

# 2018 Rates of Texas Workplace Injuries and Illnesses



**TDI**

Division of Workers' Compensation

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Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation  
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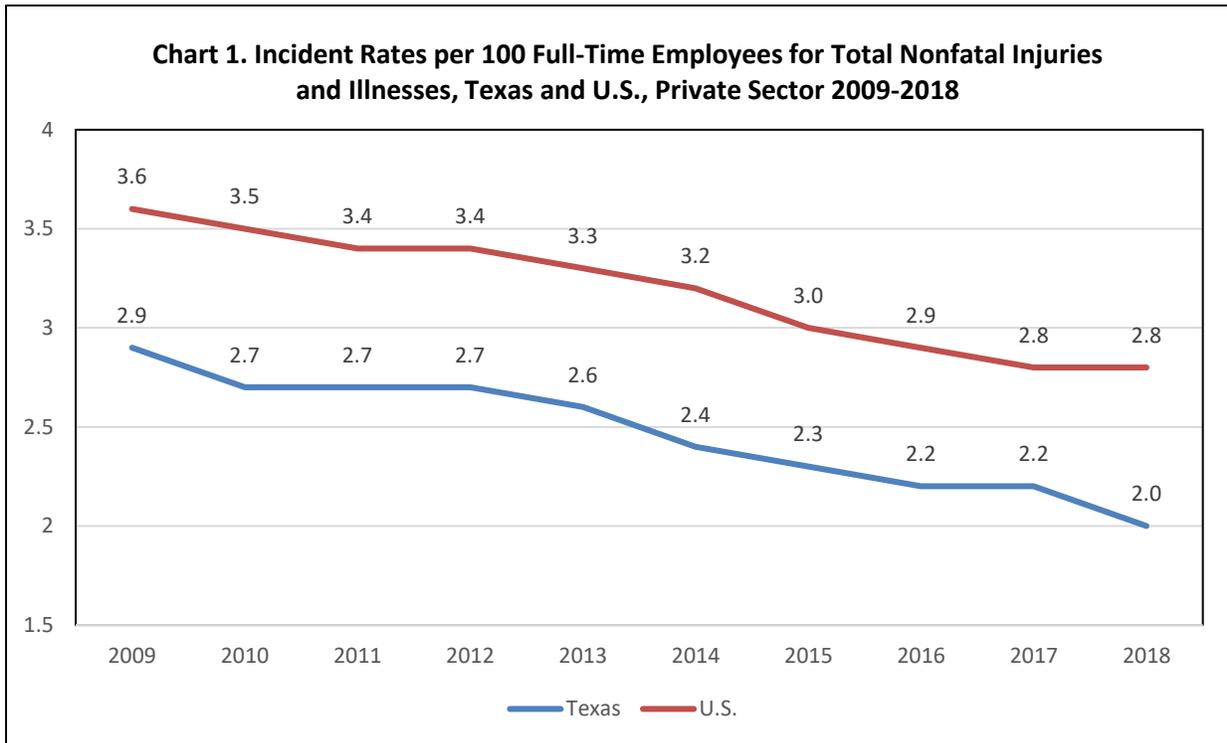
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## 2018 RATES OF TEXAS WORKPLACE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) estimates that Texas private industry employers reported 177,977 total recordable nonfatal cases for 2018. This resulted in an incidence rate of 2.0 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in Texas, with the national rate at 2.8. (Chart 1)



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 2019

The 2018 nonfatal injury and illness data in this summary report are the latest available from the 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

Within private industry, the goods-producing domain reflected a lower incident rate of 1.9 than the service-providing domain rate of 2.1 for 2018.

Sectors are groupings of industries that are usually based on a common two-digit NAICS code. Supersectors are an even larger grouping and are usually based on a combination of related two-digit NAICS codes. All supersectors fall into either the goods-producing domain or service-providing domain.

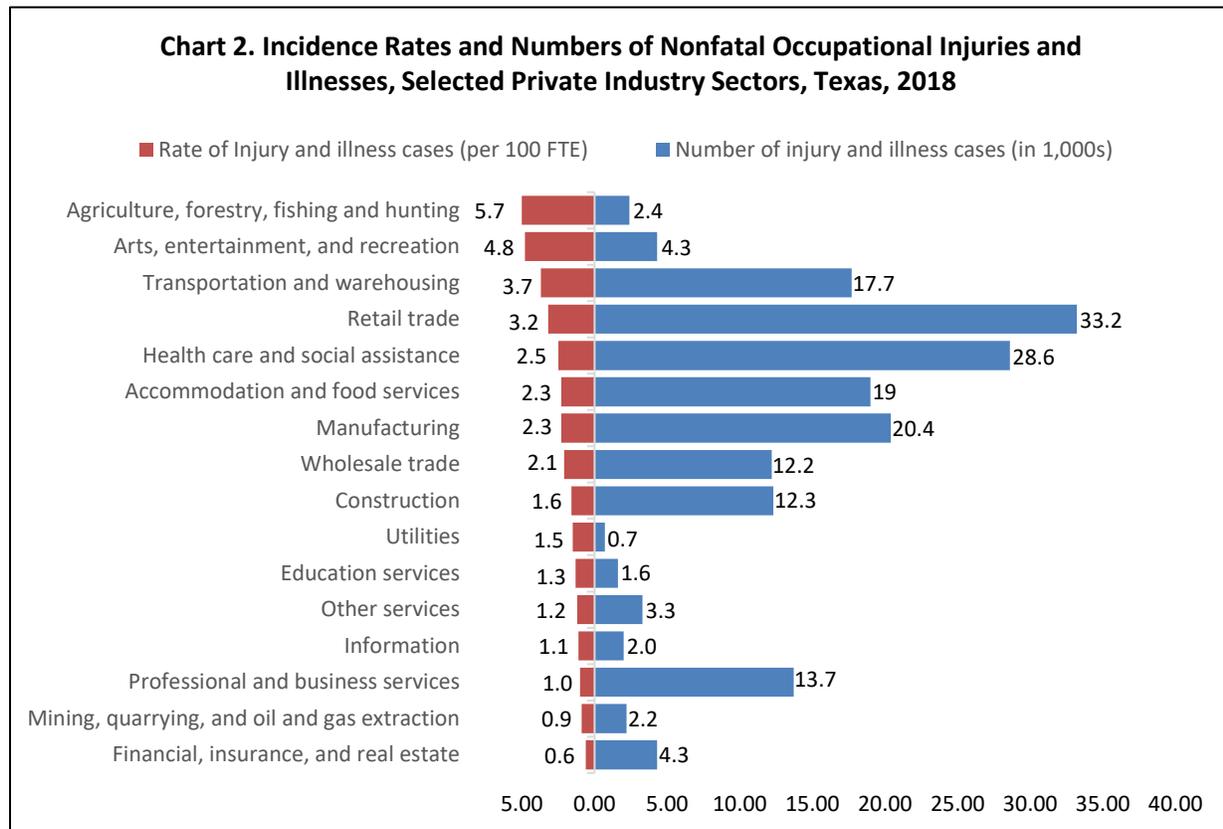
At the supersector level in the goods-producing domain, manufacturing reported an incident rate of 2.3 followed by construction, and natural resources and mining with an incident rate of 1.6 each. At the supersector level in the service-providing domain, trade, transportation, and

utilities had an incident rate of 3.0. Finance, insurance, and real estate had a rate of 0.6. (Table 1)

**Table 1. Incidence Rates of Total Recordable Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Private Industry Sector, 2014-2018, Texas**

Industry Sector	NAICS Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Private Industry – Nation</b>		3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
<b>Private Industry – Texas</b>		2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
<b>Goods-producing</b>		2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
Natural resources and mining	11-21	1.9	--	1.3	1.4	1.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.7	5.7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	21	1.6	--	0.8	0.9	0.9
Construction	23	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
Manufacturing	31-33	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3
<b>Service-providing</b>		2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	42-48	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Wholesale trade	42	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
Retail trade	44-45	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7
Utilities	22	2.0	--	1.7	1.8	1.5
Information	51	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
Financial, insurance, and real estate	52-53	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6
Finance and insurance	52	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4
Professional and business services	54-56	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
Education and health services	61-62	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
Educational services	61	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance	62	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	71-72	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.6	4.8
Accommodation and food services	72	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3
Other services (except public administration)	81	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2

Incident rates show the relative safety of different industries, while the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses provides an estimate of the number of injured workers in an industry. Differences in employment numbers for different industries can result in a low number of injured employees and a high incident rate and vice versa. The chart below compares the incident rate and the number of illnesses and injuries to give a more complete picture of the selected industries. (Chart 2)



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 2019

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](http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/nonfatalhomepag.html).

A report with more in-depth data about the 2018 injury and illness cases involving days away from work can be found at [www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/nonfatalhomepag.html](http://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](mailto:injuryanalysis@tdi.texas.gov). Details about the national BLS injury and illness data can be found at [www.bls.gov/iif](http://www.bls.gov/iif).

## ENDNOTES

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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. More information regarding NAICS 2012 revisions is at [www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm](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 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.

## DWC RESOURCES

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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 on-site 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](http://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



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