



Texas Department of Insurance

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Texas Number and Rate of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Off Work Decreased in 2013

AUSTIN, TX — According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, private industry employers in Texas reported 51,890 cases involving days away from work and an incidence rate of 66.6 injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time equivalent employees in 2013. These are decreases from 53,290 cases and a rate of 70.1 in 2012. The Texas rate is below the national rate of 99.9.

Table A. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, Private Industry, Texas 2012-2013

	2012	2013
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work	53,290	51,890
Incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time employees	70.1	66.6
Median days away from work	7	8

The median days away from work, a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses, for private sector employers in Texas was 8 in 2013. (Table A)

The Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) released previous communications in 2014 reporting on 2013 data from the BLS occupational safety and health statistical series. On September 11, 2014, the DWC issued the first news release, which covered work-related fatalities from the 2013 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. On December 4, 2014, the DWC reported that there were 198,843 nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the private sector in Texas in 2013. The data is based on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with a sample of approximately 10,000 Texas employers. This news release is a companion report to the December 4, 2014 news release. It covers the circumstances of the injuries and illnesses as well as the characteristics of the employees reported in the 51,890 cases that involved days away from work.

The survey is conducted by BLS in cooperation with the DWC, which collects survey data in order to assist employers, safety professionals, and policymakers in identifying occupational safety and health issues in the state.

The 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.

Industry

At the major industry sector level, the service providing industries reported 23,230 more nonfatal injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work than the goods producing industries. However, the incidence rate for the goods producing industries was 23 percent higher than the rate for service providing. The top five industry sectors reporting the highest number of cases requiring days away from work were trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; manufacturing; construction; and leisure and hospitality. The trade, transportation, and utilities industries had the highest incidence rate (94.6). Meanwhile, employees who were injured in the construction industry sector experienced the highest median days away from work (12). (Table B) Of note, the days of the week with the highest incidence rates in the construction industry were Monday, Wednesday and Friday (23.0, 24.2, and 21.9 respectively). In the other services industry, the incidence rate was significantly higher on Tuesday (45.0), followed by Wednesday at 17.4.

Table B. Number and Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Major Industry Sectors, Private Industry, Texas 2013

Industry	Total cases	Incidence rate	Median days
Private industry	51,890	66.6	8
Goods producing	14,330	77.8	11
Natural resources and mining	--	--	--
Construction	5,620	91.0	12
Manufacturing	6,560	74.0	7
Service providing	37,560	63.1	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17,960	94.6	7
Information	780	42.2	8
Financial activities	1,600	25.6	10
Professional and business services	4,410	38.5	8
Education and Health Services	7,140	64.7	5
Leisure and Hospitality	4,570	59.5	6
Other services	1,090	47.7	19

Demographics

Employees ages 40 to 54 reported 12,980 cases involving days away from work, accounting for 25 percent of the total number of the cases (51,890). Employees in the 16-19 age group reported the lowest number of cases, while employees ages 55 to 64 experienced the highest median days away from work. (Table C)

Table C. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Age of Employee and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Texas 2013

Age	Private industry	Goods producing	Service providing	Median days
16 to 19	1,340	250	1,090	4
20 to 24	5,530	1,660	3,870	5
25 to 34	11,250	3,670	7,580	6
35 to 44	11,260	3,240	8,020	6
45 to 54	12,980	3,560	9,420	12
55 to 64	7,850	1,670	6,190	15
65 and over	1,390	240	1,140	10

Length of Service

Employees with 1 to 5 years of service reported 17,630 cases and accounted for 34 percent of the 51,890 total private industry cases requiring days away from work. Employees having less than three months of service reported the lowest number of cases with 6,970. (Table D)

Table D. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Length of Service and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Texas 2013

Length of service with employer	Private industry	Goods producing	Service providing
Less than three months	6,970	2,170	4,800
3 months to 11 months	10,670	2,720	7,950
1 year to 5 years	17,630	5,380	12,250
More than 5 years	16,160	4,020	12,140

Occupations

In the major occupational groups, protective service occupations experienced the highest incidence rate (162.7) and highest median days away from work (21) in 2013. Transportation and material moving occupations followed with the second highest rate (155.4) and median days away from work (14), and accounted for 20 percent (10,350) of the total number of cases involving days away from work. Production occupations reported the second highest number of cases involving days away from work. While personal care and service occupations had relatively low incidence rates and numbers, the median days away from work was the third highest at 13. (Table E)

Table E. Incidence Rates and Numbers of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work and Median Days Away from Work by Major Occupational Group, Private Industry, Texas 2013

Major Occupational Group	Incidence Rate	Number	Median Days Away from Work
Protective service occupations	162.7	1,340	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	155.4	10,350	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	133.5	5,240	10
Healthcare support occupations	128.5	2,400	6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	112.4	2,200	7
Construction and extraction occupations	110.7	5,510	12
Production occupations	101.3	6,110	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	88.7	460	3
Community and social service occupations	57.1	220	10
Food preparation and serving related occupations	54.9	3,770	5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	50.9	2,090	5
Sales and related occupations	45.1	4,280	4
Management occupations	42.2	1,740	5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	37.5	240	12
Office and administrative support occupations	33.0	4,290	3
Personal care and service occupations	30.8	740	13
Life, physical and social science occupations	29.9	150	3
Education, training, and library occupations	19.2	130	3
Architecture and engineering occupations	9.0	180	2
Business and financial occupations	6.0	230	9
Computer and mathematical occupations	4.9	120	4
Legal occupations	--	--	--

Case Characteristics

The sprains, strains or tears category is the leading nature of occupational injuries with 17,740 cases, accounting for 34 percent of the 51,890 total cases requiring days away from work. The back is the body part reported to be the most affected with 8,620 cases. The category of floors, walkways or ground surfaces is the highest reported source for cases requiring days away from work with 8,060, followed by vehicles with 7,820 and person, injured or ill worker with 7,420 cases. Contact with object, equipment is the leading event or exposure, reporting 15,520 cases. Second is overexertion and bodily reaction with 15,140 cases and third is falls, slips or trips with 13,450. (Table F)

Table F. Incidence Rates and Numbers of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Characteristics, Private Industry, Texas 2013

Nature of Injury, Illness:	Incidence Rate	Number
Fractures	7.9	6,130
Sprains, Strains, Tears	22.8	17,740
Amputations	.7	580
Bruises, Contusions	5.5	4,270
Chemical Burns and Corrosions	.3	210
Heat (Thermal) Burns	.7	570
Soreness, Pain	8.9	6,970
Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures	7.5	5,820
Cuts, Lacerations	6.3	4,930
Punctures (Except Gunshot Wounds)	1.1	900
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	.2	160
Tendonitis	-	20
Multiple Traumatic Injuries	2.3	1,770
Part of body affected:	Incidence Rate	Number
Head	5.8	4,510
Eye	2.1	1,610
Neck	.7	540
Trunk	15.1	11,770
Back	11.1	8,620
Upper Extremities	19.8	15,420
Shoulder	3.5	2,730
Arm	2.5	1,930
Wrist	2.7	2,080
Hands	10.2	7,950
Lower Extremities	16.1	12,550
Knee	6.0	4,670
Ankle	3.6	2,800
Foot	3.4	2,620
Toe, Toenail	.9	730
Body Systems	1.4	1,070
Multiple Body Parts	7.6	5,900
Source of Injury, Illness:	Incidence Rate	Number
Chemicals, Chemical Products	.8	650
Containers	7.7	5,970
Furniture, Fixtures	3.0	2,310
Machinery	4.3	3,360
Parts and Materials	5.5	4,290
Person, Injured or Ill Worker	9.5	7,420
Worker Motion or Position	9.4	7,290
Person , Other Than Injured or Ill Workers	3.3	2,560
Patient	2.2	1,710
Floors, Walkways, Ground Surfaces	10.3	8,060
Ladder	1.6	1,220
Handtools	3.1	2,440
Vehicles	10.0	7,820
Trucks	3.5	2,720

Cart, Dolly, Hand Truck-Nonpowered	1.0	800
Event or Exposure:	Incidence Rate	Number
Violence and Other Injuries by Persons or Animal	1.8	1,390
Intentional Injury by Other Person	.9	680
Injury by Person-Unintentional or Intent Unknown	.2	190
Animal and Insect Related Incidents	.7	530
Transportation Incidents	5.1	3,980
Roadway Incidents Involving Motorized Land Vehicles	3.2	2,500
Fires and Explosions	-	30
Falls, Slips, Trips	17.3	13,450
Slips, Trips Without Fall	2.5	1,960
Fall on Same Level	10.0	7,760
Fall to Lower Level	4.2	3,280
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	2.9	2,280
Contact With Object, Equipment	19.9	15,520
Struck by Object or Equipment	12.3	9,550
Struck Against Object or Equipment	3.8	2,960
Caught In or Compressed by Object or Equipment	2.6	2,060
Overexertion and Bodily Reaction	19.4	15,140
Repetitive Motion Involving Microtasks	1.2	930
Overexertion in Lifting or Lowering	6.4	4,980

Additional Texas nonfatal occupational injury and illness data are available by contacting the TDI-DWC at 512-804-5020 or InjuryAnalysis@tdi.texas.gov or by visiting the TDI website at <http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/index.html>. Details about the national BLS injury and illness data can be found on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh2.nr0.htm>.

Note: Beginning with survey year 2011, the classification system used to code case characteristics and occupations were revised and create a break in series. Case characteristics (nature, body part, source, and event) and many occupations are not comparable to data for years prior to 2011.

Details regarding the data reported in this report.

- Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time employees and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where, N=number of injuries and illnesses, EH=total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, 20,000,000=base for 10,000 full-time equivalent employees (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
- Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
- Data excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
- Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System—United States, 2002) includes 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 operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for 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. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.*
- *Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of non-classifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.*
- *Source: U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, December 3, 2014*