



## 2016 Texas Rates of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Off Work

AUSTIN—Private industry employers in Texas reported 51,470 cases involving days away from work and an incidence rate of 61.4 injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time equivalent employees in 2016. The median days away from work for private sector employers in Texas, a key measure of severity of injuries and illnesses, was eight in 2016, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). (Table 1)

**Table 1. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work, Private Industry, Texas 2015-2016**

Private Industry	2015	2016
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work	46,440	51,470
Incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time employees	55.7	61.4
Median days away from work	7	8

The data in this report are the latest available from SOII conducted by the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC) in cooperation with BLS. It covers the circumstances of the injuries and illnesses as well as the characteristics of the employees reported in cases that involved days away from work. The occupational injury and illness rates are based on a statistical sample of private businesses in Texas. This data assists employers, safety professionals, and policymakers in identifying occupational safety and health issues. 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](http://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 additional charge.

### Industries

The goods producing industries reported 11,540 nonfatal injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work and the service providing industries reported 39,930. More specifically, trade, transportation, and utilities had 18,750 cases, education and health services (7,370), manufacturing (5,650), leisure and hospitality (5,370), and professional and business services show 4,590 cases. The trade, transportation, and utilities industries had an incidence rate of 89.5. Employees who were injured in the natural resources and mining industry sector experienced 24 median days away from work. (Table 2)

**Table 2. Number and Incidence Rate of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Selected Major Industry Sectors, Private Industry, Texas 2016**

Industry	Incidence Rate	Number of Cases	Median Days Away from Work
<b>Private industry</b>	61.4	51,470	8
<b>Goods producing</b>	62.3	11,540	14
Natural resources and mining	63.9	1,770	24
Construction	59.5	4,120	12
Manufacturing	63.9	5,650	12
<b>Service providing</b>	61.2	39,930	7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	89.5	18,750	10
Information	58.4	1,060	6
Financial activities	26.4	1,710	3
Professional and business services	35.4	4,590	8
Education and health services	61.8	7,370	6
Leisure and hospitality	62.5	5,370	5
Other services	42.1	1,080	8

### Occupations

In the major occupational groups, farming, fishing, and forestry occupations experienced an incidence rate of (231.8) and accounted for 2 percent (870) of the total number of cases in 2016. Transportation and material moving occupations had a rate of 175.6 and accounted for 24 percent (12,170) of the total number of cases. Computer and mathematical occupations had reported an incidence rate of 3.5 and 100 cases, while the median days away from work was 50. (Table 3)

**Table 3. 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 2016**

Major Occupational Group	Incidence Rate	Number of Cases	Median Days Away from Work
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	231.8	870	14
Transportation and material moving occupations	175.6	12,170	19
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	142.9	3,030	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	106.2	4,440	10
Healthcare support occupations	94.9	2,080	6
Protective service occupations	87.8	790	5
Production occupations	86.2	5,140	13
Construction and extraction occupations	79.1	3,930	14
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	75.8	630	15
Education, training, and library occupations	52.8	450	7
Sales and related occupations	48.9	4,980	4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	48.4	2,210	5
Community and social service occupations	45.4	190	3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	44.9	3,510	3
Personal care and service occupations	43.2	1,150	10
Management occupations	29.3	1,140	6
Office and administrative support occupations	26.2	3,620	6
Business and financial operation occupations	7.5	320	2

Major Occupational Group	Incidence Rate	Number of Cases	Median Days Away from Work
Architecture and engineering occupations	5.4	110	6
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.5	100	50
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--

### Case Characteristics

The sprains, strains, and tears category had 18,420 cases, accounting for 36 percent of the total cases. The back was reported to be affected in 7,690 cases. The category of floors, walkways, and ground surfaces reported 10,200 cases requiring days away from work, vehicles had 6,750, and person, injured, or ill worker had 6,020. Within the event or exposure category, falls, slips, trips reported 14,430 cases, contact with object, equipment had 14,420 cases, and overexertion and bodily reaction had 13,990. (Table 4)

**Table 4. Incidence Rates and Numbers of Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Selected Characteristics, Private Industry, Texas 2016**

Nature of Injury, Illness	Incidence Rate	Number of Cases
<b>Fractures</b>	7.0	5,900
<b>Sprains, strains, tears</b>	22.0	18,420
<b>Amputations</b>	0.8	630
<b>Bruises, contusions</b>	5.7	4,740
<b>Chemical burns and corrosions</b>	0.2	180
<b>Heat (thermal) burns</b>	1.0	810
<b>Soreness, pain</b>	5.9	4,950
<b>Cuts, lacerations, punctures</b>	6.5	5,470
<b>Carpal tunnel syndrome</b>	0.2	180
<b>Tendonitis</b>	--	20
<b>Multiple traumatic injuries</b>	2.2	1,850
Part of Body Affected	Incidence Rate	Number of Cases
<b>Head</b>	6.7	5,590
Eye	2.3	1,940
<b>Neck</b>	0.6	540
<b>Trunk</b>	12.8	10,690
Back	9.2	7,690
<b>Upper extremities</b>	17.5	14,690
Shoulder	3.5	2,910
Arm	3.1	2,610
Wrist	2.2	1,810
Hands	7.7	6,460
<b>Lower extremities</b>	15.2	12,730
Knee	4.8	4,000
Ankle	3.7	3,090
Foot	3.6	3,020
Toe, Toenail	0.8	710
<b>Body systems</b>	1.5	1,240
<b>Multiple body parts</b>	6.3	5,280
Source of Injury, Illness	Incidence Rate	Number of Cases
<b>Chemicals, chemical products</b>	0.8	690
<b>Containers</b>	6.4	5,400
<b>Furniture, fixtures</b>	2.1	1,770
<b>Machinery</b>	3.7	3,140

<b>Parts and materials</b>	5.1	4,250
<b>Person, injured or ill worker</b>	7.2	6,020
Worker motion or position	7.1	5,910
<b>Person, other than injured or ill workers</b>	3.5	2,930
Patient	2.5	2,100
<b>Floors, walkways, ground surfaces</b>	12.2	10,200
<b>Ladder</b>	1.4	1,130
<b>Hand tools</b>	2.8	2,320
<b>Vehicles</b>	8.1	6,750
Trucks	2.2	1,880
Cart, dolly, hand truck-nonpowered	0.7	610
<b>Event or Exposure</b>	<b>Incidence Rate</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>
<b>Violence and other injuries by persons or animal</b>	2.1	1,770
Intentional injury by other person	0.7	610
Injury by person-unintentional or intent unknown	0.5	430
Animal and insect related incidents	0.9	740
<b>Transportation incidents</b>	3.9	3,300
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.0	2,490
<b>Fires and explosions</b>	0.2	130
<b>Falls, slips, trips</b>	17.2	14,430
Slips, trips without fall	2.4	2,030
Fall on same level	10.9	9,180
Fall to lower level	3.5	2,960
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b>	3.3	2,750
<b>Contact with object, equipment</b>	17.2	14,420
Struck by object or equipment	10.1	8,450
Struck against object or equipment	2.9	2,390
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.1	2,640
<b>Overexertion and bodily reaction</b>	16.7	13,990
Repetitive motion involving micro tasks	0.5	450
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4.5	3,730

## Demographics

Employees ages 45 to 54 reported 12,120 cases involving days away from work, accounting for 24 percent of the total number of the cases. Employees in the 16 to 19 age group reported 1,380 cases, while employees ages 55 to 64 had 14 median days away from work. (Table 5)

**Table 5. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Age of Employee and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Texas 2016**

Age	Private Industry	Goods Producing Industries	Service Providing Industries	Median Days Away from Work
16 to 19	1,380	300	1,080	3
20 to 24	5,370	1,030	4,340	5
25 to 34	11,170	2,490	8,690	7
35 to 44	10,160	2,610	7,550	7
45 to 54	12,120	2,580	9,540	10
55 to 64	9,020	2,190	6,830	14
65 and over	2,060	330	1,740	10

## Length of Service

Employees with one to five years of service reported 17,760 cases and accounted for 35 percent of the cases, and employees with less than three months of service reported 6,250 cases. (Table 6)

**Table 6. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Length of Service and Major Industry Sector, Private Industry, Texas 2016**

Length of Service with Employer	Private Industry	Goods Producing Industries	Service Providing Industries
Less than 3 months	6,250	1,670	4,590
3 months to 11 months	12,010	2,380	9,630
1 year to 5 years	17,160	4,080	13,670
More than 5 years	15,220	3,400	11,820

This report is a companion to the 2016 industry summary data report. DWC will issue a report covering work-related fatalities from the 2016 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in December 2017.

Additional Texas nonfatal occupational injury and illness data are available by contacting DWC at (512) 804-5020, by email at [InjuryAnalysis@tdi.texas.gov](mailto:InjuryAnalysis@tdi.texas.gov), or by visiting [www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/index.html](http://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/safety/sis/index.html). Details about the national BLS injury and illness data can be found at [www.htm.bls.gov/iif](http://www.htm.bls.gov/iif).

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

*Details about 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) 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 nonclassifiable 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, November 2017.*