

TEXAS WORKPLACE INJURY AND ILLNESS
RATE REPORTED
2017



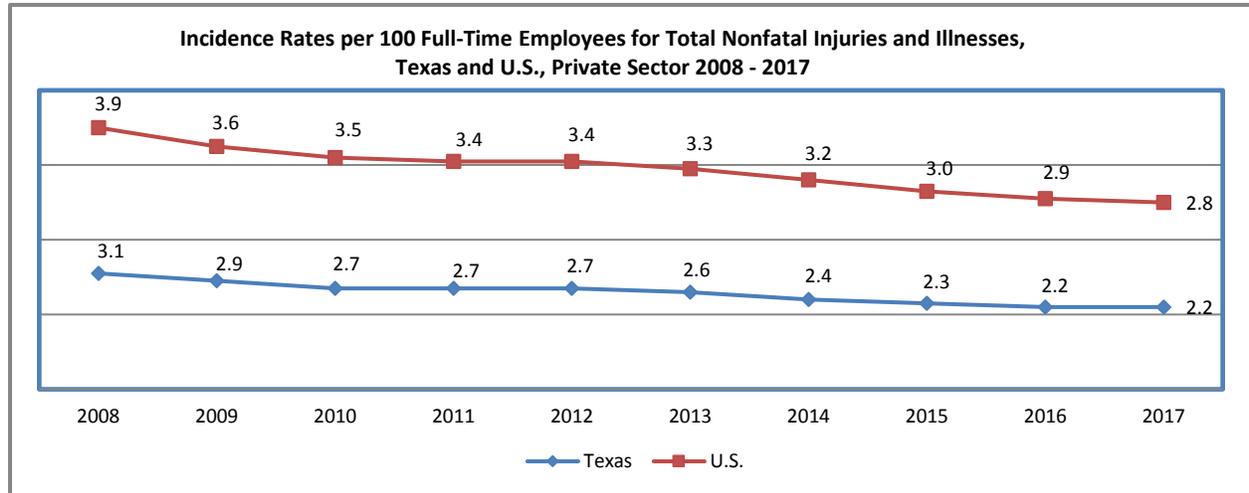
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
FEDERAL DATA COLLECTION

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2017 Texas Workplace Injury and Illness Rate Reported

Texas private industry employers reported 183,396 total recordable nonfatal cases, according to estimates from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. This resulted in an incidence rate of 2.2 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2017. The national rate was 2.8.



(Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2018)

The 2017 nonfatal injury and illness data in this summary report 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 (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 businesses in Texas. Employers with questions about participating in this survey may call DWC at 866-237-6405. DWC provides various safety and health services to help reduce injuries and illnesses in the workplace, including:

- 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 www.txsafetyatwork.com or call 800-252-7031, option 2. Employers who carry workers' compensation insurance in Texas can get accident prevention services from their insurance companies at no additional charge.

Incidence Rates of Total Recordable Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Private Industry Sector, 2013-2017, Texas

Industry Sector	NAICS Code	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Private Industry – Nation		3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Private Industry – Texas		2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Goods-producing		2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0
Natural resources and mining	11-21	--	1.9	--	1.3	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	21	--	1.6	--	0.8	0.9
Construction	23	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing	31-33	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
Service-providing		2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	42-48	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0
Wholesale trade	42	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1
Retail trade	44-45	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0
Utilities	22	1.3	2.0	--	1.7	1.8
Information	51	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3
Financial, insurance, and real estate	52-53	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1
Finance and insurance	52	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.3
Professional and business services	54-56	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises	55	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	2.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
Education and health services	61-62	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Educational services	61	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance	62	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	71-72	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.6
Accommodation and food services	72	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5
Other services (except public administration)	81	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7

Within private industry, the goods-producing domain reflected a lower incident rate of 2.0 than the service-providing domain's rate of 2.2 for 2017.

At the Supersector level in the goods-producing domain, manufacturing reported the highest incident rate of 2.5 followed by construction with an incident rate of 1.7, and natural resources and mining with an incident rate of 1.4.

At the Supersector level in the service-providing domain, trade, transportation, and utilities had the highest rate at 3. Finance, insurance, and real estate, as well as professional business services, had the lowest rate of 1.1 each.

The complete Texas nonfatal injury and illness incidence rate and number data tables by industry can be found at www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/nonfatalhomepag.html. For more information, contact DWC at (512) 804-4640 or at injuryanalysis@tdi.texas.gov.

Footnotes

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs 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 FTEs (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The NAICS Code represents the industry code from the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 Edition. For more information regarding NAICS 2012 revisions, visit 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, 2012) 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 operators 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 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.

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

SOURCE: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2018.

A report with more in-depth case and demographic data about the 2017 injury and illness cases involving days away from work with relevant data tables can be found at www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/nonfatalhomepag.html. More Texas nonfatal occupational injury and illness data are available by contacting 512-804-4640 or injuryanalysis@tdi.texas.gov. Details about the national BLS injury and illness data can be found at www.htm.bls.gov/iif.

