



2023 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 2.2 cases per 100 full time equivalent (FTE) workers.
- Ohio combined TRC incidence rate was lower than the national rate of 2.7 cases per 100 FTE workers.
- There were an estimated 98,700 total recordable cases reported in 2023 for all industries; 39,500 (40%) cases involved one or more days away from work (DAFW), 16,200 (16%) cases involved one or more days of job restriction/transfer only and 43,000 (44%) were recordable cases with no loss time.
- Estimated number of total recordable cases in 2023 decreased by, approximately, 4% 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, 0.1 cases lower than the national rate.

Private industry

Incidence rates

- The TRC incidence rate for private industry in 2023 was 2.2 cases per 100 FTE workers: a decrease from the reported rate for the previous year. This rate is below national private industry TRC incidence rate which was 2.4 cases per 100 FTE workers. Incidence rate of DAFW cases in Ohio private industry was 0.8 while national rate was 0.9 cases per 100 full time employees.
- There were an estimated 84,800 total recordable cases reported for private sector industries; 32,900 DAFW cases; 15,200 DJTR and remaining 36,700 cases were recordable cases with no loss time.
- Private industry employers reported a decrease of 3,800 cases in 2023 compared to a year earlier.
- There was, approximately, a six percent decrease in the number of DAFW cases in comparison to the previous year.

Industry sectors

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

- Health care and social assistance – 3.6
- Transportation and warehousing – 3.5
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation – 2.7
- Manufacturing – 2.7
- Retail trade – 2.6

Seven private industry sectors reported a decrease in the rate of injuries and illnesses in 2023: mining; manufacturing; wholesale; utilities; health care; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Contrastingly, two private sector industries – construction, and accommodation and food services industries – reported an increase in the rate of recordable cases in 2023 compared to a year earlier.

Table 1: Private sector industries with increase, decrease and stable TRC rates for 2023 in comparison to previous year.

| Decrease in rates (2022 – 2023) | Increase in rates (2022 – 2023) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Mining (1.5 – 0.8) | Construction (1.7 – 2.1) |
| Manufacturing (2.7 – 2.9) | Accommodation and food services (1.2 – 2.4) |
| Wholesale (2.4 – 1.9) | |
| Utilities (1.3 – 0.8) | |
| Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (1.5 – 0.7)) | |
| Health care (4.3 – 3.6) | |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation (4.3 – 2.7) | |

Rates show number of cases per 100 FTE. Two industries not listed here could not be compared because rates were unavailable for 2023.

Injuries

- Of the TRC cases reported by private industry employers in 2023, 76,800 (91%) were injuries.
- An estimated total of 54,600 cases of injury occurred in service-providing industries. The remaining 22,100 injuries (29%) occurred in goods-producing industries.

Illnesses

- Workplace illnesses accounted for 8,100 cases (9%) of the estimated TRC cases reported by private industry employers in 2023 and occurred at a rate of 20.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This represents a significant decrease in rate when compared to the previous year when the rate was 40.4 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.
- There was a 56% decrease in the number respiratory condition cases in Ohio in 2023. This translated into a 56% increase in incidence rate of respiratory condition cases and a 49% increase in the overall incidence rates of illness cases in Ohio.
- Service-providing industries accounted for 83% of private industry illness cases and had a rate of 22.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers – a significant decrease from the previous year when it was 46.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers.
- Goods-producing industries accounted for 17 percent of all occupational illness cases in 2023, resulting in an incidence rate of 14.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—a decrease from the previous year when rate was 19.6 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 1 to 10 workers).
- TRC incidence rate per 100 FTE workers for all private sector industries by size classes:
 - Class size 3 (50 – 249 employees) – 2.7
 - Class size 4 (250 – 999 employees) – 2.3
 - Class size 2 (11 – 49 employees) – 2.2
 - Class size 5 (1000+ employees) – 2.0
 - Class size 1 (1 - 10 employees) – 1.1
- 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 | | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 21 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 23 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 31-33 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 42 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Retail trade | 44-45 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 48-49 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Utilities | 22 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services | 56 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| Educational services | 61 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 62 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Arts entertainment and recreation | 71 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| Accommodation and food services | 72 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Other services | 81 | 2.3 | 1.7 |

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 | | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | Difference - highlighted cases indicate increase |
| All industries | 2.3 | 2.2 | 102.3 | 98.7 | 3.6 |
| Private industry | 2.3 | 2.2 | 88.6 | 84.8 | 3.8 |
| Mining | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Construction | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.7 | - 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 2.9 | 2.7 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale | 2.4 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| Retail | 2.6 | 2.6 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 0.3 |
| Transportation | 3.5 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | - 0.2 |
| Health care | 4.3 | 3.6 | 25.3 | 21.7 | 4.4 |

- Ohio private industry non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses TRC incident rate (2.2 cases per 100 FTE workers) was lower than that of all neighboring states. Below are the rates for the neighboring states:
 - Michigan – 2.6
 - Pennsylvania – 2.6
 - Indiana – 2.5
 - Kentucky – 2.8
 - West Virginia – 2.6

Public sector industry

Incidence rates (State and local government combined)

Survey result for 2023 includes combined public employer statistics and local and state government establishments separately. An estimated 13,800 nonfatal injury and illness cases were reported in 2023 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 2.6 cases per 100 full-time workers. It is estimated that 6,600 cases (48%) involved one or more days away from work, 1,000 cases (7%) 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 4.3 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 | | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | Difference – Highlighted cases indicate increase |
| State and local combined | 2.7 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 13.8 | -0.1 |
| State govt. only | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | -0.3 |
| Health care | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Hospitals | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Local govt. only | 2.8 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 0.1 |
| Hospitals | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Public administration | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 1.0 |

State government only

- Summary of state government industry sector/subsector total recordable cases incidence rates per 100 FTE worker:
 - Health care and social assistance – 2.9
 - Hospitals – 1.9
 - Public administration – 4.0
 - Police protection – 4.4

Local government only

- TRC incidence rate for local government in Ohio was 2.7 cases per 100 FTE workers while corresponding national rate was 4.8 cases per 100 FTE workers. The reported rate for 2023 indicates a decrease in comparison to previous year's rate which was 2.8 cases per 100 FTE workers.
- There were an estimated 11,200 total recordable cases of workplace injuries and illnesses in the same year.
- Summary of local government industry sector total recordable incident rates per 100 FTE worker:
 - Public administration – 3.5
 - Educational services – 2.3
- Industry subsectors with the highest total recordable cases incidence rates per 100 FTE workers in Ohio were:
 - Nursing and residential care facilities – 4.9
 - Elementary and secondary schools – 2.4

- There were an estimated 4,400 cases of injuries and illnesses involving one or more days away from work. This represents a 20% decrease in the number of cases involving one or more days away from work in local government from the previous year estimate.

For more information on data and statistics from the 2023 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the State of Ohio, please contact Safety Services Research and Statistics Department staff at 614-995-8608.