Summary of local government industry sector total recordable incident rates per 100 FTE worker:
  - Utilities – 11.8
  - Transportation and ware housing – 10.2
  - Healthcare and social assistance – 4.2
  - Public administration – 3.4
- Industry subsector with the highest total recordable cases incident rates per 100 FTE workers in Ohio were:
  - Local government utilities – 11.8
  - Local government transit and ground passenger transportation – 9.4
  - Local government hospitals – 5.8
  - Local government justice, public order, and safety activities – 4.4
- There were an estimated 3,530 cases of injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work in the public sector industries. The median number of days away for these cases was five (5) days. Of the total number of cases, 22.7% had one or two days away, 31.2% had 3-5 days away, and 24.7% cases had more than 20 days away from work.

## **Worker and injury Characteristic – Public sector Industry (Local government only)**

- Men accounted for 65.7% of all injured workers with an incident rate for non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work of 146.3 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. The incident rate for women was 60.8 cases per 10,000 FTE workers.
- Injury and illness distribution by age shows that workers between 35-44 years accounted for 34.8% of all injuries. Workers within age ranges of 45-54, 55-64 and 25 – 34 years accounted for 25.5%, 19.3% and 13.6% of all injuries, respectively.
- Days away from work (DAFW) cases percentage distribution by employee length of service/employment was as follows:
  - Less than 3 months – 3.1%
  - 3 months to 1 year – 7.1%
  - 1-5 years – 23.2%
  - 5 years or more – 66.3%
- Workers injured their back more than any other body part; 13.9% of all cases were back injuries. The knee and ankle were the two next most injured body parts with injuries to these parts

accounting for 8.8% and 8.5%, respectively. Cases involving multiple body parts made up 21.5% of all injuries.

- Distribution by nature of injury and illness indicates that sprains, strains and tears accounted for the highest percentage of injuries (47%). Soreness/pain and puncture injuries (except gunshots) were 16.1% and 5.9% of all cases, respectively.
- The most frequent source of injury was injured worker's own position or bodily motion, which accounted for 21.1 % of all injuries. Floors/walkways/ground surfaces and parts/materials were injury sources in 10.8% and 7.1% of the cases, respectively.
- Falls on the same level and struck by an object were the most common injury events with 10.8% and 10.2% of cases falling under these two categories, respectively.
- Protective service occupations accounted for 34.8% of all cases in the local government sector. Transportation/material moving occupations and construction/extraction occupations accounted for 13.9% and 10.8% of all injuries, respectively.

For more information on data and statistics from the 2012 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the State of Ohio, please contact the Division of Safety and Hygiene's Research and Statistics Department staff at 614-995-8608 or visit [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif).