

2022 Rates of Texas Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses



November 2023

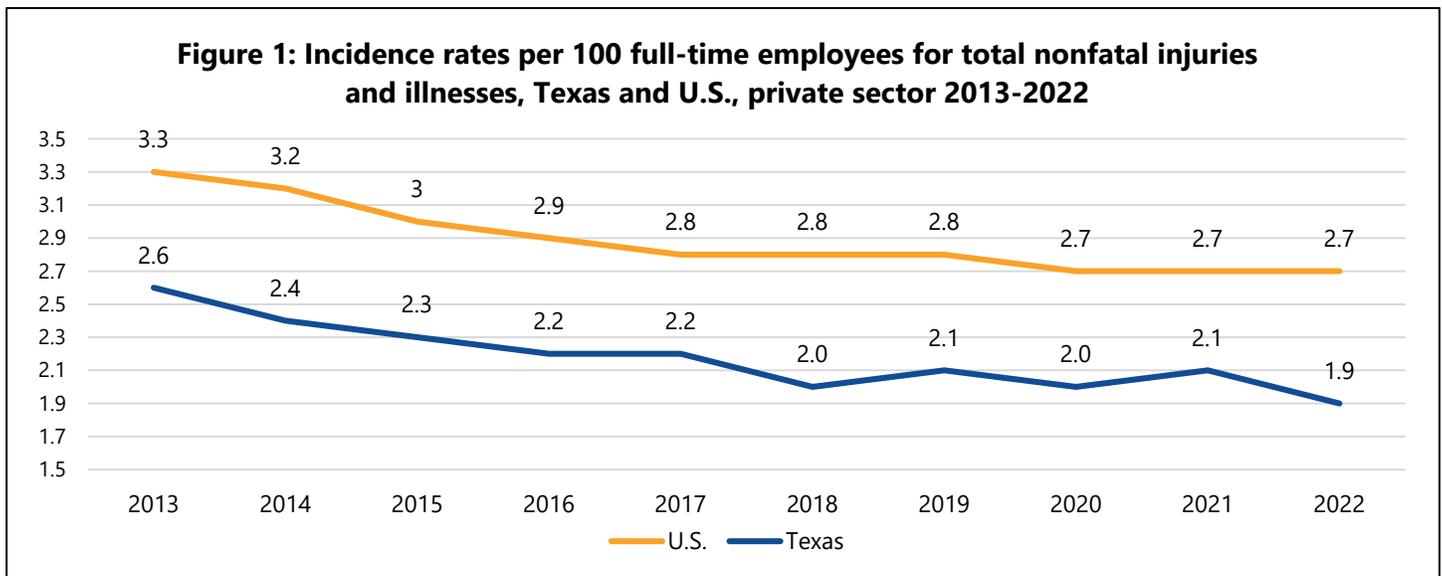
Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation
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TDI Division of Workers' Compensation

2022 Rates of Texas workplace injuries and illnesses

The Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation gathers statistical data on nonfatal injuries and illnesses from a sample of Texas private employers based on their North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. This Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is done each year in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

According to estimates from the 2022 SOII, Texas private industry employers reported 178,800 total recordable nonfatal cases for 2022. This represents an incidence rate of 1.9 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in Texas, the lowest rate in the last 10 years. The national rate is 2.7 (Figure 1).



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2023.

The SOII also compares data by industry sectors. These are groupings of industries that usually share 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 or service-providing domains.

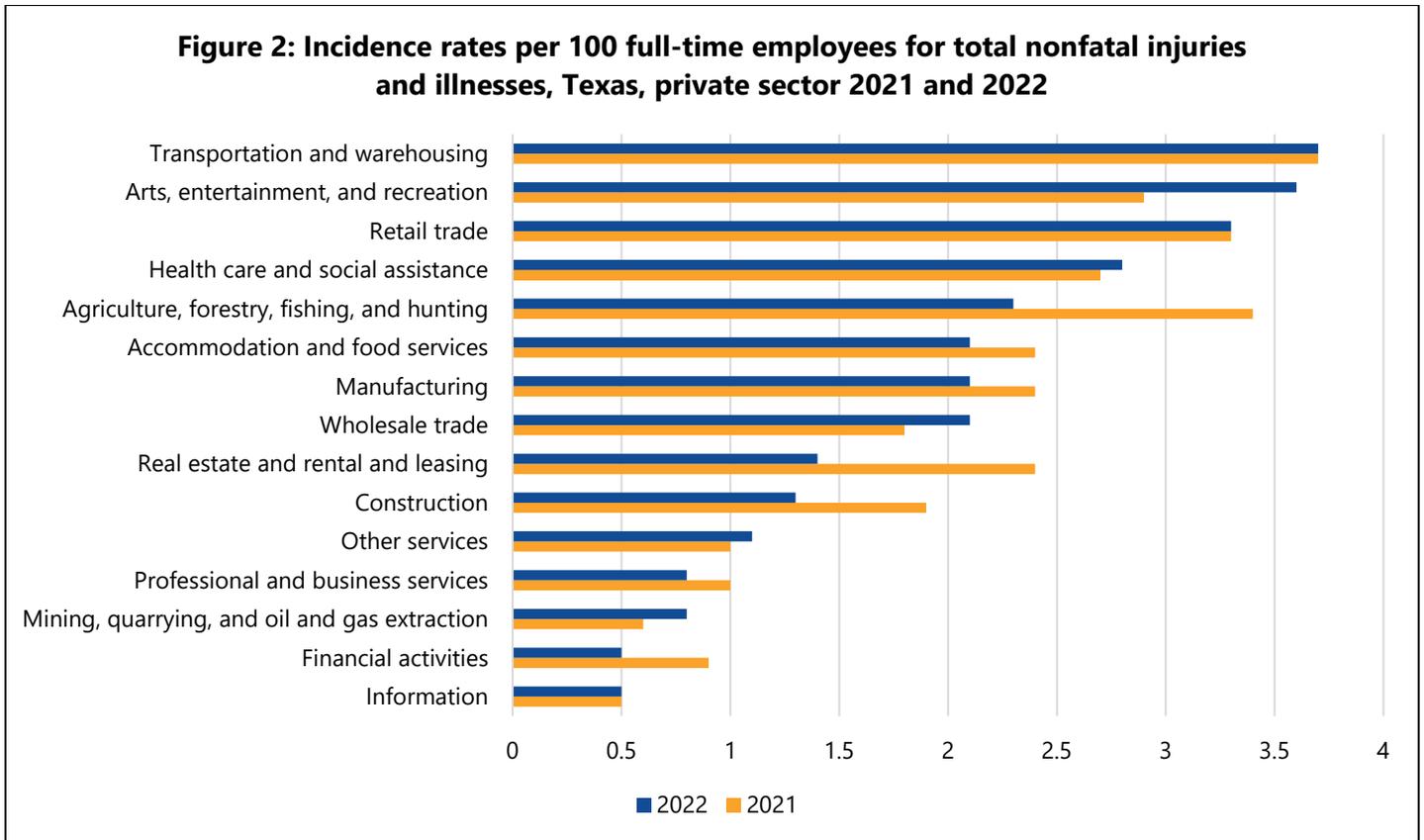
At the supersector level in the goods-producing domain, manufacturing reported an incidence rate of 2.1, construction a rate of 1.3, and natural resources and mining a rate of 1.0. At the supersector level in the service-providing domain, trade, transportation, and utilities had an incidence rate of 3.0, followed by educational and health services with an incident rate of 2.7, and leisure, entertainment, and hospitality at 2.2 (Table 1).

Table 1: Incidence rates of total recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by private industry sector, 2018-2022, Texas

Industry Sector	NAICS Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Private industry – Nation		2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Private industry – Texas		2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
Goods-producing		1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
Natural resources and mining	11-21	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	21	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Construction	23	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.3
Manufacturing	31-33	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1
Service-providing		2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	42-48	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0
Wholesale trade	42	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1
Retail trade	44-45	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.7
Utilities	22	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	--
Information	51	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Financial activities	52-53	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5
Finance and insurance	52	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.4
Professional and business services	54-56	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	55	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4
Educational and health services	61-62	2.4	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.7
Educational services	61	1.3	1.7	0.9	--	1.7
Health care and social assistance	62	2.5	2.5	3.8	2.7	2.8
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	71-72	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.6
Accommodation and food services	72	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.1
Other services (except public administration)	81	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2023.

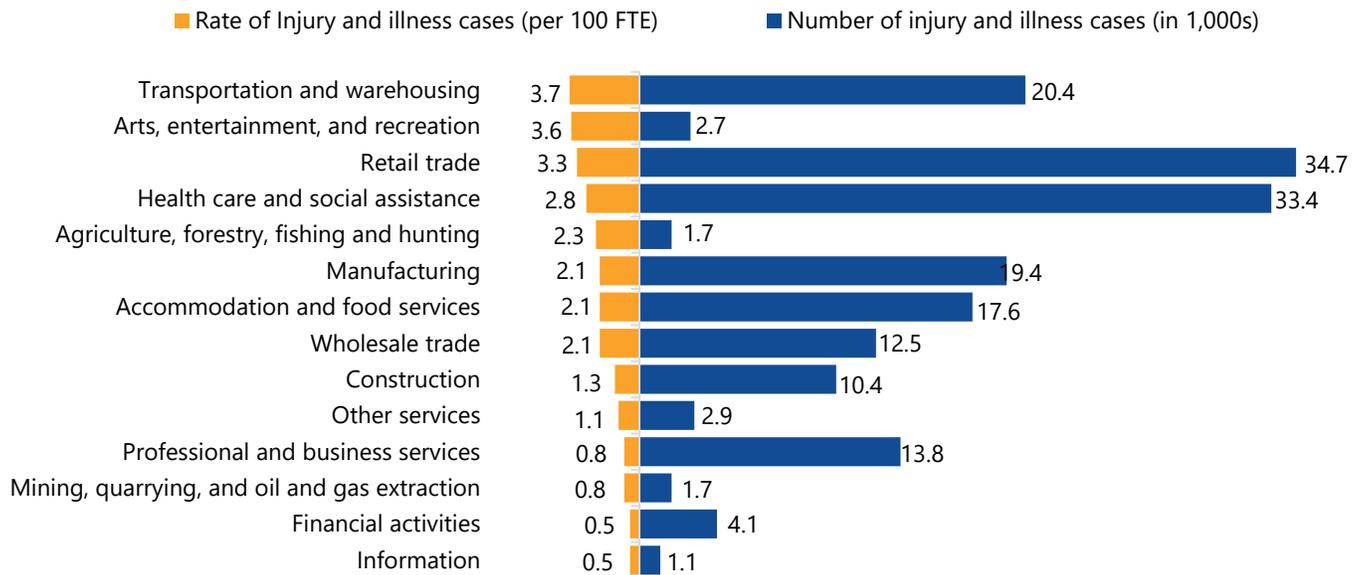
Figure 2 below compares the incidence rates from 2021 to 2022 in selected industries.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2023.

Incidence 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 incidence rate and vice versa. The decrease in overall incident rate from 2.1 to 1.9 can be attributed to decreases in Construction and Manufacturing. Other changes did not significantly impact the overall rate. Figure 3 compares the incidence rate per 100 full-time employees (FTE) and the number of illnesses and injuries to give a more complete picture of the selected industries.

Figure 3: Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, selected private industry sectors, Texas, 2022



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2023.

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.

A report with more in-depth data about 2020 injury and illness cases involving days away from work 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.bls.gov/iif.

Endnotes

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).

Data are coded using NAICS codes. For more information on the version of NAICS used this year, see BLS Handbook of Methods concepts page www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.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. 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: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 2023.

DWC resources

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 streaming videos.
- The Safety Violations Hotline.

For more information on these services, visit www.txsafetyatwork.com or call 800-252-7031, option 2. Employers that carry workers' compensation insurance in Texas can get accident prevention services from their insurance companies at no added cost.



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