



## Texas Department of Insurance

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### **Correction: Texas Workplace Injury, Illness Rate Again Below U.S. Rate** *(Average Annual Employment in Table 2 has been corrected)*

AUSTIN, TX — The Texas incidence rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry was 2.7 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2012, below the national rate of 3.4. The incidence rate for Texas remained unchanged for the third consecutive year.

The 2012 nonfatal injury and illness data in this release are the latest available from the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) conducted by the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI-DWC) in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The occupational injury and illness rates are based on a statistical sample of private and public firms in Texas.

The TDI-DWC collects survey data in order to assist employers, safety professionals, and policymakers in identifying safety and health issues in the state. Employers with questions about participating in this survey may call the BLS at 866-237-6405.

The TDI-DWC Workplace Safety program area provides various safety and health services to help reduce injuries and illnesses in the workplace through accident and illness prevention. Services include free safety and health consultations on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations; regional and onsite safety training; free safety and health publications; free safety training DVD loans; and the Safety Violations Hotline. For more information on these services, visit the TDI website at <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/index.html> or call 800-687-7080. In addition, employers that carry workers' compensation insurance in Texas can obtain accident prevention services from their insurance companies at no additional charge.

#### **Private Sector Key Findings**

Private industry workplaces in Texas reported a total of 203,165 nonfatal injuries and illnesses during 2012. Overall, the incidence rate for goods producing industries decreased from 2.9 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2012. The rates in the mining, construction, and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sectors decreased from 1.8 to 1.6 (11 percent) and from 2.8 to 2.3 (18 percent), and from 4.1 to 3.9 (5 percent), respectively. The rate in manufacturing increased slightly from 3.2 to 3.3.

The service providing industries' incidence rate remained the same at 2.7 for 2012. Within this group, notable rate decreases were seen in the utilities (44 percent), educational services (24 percent), and transportation and warehousing (13 percent) industries. The retail trade and information sectors reported increases of 14 percent and 13 percent in 2012. (Table 1)

**Table 1. Incidence Rates of Total Recordable Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Private Industry Sector, 2008-2012, Texas**

Industry Sector	NAICS Code	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Private Industry – Nation		3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Private Industry – Texas		3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Goods Producing		3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Natural Resources and Mining		2.3	--	1.9	2.2	1.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	5.1	3.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
Mining	21	1.9	--	1.4	1.8	1.6
Construction	23	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.3
Manufacturing	31-33	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Service Providing		3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Wholesale Trade	42	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9
Retail Trade	44-45	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.1
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	3.9
Utilities	22	2.5	2.9	2.1	4.1	2.3
Information	51	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.8
Financial Activities	52-53	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
Professional and Business Services	54-56	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Education and Health Services	61-62	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.2
Educational Services	61	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4
Leisure and Hospitality	71-72	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.8

Of the ten industries that had the highest average annual employment in Texas in 2012, the injury and illness incidence rates for hospitals, general merchandise stores, and food and beverage stores were above the statewide rate of 2.7. (Table 2)

**Table 2. Injury and Illness Incidence Rates for Major Private Industry Sectors with the Highest Average Annual Employment, 2012, Texas**

Industry Sector	NAICS Code	Average Annual Employment (corrected)	2012 Incidence Rate
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	866,087	2.6
Administrative and Support Services	561	671,877	1.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	623,614	1.7
Professional and Technical Services	541	621,308	0.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	328,778	2.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	307,758	2.4
Hospitals	622	300,916	5.8
General Merchandise Stores	452	265,687	6.9
Credit Intermediation & Related Activity	522	251,194	-
Food and Beverage Stores	445	211,309	4.1

Sources: Employment figures: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; NAICS codes and injury and illness incidence rates: BLS SOII

### Footnotes

*Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where  $N$ = numbers of injuries and illnesses,  $EH$ = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, 200,000= base for 100 equivalent full-time employees (40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).*

*The NAICS Code represents the industry code from the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 Edition. For more information regarding NAICS 2007 revisions, visit the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.*

*Private industry data excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.*

*Totals include data for industries not shown separately.*

*Data for mining (Sector 21 in the NAICS – United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operations in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by MSHA, U. S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes*

*Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates from these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.*

*Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.*

*NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. A dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.*

*SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.*

The TDI-DWC will follow up this release with more in-depth case and demographic data about the 2012 injury and illness cases involving days away from work. Additional Texas nonfatal occupational injury and illness data are available by contacting 512-804-5020 or [injuryanalysis@tdi.texas.gov](mailto:injuryanalysis@tdi.texas.gov).

Details about the national BLS injury and illness data can be found on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshsum.htm>.

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