

Safety by the Numbers

In this Issue

Welcome to the August 2007 issue of Safety by the Numbers. This issue examines the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses and work-related fatalities in the construction industry sector, based on data collected by the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Additional analysis of Hispanic worker fatalities in Texas accompanies this data.

This publication includes information from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses' case data on nonfatal incidents that involve one or more days away from work (the more serious work-related injuries or illnesses) to describe the workers and characteristics of cases. The survey reports frequency (incidence rate) and the number of cases resulting in one or more days away from work. Incidence rates allow the comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. The rates are useful in evaluating the safety performance of a particular industry over time or for comparing an industry's safety record between states. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in any given year.

The Division provides data regarding fatal workplace injuries collected through the BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in terms of numbers of cases and not rates.

About the Construction Industry

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual

construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the "general contractor type" frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments but, especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

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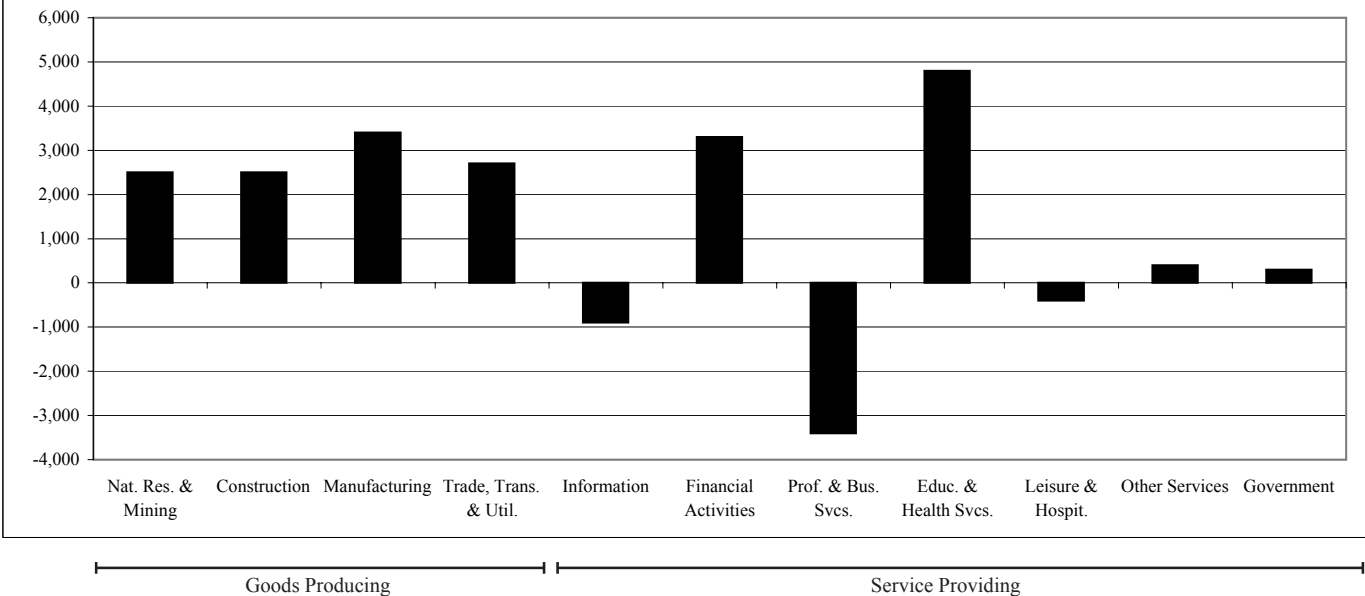
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Texas Workforce Commission Labor Market Analysis

TEXAS NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED[†]

INDUSTRY TITLE	Mar. 2007*	Feb. 2007	Mar. 2006	Feb. '07 to Mar '07		Mar. '06 to Mar. '07	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAG. W&S EMPLOYMENT	10,211,600	10,196,600	9,986,100	15,000	0.1	225,500	2.3
GOODS PRODUCING							
Mining	199,000	198,500	178,300	500	0.3	20,700	11.6
Construction	625,700	623,600	600,400	2,100	0.3	25,300	4.2
Manufacturing	926,100	928,400	917,100	-2,300	-0.2	9,000	1.0
SERVICE PROVIDING							
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,062,600	2,058,200	2,041,000	4,400	0.2	21,600	1.1
Information	220,400	221,800	222,800	-1,400	-0.6	-2,400	-1.1
Financial Activities	636,000	634,700	624,000	1,300	0.2	12,000	1.9
Professional & Business Services	1,265,900	1,262,300	1,217,200	3,600	0.3	48,700	4.0
Education & Health Services	1,230,100	1,228,600	1,206,000	1,500	0.1	24,100	2.0
Leisure & Hospitality	969,600	964,300	931,200	5,300	0.5	38,400	4.1
Other Services	348,000	350,100	346,000	-2,100	-0.6	2,000	0.6
Government	1,728,200	1,726,100	1,702,100	2,100	0.1	26,100	1.5

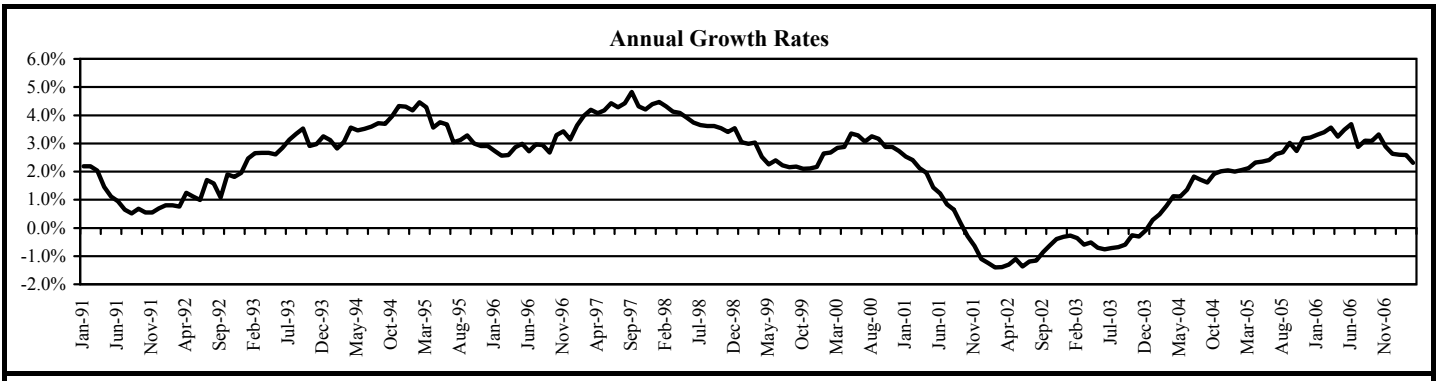
September 2006 Employment Change by Super Sector (Statewide, Seasonally Adjusted)



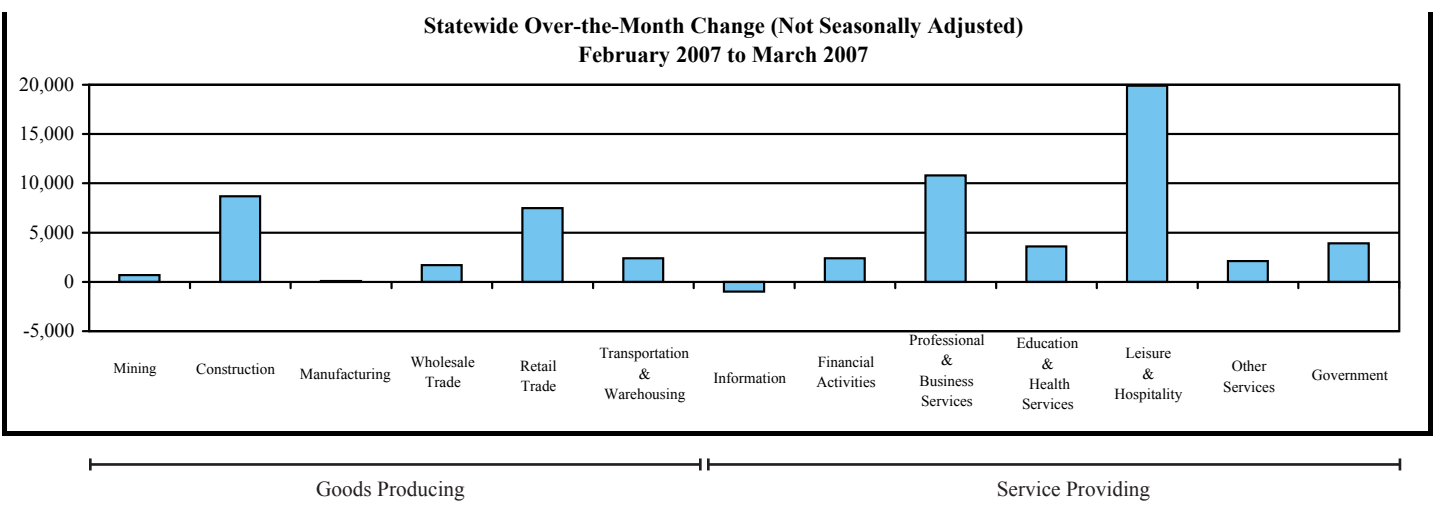
See table "Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment" above for specific values.

TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

TEXAS*					UNITED STATES**				
		CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate	CLF	Employment	Unemp.	Rate
Not Seasonally Adjusted									
March	2007	11,526,800	11,038,600	488,200	4.2	152,236,000	145,323,000	6,913,000	4.5
February	2007	11,520,300	10,977,100	543,200	4.7	151,879,000	144,479,000	7,400,000	4.9
March	2006	11,374,900	10,797,500	577,400	5.1	150,027,000	142,772,000	7,255,000	4.8
Seasonally Adjusted									
March	2007	11,574,700	11,078,300	496,400	4.3	152,979,000	146,254,000	6,724,000	4.4
February	2007	11,573,800	11,050,900	522,900	4.5	152,784,000	145,919,000	6,865,000	4.5
March	2006	11,429,700	10,853,500	576,200	5.0	150,689,000	143,680,000	7,009,000	4.7



	Mar '07*	Feb '07	Mar '06	Change	% Change	Change	% Change
TOTAL NONFARM	10,207,500	10,144,700	9,977,300	62,800	0.6%	230,200	2.3%
TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)	8,449,700	8,390,800	8,247,300	58,900	0.7%	202,400	2.5%
GOODS PRODUCING	1,746,000	1,736,500	1,691,400	9,500	0.5%	54,600	3.2%
Mining (NAICS 1133 [logging], NAICS 21)	198,000	197,300	177,600	700	0.4%	20,400	11.5%
Construction (NAICS 23)	623,900	615,200	599,800	8,700	1.4%	24,100	4.0%
Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)	153,800	152,000	148,000	1,800	1.2%	5,800	3.9%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)	120,900	119,600	113,100	1,300	1.1%	7,800	6.9%
Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)	349,200	343,600	338,700	5,600	1.6%	10,500	3.1%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	924,100	924,000	914,000	100	0.0%	10,100	1.1%
SERVICE PROVIDING	8,461,500	8,408,200	8,285,900	53,300	0.6%	175,600	2.1%
Private Service Providing	6,703,700	6,654,300	6,555,900	49,400	0.7%	147,800	2.3%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)	2,045,700	2,034,100	2,023,300	11,600	0.6%	22,400	1.1%
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)	495,300	493,600	492,400	1,700	0.3%	2,900	0.6%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	1,129,400	1,121,900	1,117,900	7,500	0.7%	11,500	1.0%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (NAICS 48-49,22)	421,000	418,600	413,000	2,400	0.6%	8,000	1.9%
Information (NAICS 51)	220,100	221,100	222,500	-1,000	-0.5%	-2,400	-1.1%
Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)	633,500	631,100	621,100	2,400	0.4%	12,400	2.0%
Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)	1,260,200	1,249,400	1,210,900	10,800	0.9%	49,300	4.1%
Education and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)	1,231,500	1,227,900	1,206,100	3,600	0.3%	25,400	2.1%
Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)	963,000	943,100	924,900	19,900	2.1%	38,100	4.1%
Other Services (NAICS 81)	349,700	347,600	347,100	2,100	0.6%	2,600	0.7%
Government	1,757,800	1,753,900	1,730,000	3,900	0.2%	27,800	1.6%



The TDI Resource Center is available as a reference library for occupational health and safety topics.

Fatality Analysis

Based on 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics fatality data

- Fatalities were almost exclusively male.
- Hispanics comprised over 55 percent of the total fatality count; Caucasians, 42 percent. All other minorities comprised the remaining 3 percent.
- The specialty and trade contractor industry was the most prone to fatal falls or a lethal exposure to harmful substances or environments. The heavy and civil engineering construction industry was most likely to have a fatal transportation-based incident.
- The primary fatality sources for specialty and trade contractors were floors, walkways and surfaces. For heavy and civil engineering construction the primary source was vehicles.
- The majority (53 percent) of fatalities occurred on industrial sites, followed by street/highway locations (28 percent).

Employee status	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Wage and salary workers	100	4	60	36
Self-employed	38	--	3	35

Age	Construction Total	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
20 to 24 years	21	9	12
25 to 34 years	34	14	20
35 to 44 years	30	15	15
45 to 54 years	28	11	15
55 to 64 years	16	10	4
65 years and over	7	--	5

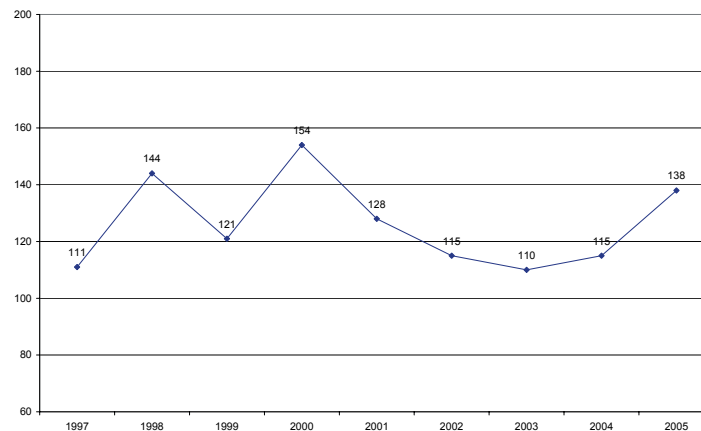
Gender	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Men	134	4	59	71

Worker activity	Construction Total	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Vehicular and transportation operations	35	27	8
Using or operating tools, machinery	10	--	7
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	63	18	44
Materials handling operations	8	3	5
Physical activities	14	5	7
Other activities	8	8	--

Race or ethnic origin ²	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
White, non-Hispanic	58	--	30	28
Black, non-Hispanic	4	--	3	--
Hispanic or Latino	76	4	30	42

*There is no publishable data for construction of buildings.

Construction Fatality Counts 1997 - Present



Part of body ³	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Head	29	--	10	19
Trunk	18	--	7	11
Chest	10	--	4	6
Body systems	31	--	10	20
Multiple	60	3	36	21

Location	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Private residence	22	--	--	22
Industrial place and premises	71	4	29	38
Street and highway	38	--	34	4
Other or not reported	3	--	--	3

Nature ³	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Intracranial injuries	28	--	10	18
Other traumatic injuries	48	--	17	30
Internal injuries	15	--	7	8
Asphyxiations, suffocations	4	--	3	--
Electrocutions	20	--	4	16
Poisonings, toxic effects	8	--	--	4
Open wounds	4	--	--	4
Gunshot wounds	3	--	--	3
Multiple traumatic injuries	56	3	36	17
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	5	--	--	--

Info by the Score

As the construction workforce continues to grow, we can expect to see tremendous opportunities to educate and increase safety awareness among this segment of the Texas labor pool. At the same time, this surge in the number of workers can overwhelm supervisors who are already consumed by training and communication issues.

Most construction supervisors, foremen, and inspectors are painfully familiar with many of the difficulties encountered when attempting to communicate with workers regarding safety issues. In addition to the ever-present factors of limited time or energy for safety training, the situation is often complicated by the fact that many people may simply be unaware of safe work practices or what safety resources are available to them.

The Division offers various options for viable solutions to safety issues, including a comprehensive library of free training aids and materials that cover the majority of safety issues encountered in practically every phase of the construction process, such as:

- Back Injury Prevention
- Construction Safety Inspections
- Driving Distractions
- Dumptruck Tipover Prevention
- Electrical Safety
- Excavation Safety
- Extension Cord Safety
- Eye Injury Prevention
- Fall Protection for the Construction Industry
- Hand and Portable Power Tools
- Heat Stress
- Highway Work Zone Safety
- How to Prevent Roadway Crashes
- Inexperienced Workers
- Ladder Safety
- Manual Materials Handling
- Noise and Hearing Protection
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Pneumatic Nail Guns
- Respiratory Protection
- Severe Weather
- Slip, Trip and Fall Prevention
- Sun Safety

Free Safety Publications

The Division offers hundreds of English and Spanish safety publications online at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/information/

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The *Safety Violations Hotline* allows workers to take an active role in addressing workplace safety and health issues. A toll-free number and an e-mail address are available for reporting a hazardous workplace condition. The Hotline accepts calls in English or Spanish at **1-800-452-9595**, or you can e-mail us at safetyhotline@tdi.state.tx.us

Event or exposure ³	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Contact with objects and equipment	23	--	10	12
Struck by object	15	--	6	9
Struck by falling object	13	--	6	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4	--	--	3
Falls	28	--	--	25
Fall to lower level	28	--	--	25
Fall from ladder	5	--	--	5
Fall from roof	9	--	--	7
Fall from scaffold, staging	8	--	--	8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	29	--	8	21
Contact with electric current	20	--	4	16
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	7	--	--	4
Transportation incidents	39	--	30	9
Highway incidents	20	--	16	4
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	7	--	5	--
Non-collision incidents	9	--	9	--
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water	4	--	--	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	14	--	12	--
Fires and explosions	16	--	14	--
Assaults and violent acts	3	--	--	3
Homicides	3	--	--	3

Occupation	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Construction and extraction occupations	107	3	43	61
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9	--	3	6
Production occupations	6	--	--	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	--	7	--

Affordable regional education and training seminars provide instruction on selected safety topics in various cities throughout Texas. A schedule is available on our website: <http://www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/seminarsandeducation.html>

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videoresources/onlinepubs.html. Types of publications include safety training programs, sample OSHA written programs, safety meeting tools, checklists, and fact sheets. These publications are not copyrighted, and may be reproduced and distributed.

Free Audio-Visual Loans

The Division loans safety training videos to Texas employers for a specified period of time at no charge, and mails the videos to customers who cannot pick them up from our Austin location. The only cost to employers is return postage and insurance.

Our selection of over 3,000 safety training videos and DVDs is available online at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/information/videoresources/avcatalog.html. Many videos are available in both English and Spanish and/or closed-captioned for the hearing impaired. For more information about the safety publications or video loans, call 512-804-4620.

Safety Training

The Division conducts safety training workshops throughout Texas, covering important topics such as are Hazard Identification, Frequently Cited OSHA Standards, Hazard Communication, OSHA 10-Hour Construction (English or Spanish), and others. Visit the Workplace Safety online seminar schedule at <http://www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/eventstraining.html> for information about upcoming seminars and workshops, or call 512-804-4626.

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Primary source ^{3,4}	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Specialty Trade Contractors
Vehicles	35	--	25	10
Highway vehicles	32	--	24	8
Trucks	29	--	23	6
Structures and surfaces	34	3	5	26
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	31	--	4	25
Machinery	10	--	7	3
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	7	--	4	3
Parts and materials	29	--	7	22
Machine, tool, and electric parts	18	--	6	12
Other	19	--	14	5
Bullets and pellets	3	--	--	3
Fire, flame, smoke	14	--	13	--

¹Mining includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

²Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

³Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

⁴The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁵The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

⁶Military specific occupations include fatalities to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2005 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, November 10, 2006

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Partnering

The Division's training expertise, coupled with business organizations, industry trade associations, and employers that are willing to sponsor training events and educational material development and distribution, will help reduce injuries and illnesses in the areas of greatest need in the state of Texas. The Division offers over 30 training courses that can be customized to industry groups, and can work with customers to develop new curricula. By partnering with these organizations, the Division can more effectively promote occupational safety and health awareness,

facilitate timely return of injured workers to medically appropriate, productive work, and create healthier and safer workplaces for Texas employers and employees. For more information about establishing a partnership with the Division, call 512-804-4649.

Let us show you how you can eliminate the communication barriers and effectively train your workers to practice safety methods that conform to the latest safety standards.

Remember to practice safety. Don't learn it by accident.

Injury Analysis

Based on 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses data on cases involving days away from work

- The construction industry recorded 7,810 cases involving days away from work in Texas, accounting for 11 percent of the 69,340 total cases recorded for Texas private industries during 2005.
- For every 100 full time workers in the construction industry, 1.4 workers experienced a work related injury or illness that resulted in days away from work. This is more than 40 percent lower than the national rate. The construction industry rate was second only to the transportation industry.
- The median days away from work, a key measure of the severity of injury or illness, was 10 days, which is one day higher than the national figure.
- Construction recorded the highest incidence rate for cases involving 31 or more days away from work than any major industry in Texas, with 50.6 per 10,000 full time workers. More than one-third of the cases involving days away from work in this industry resulted in 31 days or more. The rate is nearly 9 percent higher than reported for the nation.
- Compared to 2004, the cases resulting in days away from work for workers age 16 to 24 decreased by over one half, while the cases for workers age 45 to 65 and over increased three times.
- The construction trades workers recorded 5,490 cases with days away from work, 380 less than in 2004. Helpers for construction trades recorded 660 cases, an increase of 210 from 2004.
- Workers in the construction trades occupation group reported 18 median days away from work.
- More than 3 out of 4 of cases involving roofers resulted in 31 or more days. The median days away from work was 88, which was 75 days more than in 2004 and 84 days more than in 2003.
- All of the days away from work cases involving brick, block and stonemason occupations resulted in 31 or more days away, with a median of 84 days in 2005. This represents an increase of 79 days or 1,580 percent, from 2004.
- Construction laborers accounted for more than one-third of the cases for construction trades workers. The median days declined from 15 in 2004 to 11 in 2005. More than 1 in 4 of construction laborers reported less than 3 months of service with their employers.
- Helpers in constructions trades reported the lowest median days away from work of all construction occupations, with 60 percent of cases resulting in two days away from work.
- Nearly 28 percent of the cases reported in the construction industry involved occupations not classified within the construction or other construction related workers occupation groups. Installation, maintenance and repair workers accounted for 23 percent of the cases in the construction industry.

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Gender	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Men	7,670	1,250	1,500	4,920
Women	140	50	30	60

Race or ethnic origin	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
White	2,800	560	520	1,730
Black or African American	310	80	50	180
Hispanic or Latino	3,760	470	930	2,350
Not reported	900	170	30	700

Age	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
16 to 19	120	--	60	60
20 to 24	730	60	110	550
25 to 34	2,550	340	470	1,730
35 to 44	2,100	310	420	1,370
45 to 54	1,640	440	300	890
55 to 64	520	100	130	290
65 and over	150	50	20	80

Number of days away from work	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Cases involving 1 day	870	160	140	580
Cases involving 2 days	710	80	90	540
Cases involving 3-5 days	1,370	250	330	800
Cases involving 6-10 days	950	220	160	580
Cases involving 11-20 days	640	--	100	510
Cases involving 21-30 days	500	130	110	260
Cases involving 31 or more days	2,760	440	610	1,710
Median days away from work ⁵	10	9	15	10

Return to Work in the Construction Setting

The cost of workers' compensation is among the top business concerns for the construction industry. One of the best and most effective cost containment tools is a strong safety and loss prevention program. However, injuries do occur from time to time regardless of how safe the workplace may be. Employers often feel that they lack control over these costs and have little ability to participate in the management of their workers' compensation claims.

An effective and practical way of controlling post-injury costs is to provide opportunities for injured employees to continue to work while they are recovering from their injuries. The longer an injured employee is off work, the higher workers' compensation costs will be and the worse the impact of the injury is on the employee. Having an established return to work policy provides the tools for the employer to control costs and to practice effective claims management.

The most common types of injury – sprains, strains, and bruises – rarely prohibit an employee from being able to do any type of productive activity at all. Frequently, being completely off work is unnecessary. Continuing to do work in accordance with the information provided by the doctor can help the employee recover and benefits the employer by having the employee continue to contribute to the business. Work becomes part of medical treatment. As the condition improves, the employee can gradually progress back to doing their regular work.

While the characteristics of construction jobs and issues such as contractual requirements can make returning injured employees to work challenging for this industry, some practical suggestions follow.

- Successful return to work begins at the top of the organization. Make sure that all supervisors and managers understand why returning injured employees to appropriate work as soon as possible is important to the business.
- Educate all employees so that they know what they are expected to do if a work-related injury occurs, as well as what they can expect from their employer, the insurance carrier, and others involved in a workers' compensation claim. Knowing that they can expect to be brought

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Part of body affected	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Head	680	60	80	540
Eye	360	--	40	320
Neck	100	--	20	80
Trunk	2,290	390	490	1,410
Back	1,410	190	290	930
Shoulder	350	50	50	250
Upper extremities	1,900	250	340	1,320
Finger	780	130	150	510
Hand, except finger	400	70	40	300
Wrist	270	--	30	220
Lower extremities	2,060	530	390	1,140
Knee	880	260	140	470
Foot, toe	300	--	60	200
Body systems	110	--	20	90
Multiple	670	80	190	400

Length of service with employer	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Less than 3 months	1,700	250	300	1,150
3 months to 11 months	2,330	520	410	1,400
1 year to 5 years	2,350	270	510	1,560
More than 5 years	1,430	260	300	870

Nature of injury, illness	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Sprains, strains	3,040	590	550	1,910
Fractures	960	140	310	520
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,070	160	90	830
Bruises, contusions	700	80	170	460
Heat burns	110	--	--	60
Chemical burns	30	--	--	20
Amputations	130	70	--	60
Tendonitis	30	--	--	--
Multiple injuries	310	--	100	190
With fractures	110	--	20	70
With sprains	110	--	60	50
Soreness, Pain	120	--	--	100
Back pain	70	--	--	60
All other	1,280	160	280	840

The Occupational Safety and Health Consultation (OSHCON) Program provides free on-site consultations to help employers address safety issues and understand OSHA regulations.

Event or exposure	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Contact with object, equipment	2,630	340	500	1,790
Struck by object	1,500	150	310	1,040
Struck against object	540	100	50	390
Caught in object, equipment, material	420	90	90	240
Fall to lower level	1,110	110	220	780
Fall on same level	690	170	150	360
Slips, trips	420	180	60	170
Overexertion	1,420	270	220	930
Overexertion in lifting	650	90	90	470
Repetitive motion	50	--	30	--
Exposed to harmful substance	380	--	100	270
Transportation accidents	290	--	110	150
Fires, explosions	120	--	--	80
All other	700	160	120	420

Occupation Group	Construction Total	Construction of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Management, business, financial	120	110	--	--
Sales and related	30	--	--	--
Office and administrative support	90	--	--	80
Construction and extractive	5,570	1,010	1,130	3,420
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,140	90	60	980
Production	160	--	--	130
Transportation and material moving	680	50	280	350

Return to Work

Continued from page 9

back to work as soon as possible following an injury will help change their expectations of being off work.

- Understand what the employee can and cannot do while they are recovering from a work-related injury. In order to determine medically appropriate work assignments, employers may need to call the doctor for clarification. Employers must be careful to only provide work in accordance with information from the doctor.
- Communicate continuously with injured employees who are off of work. Periodic conversations will provide opportunities to jointly discuss return to work opportunities as well as monitoring the recovery process. Employees need to know they are valued and missed.
- Ask the injured employee to help determine what parts of their regular work they can continue to do or how the requirements of the job might be changed temporarily while they recover. Ask employees who work with the injured employee to determine what work the injured employee could do to help them or to identify other opportunities.
- Take advantage of the unique opportunities in the construction industry to provide return to work assignments. For example, having multiple job sites could make it possible to move the injured employee to other projects while they are healing.

The Division actively supports and encourages return to work efforts and

Continued to page 11

Our Accident Prevention Services Program conducts workers' compensation insurance carrier and employer (policyholder) inspections to insure that carriers are providing appropriate accident prevention services.

Return to Work

Continued from page 10

provides return to work education opportunities and guidance for employers and employees on its website. The return-to-work pilot program for small employers provides reimbursement of up to \$2500 to qualified small employers for expenditures for adaptive equipment or services that enhance an injured employee's ability to return to work. Information on these programs and additional important information can be accessed at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/indexwc/html.us/wc.

Source of injury, illness	Construction Total	Construction Of buildings	Heavy and civil engineering construction	Specialty trade contractors
Chemicals, chemical products	40	--	--	30
Containers	360	80	50	230
Furniture, fixtures	210	--	--	170
Machinery	460	110	70	270
Parts and materials	2,070	310	410	1,350
Worker motion or position	1,060	300	180	580
Floor, ground surfaces	1,580	280	360	930
Handtools	500	--	80	380
Vehicles	390	--	110	250
All other	1,150	110	250	790

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) 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 the Mine Safety and Health Administration, 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 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁵ Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 20, 2006

Return to Work Fact:

Communication between the treating doctor, the employer, and the injured employee is a key factor in successfully returning an injured employee to work.

OSHCON: Giving Small Business a Competitive Edge

The Small Business Administration has noted that the strength of the country's economy is strongly influenced by the strength of small businesses. In addition, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recognizes that small business, especially minority-owned and construction trades companies, need a competitive edge to succeed. Effective safety programs and safe work practices can help employers save money.

Consider, for example, one relatively small construction trade partner that received compliance assistance from the Occupational Safety and Health Consultation Program (OSHCON). The employer experienced a significant reduction in injuries among its predominately Hispanic workforce. In turn, this enabled the trade partner to expand its business by \$20 million. The home builders who did business with this construction trade partner recognized that fewer injuries equated to more homes built on time by more experienced workers.

Most employers realize the cost benefits of having a safe workplace, but they often focus on the short-term savings and the more visible direct costs such as workers' compensation premiums or self-insured dollars, directly related medical costs, and indemnity benefits to employees.

The average indirect cost of an occupational injury incident, according to several financial experts, is four times the amount of the direct cost. These indirect costs include plant down time, spoiled or damaged product and materials, damaged equipment, cleanup time, investigation

time, training of replacement employees, legal fees, potential increased workers' compensation insurance costs, liability suits, unhappy customers, decreased morale, and damaged company image and public confidence. Preventing workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities helps employers avoid experiencing these additional, unplanned costs.

In terms of compliance with safety regulations, OSHA citation history indicates that the potential costs for violations could be \$1,000 per serious violation, or \$300 per other than serious violation. Obtaining compliance assistance and safety guidance through traditional means can be expensive for small employers.

The OSHCON program can help employers avoid costly penalties through its free services, including:

- evaluation and identification of safety and health hazards;
- industrial hygiene services such as noise monitoring and air sampling;
- problem solving and hazard correction assistance;
- technical updates on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards;
- hands-on training; and
- safety and health program assistance.

For more information about how the Texas OSHCON program can help your company save money and prevent workplace injuries, contact us at 800-687-7080 or oshcon@tdi.state.tx.us.

Return to Work Fact:

Injured employees who remain at work while they heal may require less medical care and fewer medications, resulting in lower medical costs. They will earn wages for work that needs to be done instead of being paid workers' compensation benefits.

Construction Industry

Continued from page 1

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Subsector 236, construction of buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings.

Subsector 237, heavy and civil engineering construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, specialty trade contractors, involves establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the construction sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

Source: North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002

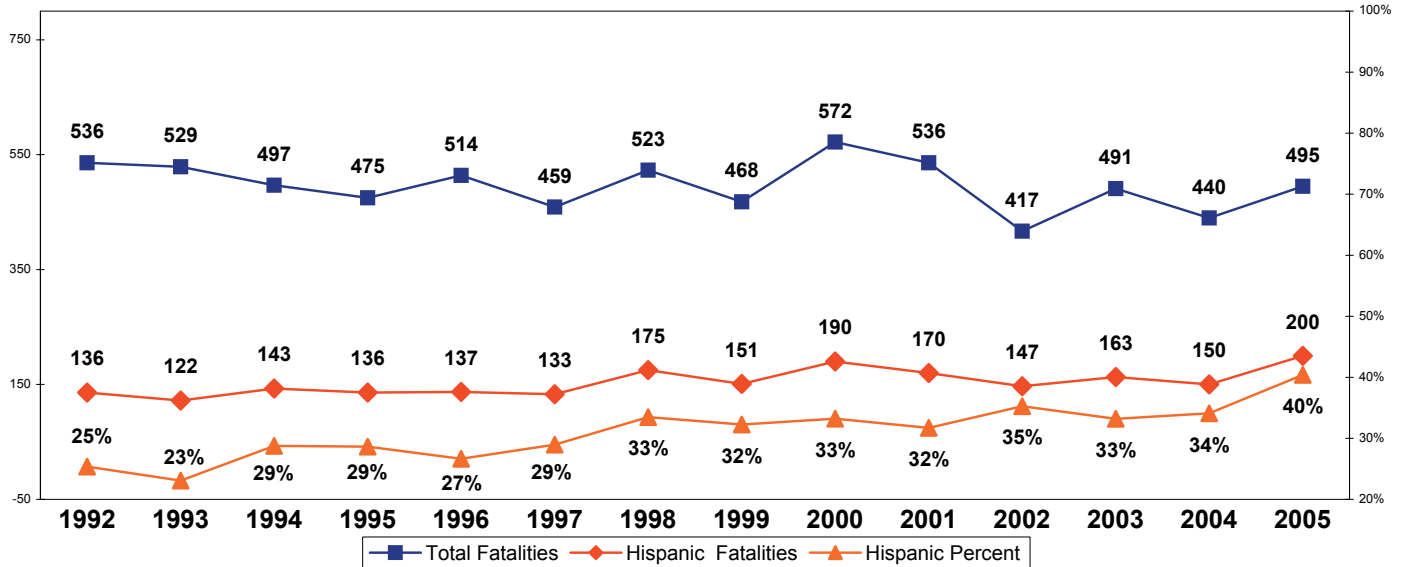
Injury Analysis

Continued from page 8

- Sprains and strains continue to be the leading nature of injury or illness in all industries in Texas. The construction industry experienced the third highest rate for sprains and strains, with 55.7 per 10,000 full time workers. This rate has declined by more than 17 percent since 2003. In 2005 the median days away from work for cases involving sprains and strains was 11.
- In 2005, the rate for cuts, lacerations and punctures in construction was 19.7 per 10,000 full-time workers. This rate was the highest for this nature recorded by any industry in Texas, 2005. Cuts, lacerations and punctures rate increased 7 percent from 2004, and replaced fractures as the second leading nature in construction.
- The median days away from work for fractures in the construction industry was 53 days, which was a 21 percent decline from 2004. The national rate for fractures was 56 percent higher than that reported for Texas in 2005. Workers in the construction trades and helpers in construction trades occupation groups experienced a 15 percent increase in the number of cases resulting in fractures.
- Incidents involving the trunk, including back and shoulder, recorded an incidence rate of 42.0, which is nearly 30 percent higher than the rate for all industries in Texas and 43 percent lower than the rate for injuries to the trunk for the construction industry nationwide. The median days away from work for injuries to the trunk was 14.
- Parts and materials continue to be the leading source of injury or illness in construction. In 2005 the rate was 37.9 in Texas, which was 32 percent lower than the nation.
- Contact with objects accounted for nearly 34 percent of the cases in construction; more than half of the cases were the result of the worker being struck by a moving object. The median days away from work was 7.
- The number of falls in 2005 was 1,800 and accounted for 23 percent of the cases in construction. Sixty-one percent involved falls to lower level. The rate of 20.0 is the second highest in construction events Texas, and is 39 percent lower than the national rate of 33.2. The median days away from work for falls to lower level was 21 days.
- Floors and ground surfaces were the second leading source of injury, with a rate of 28.9 and 1,580 cases.

Fatal Occupational Injuries to Workers of Hispanic Origin In Texas, 2003 to 2005

Chart 1. Number and Percent of Fatal Work Injuries by Hispanic Origin and Total Fatalities, Texas, 1992 to 2005



The number of fatal occupational injuries to workers of Hispanic origin has increased since the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program began data collection in Texas in 1992. Of the 495 fatalities recorded in 2005, 200 cases (40 percent) involved Hispanic workers. This is the highest number and the highest percent of Hispanic fatalities on record.

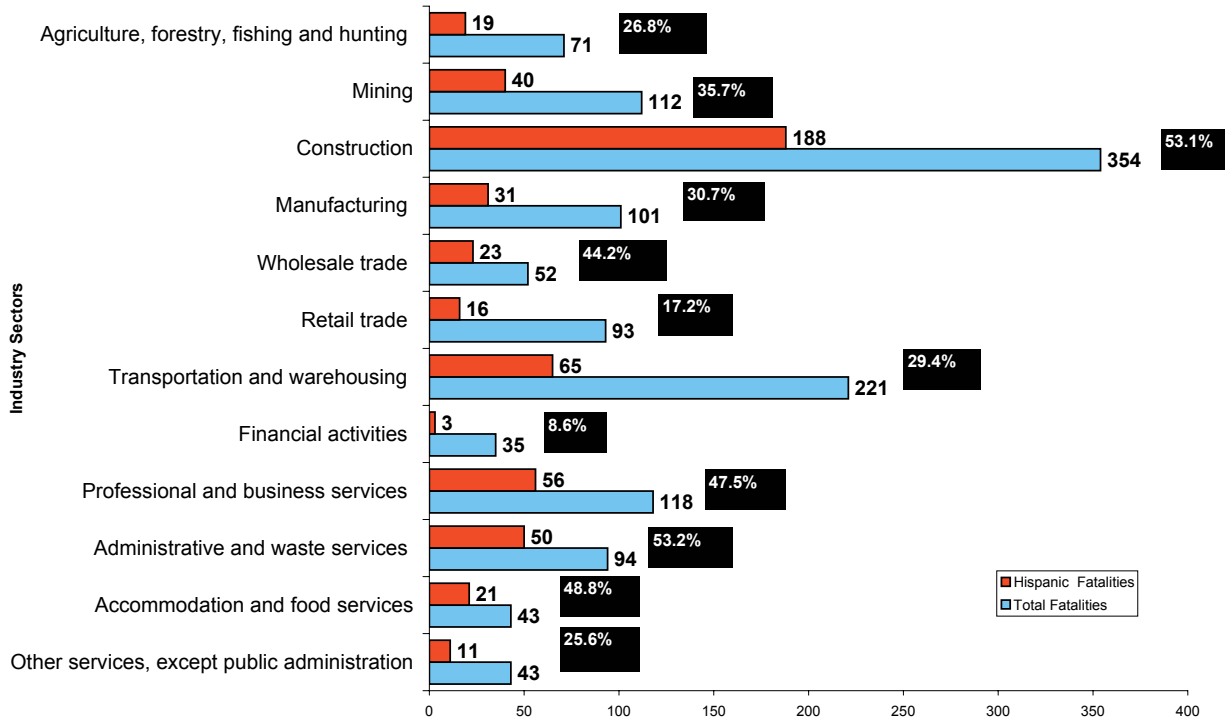
From 1992 through 1995 the average number of Hispanic worker fatalities was 134 (26 percent), from 1996 through 2000 157 fatalities (31 percent), and from 2001 through 2005 166 fatalities (35 percent). At this rate, the projected average number of Hispanic worker fatalities for the next five years will be 174 (40 percent). By the year 2020, the projected average will be 50 percent.

Industry - 2003 through 2005

The top three industry sectors with the highest percent of Hispanic fatalities from 2003 through 2005 were administrative and waste services (53.2 percent), construction (53.1 percent), and accommodation and food services (48.8 percent). See Chart 2.

The top five industry groups with the highest percent of Hispanic fatalities from 2003 through 2005 were foundation, structure, and building exterior construction contractors (64.8 percent); highway, street, and bridge construction (62.8 percent); building finishing construction contractors (61.1 percent); nonresidential building construction (60 percent); and services to buildings and dwellings (56 percent). See Table 1 and Chart 2.

Chart 2. Number and Percent of Fatal Work Injuries by Industry and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005



Industry - 2003 to 2005

Construction was the industry sector with the highest number of Hispanic fatalities for 2003 to 2005. The industry sector with the lowest reportable number of

Hispanic fatalities was other services, except public administration. After a 50 percent decrease from 2003 to 2004, the mining sector experienced the highest increase with 171 percent in 2005. See Chart 3 and Table 1.

Chart 3. Number of Fatal Work Injuries by Industry and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 to 2005

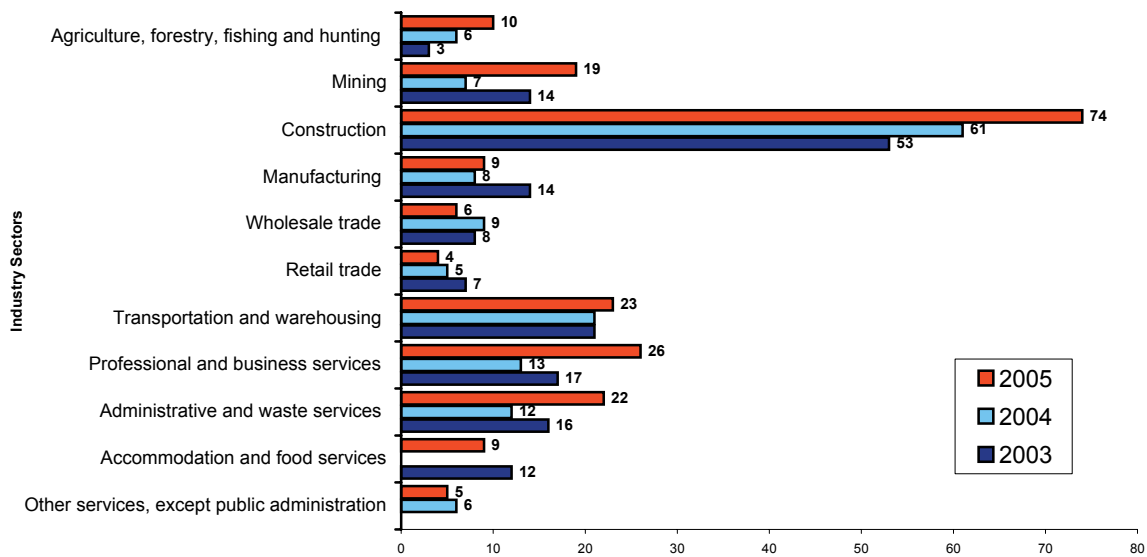


Table 1. Number and percent distribution of fatal work injuries by industry and Hispanic origin, Texas, 2003 to 2005

Industry ¹ (NAIC Sector)	Fatalities				
	Total Fatalities		Hispanic Fatalities		Hispanic Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1426		513		36.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (11)	71	5.0	19	3.7	26.8
Other crop farming	16	1.1	3	0.6	18.8
Support activities for crop production	10	0.7	4	0.8	40.0
Mining² (21)	112	7.9	40	7.8	35.7
Support activities for mining	87	6.1	36	7.0	41.4
Construction (23)	354	24.8	188	36.6	53.1
Nonresidential building construction	15	1.1	9	1.8	60.0
Utility system construction	66	4.6	30	5.8	45.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	43	3.0	27	5.3	62.8
contractors	88	6.2	57	11.1	64.8
Building equipment contractors	63	4.4	22	4.3	34.9
Building finishing contractors	36	2.5	22	4.3	61.1
Other specialty trade contractors	28	2.0	12	2.3	42.9
Manufacturing (31-33)	101	7.1	31	6.0	30.7
Wholesale trade (42)	52	3.6	23	4.5	44.2
Retail trade (44-45)	93	6.5	16	3.1	17.2
Transportation and warehousing (48-49)	221	15.5	65	12.7	29.4
General freight trucking	105	7.4	29	5.7	27.6
Specialized freight trucking	41	2.9	13	2.5	31.7
Support activities for water transportation	9	0.6	3	0.6	33.3
Financial activities (52)	35	2.5	3	0.6	8.6
Professional and business services (54)	118	8.3	56	10.9	47.5
Administrative and waste services (56)	94	6.6	50	9.7	53.2
Investigation and security services	13	0.9	3	0.6	23.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	50	3.5	28	5.5	56.0
Accommodation and food services (72)	43	3.0	21	4.1	48.8
Full-service restaurants	10	0.7	3	0.6	30.0
Limited-service eating places	10	0.7	4	0.8	40.0
Special food services	6	0.4	3	0.6	50.0
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	13	0.9	6	1.2	46.2
Other services, except public administration (81)	43	3.0	11	2.1	25.6
Automotive repair and maintenance	16	1.1	4	0.8	25.0

SOURCE: Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

NOTES: ¹Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

²Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Totals for 2005 are preliminary. Totals for previous years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Major industry categories not represented do not meet publication criteria.

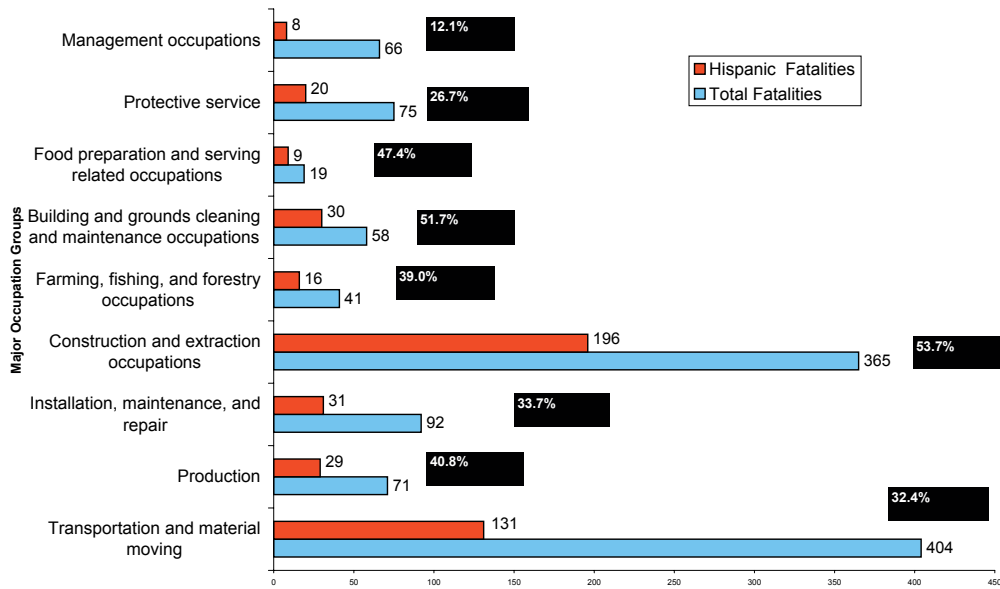
Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and previous systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results for previous years. This table was developed to show results for data for 2003 to 2005 listing the new classification systems.

Occupation - 2003 through 2005

The top three major occupation groups with the highest percent of Hispanic fatalities from 2003 through 2005 were construction and extraction occupations (53.7 percent), building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (51.7 percent), and food preparation and serving related occupations (47.4 percent). See Chart 4.

The top five detailed occupations with the highest percent of Hispanic fatalities from 2003 through 2005 were carpenters (86.4 percent), construction laborers (76.9 percent); tree trimmers (76.5 percent); farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse workers (66.7 percent); laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (65.4 percent); and roofers (64.3 percent). See Table 2.

Chart 4. Number and Percent of Fatal Work Injuries by Major Occupation Group and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005



While construction and extraction occupations experienced the highest number of Hispanic fatalities for 2003 to 2005, the major occupation group production

occupations, had the highest percent increase in 2005 (100 percent). See Chart 5.

Chart 5. Number of Fatal Work Injuries by Major Occupation Group and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 to 2005

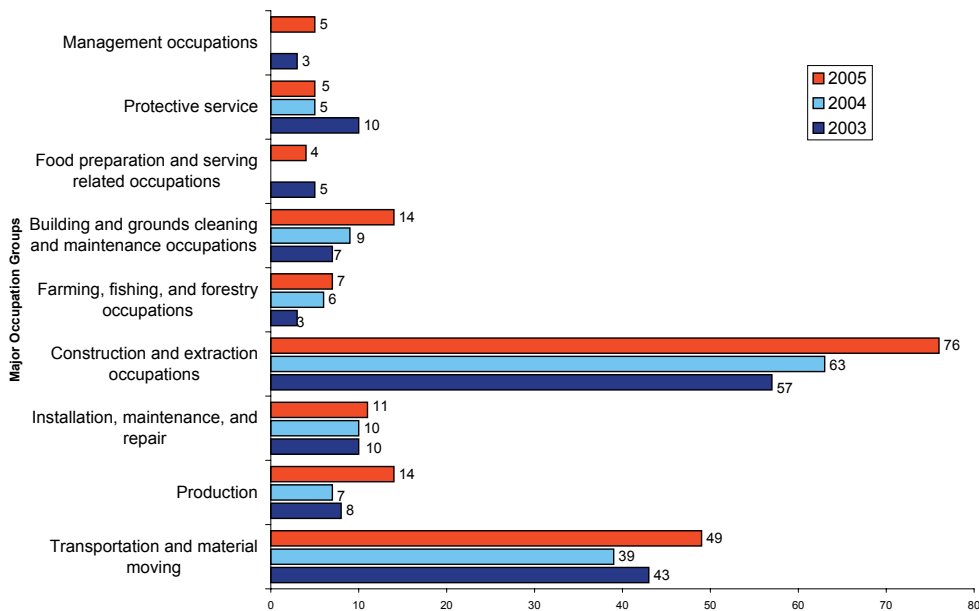


Table 2. Number and percent distribution of fatal work injuries by occupation and Hispanic origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005

Occupation ¹ (SOC)	Fatalities				
	Total Fatalities		Hispanic Fatalities		Hispanic Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,426		513		36.0
Management occupations	66	4.6	8	1.6	12.1
Protective service	75	5.3	20	3.9	26.7
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	37	2.6	4	0.8	10.8
Security guards	20	1.4	11	2.1	55.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	19	1.3	9	1.8	47.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	58	4.1	30	5.8	51.7
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	27	1.9	9	1.8	33.3
Tree trimmers and pruners	17	1.2	13	2.5	76.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	41	2.9	16	3.1	39.0
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	9	0.6	6	1.2	66.7
Construction and extraction occupations	365	25.6	196	38.2	53.7
First-line supervisors/managers of construction and extraction workers	38	2.7	12	2.3	31.6
Carpenters	22	1.5	19	3.7	86.4
Construction laborers	104	7.3	80	15.6	76.9
Electricians	33	2.3	10	1.9	30.3
Roofers	14	1.0	9	1.8	64.3
Extraction workers, all other	23	1.6	9	1.8	39.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	92	6.5	31	6.0	33.7
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	8	0.6	4	0.8	50.0
Production	71	5.0	29	5.7	40.8
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	23	1.6	6	1.2	26.1
Transportation and material moving	404	28.3	131	25.5	32.4
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	226	15.8	62	12.1	27.4
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	52	3.6	34	6.6	65.4

SOURCE: Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

NOTES: ¹Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC).

Totals for 2005 are preliminary. Totals for previous years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Major occupation categories not represented do not meet publication criteria.

Beginning with the 2003 reference year, CFOI began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC) for occupations. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and previous systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results for previous years. This table was developed to show results for data for 2003 to 2005 listing the new classification systems.

Causes of Fatalities – 2003 to 2005

Transportation incidents were the leading cause of occupational fatalities among Hispanic workers, resulting in 33.1 percent. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for the second highest percent of fatalities with 22.8 percent. See Chart 6.

For non-Hispanic workers, transportation incidents were also the leading cause of occupational fatalities with 46.5

percent. Assaults and violent acts accounted for the second highest percent of fatalities with 17.2 percent. See Chart 6.

Although assaults and violent acts accounted for the second highest percent (17.2 percent) of fatalities among non-Hispanic workers, among Hispanic workers, it accounted for only 10.5 percent.

Chart 6. Percent Distribution of Fatal Work Injuries by Fatal Event or Exposure and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005

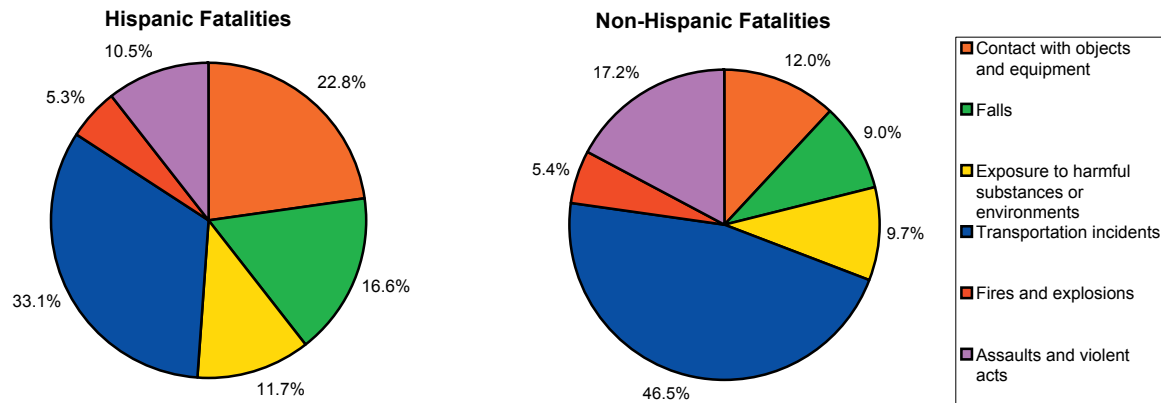


Table 3. Number and percent distribution of fatal work injuries by fatal event or exposure and Hispanic origin Texas, 2003 through 2005

Fatal Event or Exposure	Total Fatalities		Hispanic Fatalities		Non-Hispanic Fatalities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,426		513		913	
Contact with objects and equipment	227	15.9	117	22.8	110	12.0
Falls	167	11.7	85	16.6	82	9.0
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	149	10.4	60	11.7	89	9.7
Transportation incidents	595	41.7	170	33.1	425	46.5
Fires and explosions	76	5.3	27	5.3	49	5.4
Assaults and violent acts	211	14.8	54	10.5	157	17.2

SOURCE: Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

NOTES: Totals for 2005 are preliminary. Totals for previous years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

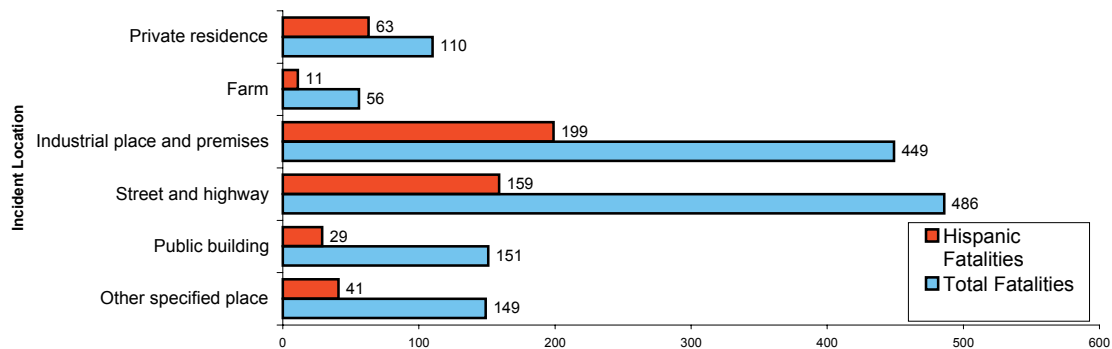
"Event or Exposure" was coded using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System.

Location of Incidents – 2003 through 2005

Industrial place and premises was the location with the highest number of fatal injuries among Hispanic workers with 199 (39 percent). Street and highway was the second highest location with 159 fatalities (31 percent). Overall,

Private residence, was the location with the highest percent (57 percent) of fatal injuries among Hispanic workers when compared to total fatalities. See Chart 7.

Chart 7. Number of Fatal Work Injuries by Incident Location and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005

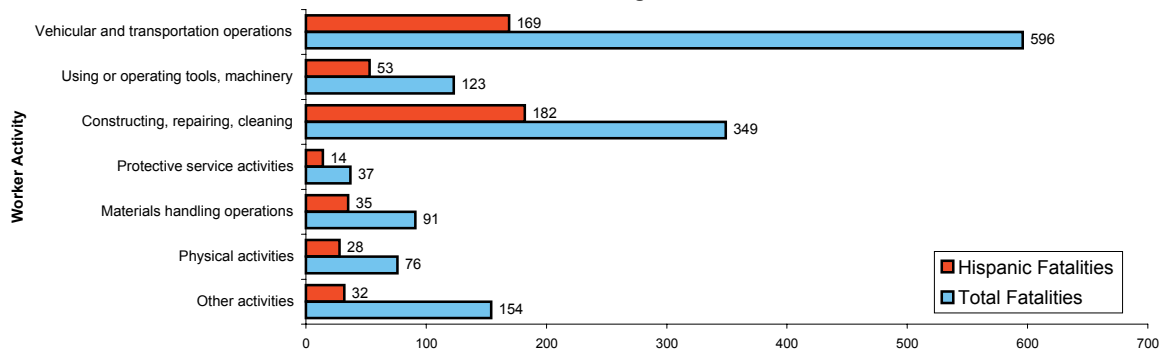


Worker Activity – 2003 through 2005

The worker activity categories that accounted for about one third each of the total of 513 fatal injuries among Hispanic workers was constructing, repairing, and cleaning

(35 percent) and vehicular and transportation operations (33 percent).

Chart 8. Number of Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Activity and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005



Worker Characteristics – 2003 through 2005

Fatalities among workers of Hispanic origin were more likely associated with young age. The age group category 25 to 34 years had the highest number of fatal injuries among Hispanic workers with 147 (29 percent). The second highest was the age group 35 to 44 years with 131 fatalities (26 percent). The highest percent of Hispanic fatalities occurred in the young age categories while non-Hispanic

fatalities comprised greater proportions in the older age groups. See Chart 9.

Hispanic males were the victims of almost all work related fatalities for workers of Hispanic origin. Out of the Hispanic fatality total of 513 (96 percent) were males. Non-Hispanic males accounted for 92 percent of the non-Hispanic fatality total of 913. See Chart 10.

Chart 9. Number of Fatal Work Injuries by Age Group and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005

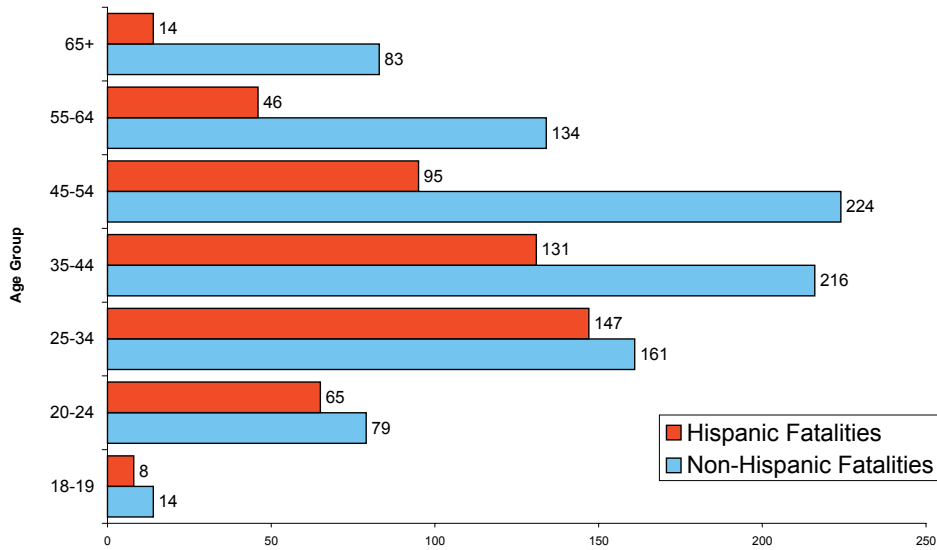
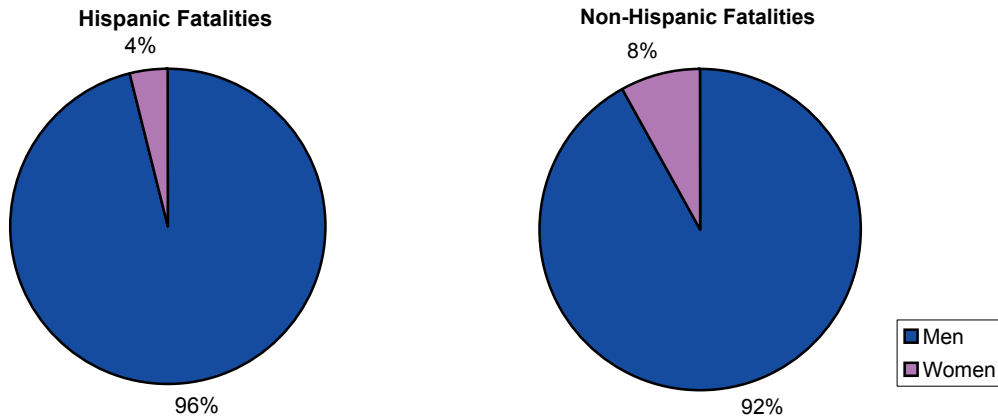


Chart 10. Percent Distribution of Fatal Work Injuries by Gender and Hispanic Origin, Texas, 2003 through 2005



Glossary of Terms

Claim: This term is used to designate a case that has been assigned a Workers' Compensation Claim ID by the Division that has at least seven lost workdays.

Division of Workers' Compensation (the Division): Administers and regulates the workers' compensation industry (employers, employees, carriers, attorneys, and health care providers). The Division provides for the adjudication of disputes, the regulation of benefit delivery and medical cost containment initiatives. The agency also provides accident prevention training and services.

Employed (EMP): Persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who, during the reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, child care problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.

Event: The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of injury or illness.

Fatality: Incident involving a decedent that has been employed (that is, working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, and present at the site of the incident as a job requirement. These criteria are generally broader than those used by Federal and State agencies administering specific laws and regulations. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded.

Injury: Any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity; from the resultant kinetic energy of a crash; or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisoning resulting from a short-term exposure limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Nature: The nature of injury or illness identifies the principal physical characteristic(s) of the injury or illness.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): NAICS is an industry classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. It is a comprehensive system covering the entire field of economic activities, producing and nonproducing. There are 20 sectors in NAICS and 1,179 industries in NAICS in the United States.

Part of Body: The part of body affected identifies the part of the body directly affected by the previously identified nature of injury or illness.

Source: The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure, which directly produced or inflicted the previously identified injury or illness.

Texas Department of Insurance (TDI): Licenses insurance carriers to write workers' compensation insurance in Texas, licenses insurance agents and adjusters, regulates workers' compensation carriers, establishes classification codes and modifiers, and provides research on workers' compensation issues. The agency also regulates all other lines of insurance in the state.

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Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

Dallas, TX – October 24 – 26, 2007 at the Renaissance Dallas – Richardson Hotel. For more information contact Thomasina Olaniyi-Oke at 512 804-4615 or thomasina.olaniyi-oke@tdi.state.tx.us

For more information about these events, contact Communications at 512-804-4203.

Information for Improving Workplace Safety Awareness

Safety by the Numbers

Contact *Safety by the Numbers* at:
Texas Department of Insurance,
Division of Workers' Compensation
7550 Metro Center Drive, Ste. 100, MS 23A
Austin, TX 78744-1609
512 804-4599
512 463-4652 fax

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Want To Know More?

**Occupational Safety and Health
Consultation (OSHCON) Program**
(512) 804-4642

**Safety
Publications and Video Loans**
(512) 804-4620

Safety Training
(512) 804-4626

Self Insurance Regulation
(512) 804-4775

Accident Prevention Services
(512) 804-4649

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
(512) 804-4599

OSHA Data Initiative
(512) 804-4651

Rejected Risk Program
(512) 804-4686

Safety Violations Hotline
1-800-452-9595

**Survey of Occupational Injuries and
Illnesses**
(512) 804-4651

Return to Work
(512) 804-5002