

2022 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) Data for Ohio

Summary Report

Private and Public-Sector Industries combined

- The incidence rate of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses total recordable cases (TRC) for all establishments in Ohio, combining private and public establishments, was estimated to be 2.3 cases per 100 full time equivalent (FTE) workers.
- Ohio combined TRC incidence rate was lower than the national rate of 3.0 cases per 100 FTE workers.
- There were an estimated 102,300 total recordable cases reported in 2022 for all industries; 41,000 (40%) cases involved one or more days away from work (DAFW), 17,300 (17%) cases involved one or more days of job restriction/transfer only and 44,000 (43%) were recordable cases with no loss time.
- Estimated number of total recordable cases in 2022 decreased by, approximately, ten (10) percent in comparison to the previous year; driven mostly by a decrease in the number of cases in private establishments.
- The combined incidence rate of DAFW cases for both private and public establishments was 0.9 cases per 100 FTE workers, 0.4 cases lower than the national rate.

Private Industry - Incidence rates

- The TRC incidence rate for private industry in 2022 was 2.3 cases per 100 FTE workers: an increase from the reported rate for the previous year. This rate is below national private industry TRC incidence rate which was 2.7 cases per 100 FTE workers. Incidence rate of DAFW cases in Ohio private industry was 0.9 while national rate was 1.2 cases per 100 full time employees.
- There were an estimated 88,600 total recordable cases reported for private sector industries; 35,000 DAFW cases; 15,900 DJTR and remaining 37,700 cases were recordable cases with no loss time.
- Private industry employers reported an increase of 7,300 cases in 2022 compared to a year earlier.
- There was, approximately, 21 percent increase in the number of DAFW cases in comparison to the previous year.

Industry

Private industry sectors with the highest TRC incidence rates per 100 FTE workers in Ohio were:

- Healthcare and social assistance – 4.3
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation – 4.3
- Transportation and warehousing – 3.5
- Manufacturing – 2.9
- Retail trade – 2.6

Four private industry sectors reported a decrease in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 2022: construction; transportation and warehousing; utilities, and accommodation and food services. Contrastingly, seven private sector industries - mining, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, healthcare and arts, entertainment and recreation industry all reported an increase in the rate of recordable cases in 2022 compared to a year earlier.

Table 1: Table shows private sector industries with increase, decrease and stable TRC rates for 2022 in comparison to previous year.

Decrease in rates (2021 – 2022)	Increase in rates (2021 – 2022)
Construction (1.8 -1.7)	Mining (1.4 – 1.5)
Transportation and warehousing (3.7 – 3.5)	Manufacturing (2.7 – 2.9)
Utilities (2.6 – 1.3)	Wholesale (1.5 – 2.4)
Accommodation and food services (1.8 – 1.2)	Retail (2.5 – 2.6)
	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (1.4 – 1.5)
	Healthcare (3.7 – 4.3)
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation (3.8 – 4.3)

Rates show number of cases per 100 FTE. Two industries not listed here could not be compared because rates were unavailable for 2022.

Injuries

- Of the total recordable cases reported by private industry employers in 2022, 73,000 (82 percent) were injuries.
- An estimated total of 51,600 cases of injury occurred in service-providing industries. The remaining 21,400 injuries (25 percent) occurred in goods-producing industries.

Illnesses

- Workplace illnesses accounted for 15,600 cases (18 percent) of the estimated TRC cases reported by private industry employers in 2022 and occurred at a rate of 40.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This represents a significant increase in rate when compared to the previous year when the rate was 30.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.
- There was a 57 percent increase in the number respiratory condition cases in Ohio in 2022. This translated into a 46 percent increase in incidence rate of respiratory condition cases and a 32 percent increase in the overall incidence rates of illness cases in Ohio.
- Service-providing industries accounted for 88 percent of private industry illness cases and had a rate of 46.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers – a significant increase from the previous year when it was 33.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.
- Goods-producing industries accounted for 12 percent of all occupational illness cases in 2022, resulting in an incidence rate of 19.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—a decrease from the previous year when rate was 20.4 cases. (Note: Long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in SOII estimates)

Establishment size

- TRC incidence rate was highest among mid-size private industry establishments (employing 50 to 249 workers) and lowest among small establishments (employing 11 to 49 workers).
- TRC incidence rate per 100 FTE workers for all private sector industries by size classes:
 - Class size 3 (50 – 249 employees) – 3.3
 - Class size 4 (250 – 999 employees) – 2.7
 - Class size 5 (1000+ employees) – 2.3
 - Class size 2 (11-49 employees) – 1.7
- Ohio TRC rates are lower than national rates in all selected industry sectors with publishable data in the state.

Table 2 compares Ohio TRC incident rates per 100 FTE workers with national rates in selected private industry sectors for which data is available for Ohio.

Industry	NAICS code	OH	U.S.
Private industry		2.3	2.7
Agriculture	11	2.6	4.1
Mining	21	1.5	1.4
Construction	23	1.7	2.4
Manufacturing	31-33	2.9	3.2
Wholesale trade	42	2.4	2.6
Retail trade	44-45	2.6	3.7
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	3.5	4.8
Utilities	22	1.3	1.7
Professional and business services		1.0	0.9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	1.5	1.9
Health care and social assistance	62	4.3	4.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	71	4.3	4.2
Accommodation and food services	72	1.2	2.7

Table 3 compares Ohio TRC incident rates per 100 FTE workers and number of cases for the last two years.

	Ohio				
	Incidence rates (cases per 100 full time workers)		Number of cases in thousands		
	2021	2022	2021	2022	Difference - highlighted cases indicate increase
All industries	2.3	2.3	93.3	102.3	-9.3
Private industry	2.2	2.3	78.0	88.6	-10.6
Mining	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	0
Construction	1.8	1.7	3.7	3.8	-0.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.9	17.2	18.2	-1.0
Wholesale	1.5	2.4	3.2	5.5	-1.7
Retail	2.5	2.6	9.6	10.5	-0.9
Transportation	3.7	3.5	8.3	8.1	0.2
Healthcare	3.7	4.3	22.8	25.3	-2.5

- Ohio private industry non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses TRC incident rate (2.3 cases per 100 FTE workers) was lower than that of all neighboring states. Find below are the rates for the neighboring states:
 - Michigan – 2.8
 - Pennsylvania – 2.9
 - Indiana – 2.9
 - Kentucky – 3.0
 - West Virginia – 3.3

Worker and Injury Characteristics (Private industry only)

The estimated total number of cases involving days away from work in private sector increased by 21 percent from the previous year to 35,000 cases in 2022. 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.

Over the 2-year 2021-2022 period, there were 64,000 cases involving days away from work (DAFW), representing 69 percent of the total cases involving days away from work, job restriction, or transfer (DART). These cases occurred at an annualized incidence rate of 85.8 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers and required a median of 8 days away from work. Over the same period, there were 28,100 cases involving days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR), which accounted for 31 percent of total DART cases, and occurred at an annualized rate of 37.6 cases per 10,000 FTE workers. The median days of job transfer or restriction was 14 days over 2021-2022.

SOII case and demographic data has been expanded nationwide. This data release includes an all-industry biennial estimate for DAFW and DJTR by detailed case characteristics and worker demographics and will now be published every 2 years. This expansion provides a more complete picture of how workplace injuries and illnesses are managed. Estimates for detailed industry by case type will continue to be published annually. The data provided below is biennial estimate for DAFW case in Ohio private industry for 2021-2022 biennial period.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender:

- Men accounted for 49.9% of cases involving one or more days away from work; an increase from 45.2% in 2020.
- Annualized incidence rate for DAFW cases in men decreased from 81.9 in 2020 to 75.5 cases per 10,000 fulltime workers in the biennial period of 2021-2022.
- Incidence rate of DAFW cases in women decreased from 130.8 in 2020 to 99.4 cases per 10,000 full time workers in the biennial period of 2021-2022.
- Incidence rate for DAFW cases involving fall on same level in women was significantly higher than the reported rate for men. Incidence rate in women was 16.3 compared to 9.5 cases per 10,000 full time workers in men.

Age

- Distribution of DAFW cases by age group
 - 16-19 – 4.0 %
 - 20-24 – 10.4%
 - 25-34 – 21.7%
 - 35-44 – 17.9%
 - 45-54 – 18.2%
 - 55-64 – 18.6%
 - 65 and over – 4.4%
- Incidence rate of cases per 10,000 full time workers of DAFW cases by age group
 - 16-19 – 106.3
 - 20-24 – 92.7
 - 25-34 – 83.5
 - 35-44 – 79.6
 - 45-54 – 86.7
 - 55-64 – 89.1
 - 65 and over – 76.9

- Annualized results for 2021-2022 indicate that in comparison to 2020 result, incidence rate of DAFW cases increased in all age groups.
- Workers within the 16-19-year age group had the highest incidence rate of DAFW cases across the age groups in the biennial period of 2021-2022

Tenure

- Distribution of DAFW cases by employee length of service/employment:
 - Less than 3 months – 13.3%
 - 3 months to 1 year – 21.5%
 - 1-5 years – 32.0%
 - 5 years or more – 29.6%
- Workers with >5 years tenure had the highest median days away from work of all tenure groups with 10 days

Occupation

- Occupation groups with highest incidence rates for DAFW cases per 10,000 full time workers:
 - Healthcare support occupation – 283.1
 - Transportation and material moving occupations – 177.0
 - Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations – 163.7
 - Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations – 136.6
 - Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations – 112.5
 - Production occupations – 112.4
- Occupations with highest median days away from work for DAFW cases
 - Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers - 21
 - Customer service representatives – 14
 - Stockers and order fillers – 13
 - Medical and health service managers – 13
 - Home health aides – 13
 - Light truck drivers – 12
 - Driver/sales workers- 11
 - Maintenance and repair workers, general - 10

CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Nature of injuries

- Distribution of DAFW cases by type of injury
 - Sprains, strains, tears – 23.5%
 - Soreness and pain – 10.6%
 - Fractures – 9.2%
 - Bruises and contusions – 7.4%
 - Cuts, lacerations – 6.8%
- Workers in transportation and material moving occupations had significantly higher incidence rate of DAFW cases involving sprains strains and tears than any other occupation group.

Body parts

- Distribution of DAFW cases by body part injured
 - Hands – 11.7%

- Back – 9.1%
- Head – 7.3%
- Ankle – 5.2%
- Shoulder – 4.8%
- Knee – 4.8%
- Incidence rate statistics indicated that the hand was the most injured body part for both men and women than any other body part in 2019.
- Transportation and material moving occupations were more likely to injure their back than any other body part.

Source of injury

- Distribution of DAFW cases by source of injury
 - Floors, walkways, ground surfaces – 14.7%
 - Containers – 9.0%
 - Vehicles – 8.8%
 - Worker’s motion or position 8.3%
 - Parts and materials – 6.3%
 - Machinery – 4.9%
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest incidence rate for DAFW cases involving containers.

Events/Causation

- Distribution of DAFW cases by event
 - Exposure to harmful substance or environment – 28.8%
 - Contact with objects – 21.8%
 - Falls, slips, trips – 21.6%
 - Overexertion – 19.4%
 - Transportation incidents – 4.5%
 - Violence – 3.2%
- Workers in age groups ≥55 years had the highest incidence rate for falls, slips and trips of all the age categories.
- Workers in 45–54-year age group had the highest incidence rate of overexertion related injuries of all the age groups.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest incidence rate DAFW cases related to overexertion of all occupations groups.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRY – Incident Rates (State and Local government combined)

Survey result for 2022 includes combined public employer statistics and local and state government establishments separately. An estimated 13,700 nonfatal injury and illness cases were reported in 2022 among public employers, combining both state and local government establishments—for example, elementary and secondary schools, hospitals, and police or fire protection—resulting in a rate of 2.7 cases per 100 full-time workers. It is estimated that 6,000 cases (44%) involved one or more days away from work, 1,400 cases (10%) involved one or more days of job restriction/transfer only and the remaining 6,300 cases (46%) were other recordable cases with no loss time. The TRC incidence rate for combined public sector in Ohio was significantly lower than that of the nation which was 4.9 cases per 100 full time workers. Public employers are further divided by ownership and the summary of the result is presented below.

Table 4 compares Ohio TRC incident rates per 100 FTE workers and number of cases for the last two years with public employers.

	Ohio public employers				
	Incidence rates (cases per 100 full time workers)		Number of cases in thousands		
	2021	2022	2021	2022	Difference - highlighted cases indicate increase
State and local combined	3.0	2.7	15.3	13.7	1.6
State govt only	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.5	1.0
Educational services	0.7	**	0.4	**	
Healthcare	3.9	5.3	0.9	1.2	-0.3
Hospitals	3.2	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.1
Local govt. only	3.2	2.8	11.7	11.2	0.5
Hospitals	4.3	3.8	0.3	0.3	0
Public administration	4.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	0

State government only

- Summary of state government industry sector/subsector total recordable cases incidence rates per 100 FTE worker:
 - Healthcare and social assistance – 5.3
 - Hospitals – 2.9
 - Public administration – 2.5
 - Police protection – 2.3

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRY – Incidence rates (Local government only)

- TRC incidence rate for local government in Ohio was 2.8 cases per 100 FTE workers while corresponding national rate was 5.2 cases per 100 FTE workers. The reported rate for 2022 indicates a decrease in comparison to previous year’s rate which was 3.2 cases per 100 FTE workers.

- There were an estimated 11,200 total recordable cases of workplace injuries and illnesses in the same year. This represents a 2% decrease in the estimated number of TRC cases in comparison to the previous year.
- Summary of local government industry sector total recordable incident rates per 100 FTE worker:
 - Public administration – 3.6
 - Utilities – 4.4
- Industry subsectors with the highest total recordable cases incidence rates per 100 FTE workers in Ohio were:
 - Hospital – 3.8
 - Nursing and residential care facilities – 3.1
- There were an estimated 4,400 cases of injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work. This represents a 12% decrease in the number of cases involving one or more days away from work in local government from the previous year estimate.

Worker and injury characteristics – Local government establishments only.

Overall incidence rate for DAFW cases in Ohio local government establishments decreased from 147.1 cases in 2020 to 122.8 cases per 10,000 full time workers in the biennial period of 2021-2022. Important data points on case and demographic distribution in local government establishments are provided below.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender

- Men accounted for 68% of cases involving one or more days away from work. Incidence rate of DAFW cases was significantly higher in men. Survey results indicate that rate of DAFW cases in men and women were 175.6 and 74.9 cases per 10,000 full time workers, respectively.

Age

- Distribution of DAFW cases by age group
 - 25-34 – 22.2%
 - 35-44 – 20.4%
 - **45-54 – 21.7%**
 - 55-64 – 23.1%
 - 65 and over – 3.9%
- Incidence rate of cases per 10,000 full time workers of DAFW cases by age group
 - 25-34 – 126.6
 - 35-44 – 109.3
 - 45-54 – 111.9
 - 55-64 – 145.0
 - 65 and over – 84.6
- Incidence rates of DAFW cases for worker in the age groups provided above were significantly higher in local government than private industry.

Tenure

- Distribution of DAFW cases by employee length of service/employment:
 - < 3 months – 5.1%
 - 3 months to 1 year – 6.9%
 - 1-5 years – 26.5%
 - 5 years or more – 58.9%

CASE CHARACTERISTICS

Nature of injuries

- Distribution of DAFW cases by type of injury
 - Sprains, strains, tears – 39.7%
 - Soreness and pain– 18.7%
 - Bruises and contusions – 8.3%
 - Cuts and laceration – 6.9%
 - Fractures – 6.6%
- Incidence rate of sprain, strains & tears was significantly higher in men than in women.
- Workers in age group 45 -54 years had the highest incidence rate of DAFW cases involving sprains, strains, and tears.

Body parts

- Distribution of DAFW cases by body part injured
 - Shoulder – 13.6%
 - Back – 12.2%
 - Hand – 12.2%
 - Knee – 8.7%
 - Head – 7.3%
 - Ankle – 6.8%
- Incidence rate statistics indicated rate of back injuries in men was more than 4 times higher than the estimated rate in women.

Source of injury

- Distribution of DAFW cases by source of injury
 - Person, other than injured worker – 23.7%
 - Floors, walkways, ground surfaces – 22.0%
 - Vehicles – 11.4%
 - Hand tools – 3.1%
 - Parts and material – 2.4%

Events/Causation

- Distribution of DAFW cases by event
 - Falls, slips, trips – 28.3%
 - Overexertion – 27.1%
 - Violence – 18.5%
 - Contact with objects – 14.1%
 - Transportation incidents – 8.4%
- Incidence rate of cases involving overexertion was significantly higher in men than women.
- Incidence rate of DAFW cases resulting from violence in local government establishments was more than 7 times the rate in private sector industry.

For more information on data and statistics from the 2022 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.