

Safety by the Numbers

Welcome to *Safety by the Numbers*, a publication that addresses occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatality data in Texas. It is produced by the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI-DWC). This quarterly publication assists employers and safety and health professionals in identifying trends in workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. This issue will focus on data for 2006 and 2007 for the two North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) domains: goods producing and service providing.

Goods-Producing Domain

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing

Service-Providing Domain

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Transportation and warehousing
- Utilities
- Information
- Finance and insurance
- Real estate and rental and leasing
- Professional, scientific, and technical services
- Management of companies and enterprises
- Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services
- Education services
- Health care and social assistance
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation
- Accommodation and food services
- Other services, except public administration
- Public administration
- Unclassified

Incidence rates⁽¹⁾ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work⁽²⁾ by selected employee and case characteristics and industry, Texas, private industry, 2006 - 2007

Industry	Incidence Rate	
	2006	2007
Goods-Producing Domain	117	102.3
Ag, forestry, fishing, and hunting	209	219.9
Mining	99.2	105.3
Construction	123	98.7
Manufacturing	112	98.7
Service-Providing Domain	100	91.5
Wholesale Trade	97.6	84.6
Retail Trade	112	108.9
Transportation and Warehousing	288	270.5
Utilities	77.2	99.4
Information	52.4	57.8
Finance and Insurance	22.3	25.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	148	87.8
Professional, scientific, and technical svcs	16.4	22.9
Management of companies and enterprises	34	32.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	79.8	98
Educational services	55.3	42.3
Health care and social assistance	132	90.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	91.9	88.7
Accommodation and food services	88	85.3
Other services, except public administration	77.9	103.1
Public administration	/	/

Footnotes

⁽¹⁾ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time employees and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 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).

⁽²⁾ Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁽³⁾ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁽⁴⁾ 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 Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁽⁵⁾ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

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 – please contact iifstaff@bls.gov or call (202) 691-6170.

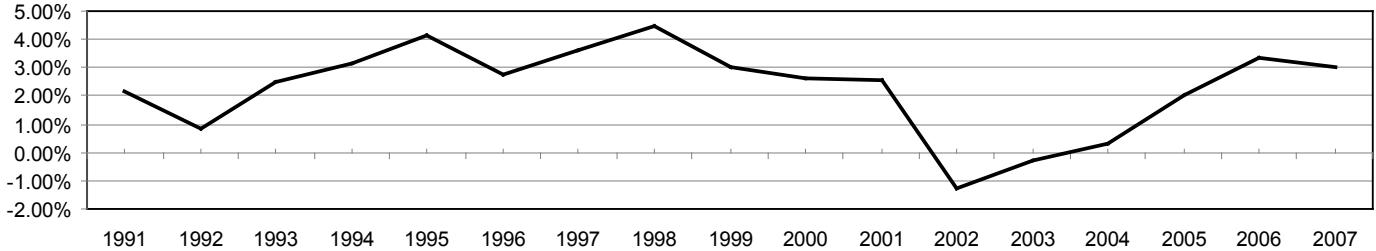
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Apr 6, 2009

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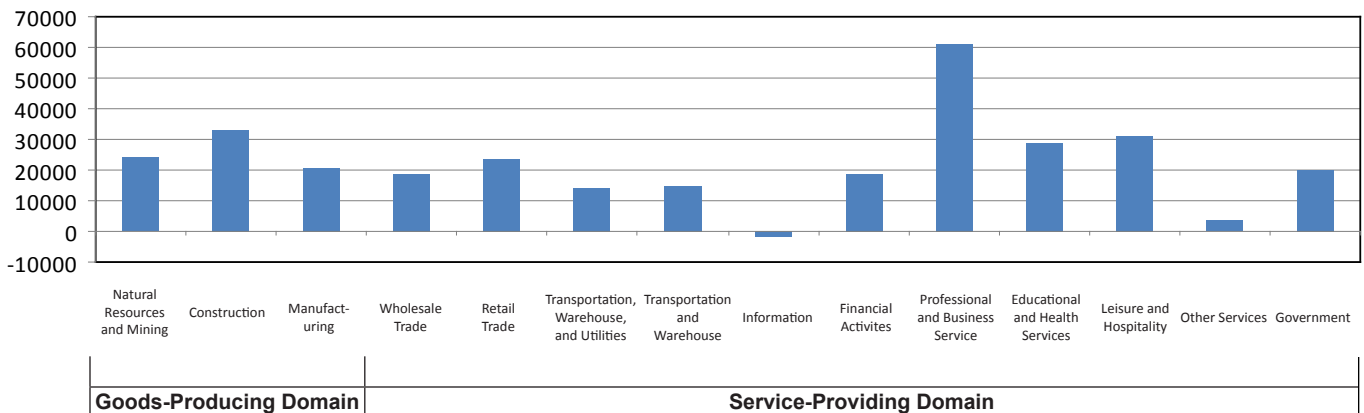
Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Annual Growth Rate



	Annual Avg 2007	Annual Avg 2006	2007 to 2006	
			Change	Change%
TOTAL NONFARM	10,359,200	10,066,200	293,000	2.9%
TOTAL PRIVATE (total nonfarm less government)	8,631,400	8,359,400	272,000	3.3%
GOODS-PRODUCING DOMAIN	1,782,900	1,716,500	66,400	3.9%
Natural Resources and Mining (NAICS 1133 [logging], NAICS 21)	206,000	186,000	20,000	10.8%
Construction (NAICS 23)	642,200	605,900	36,300	6.0%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	934,700	924,600	10,100	1.1%
SERVICE-PROVIDING DOMAIN	8,576,300	8,349,800	226,500	2.7%
Private Service Providing	6,848,500	6,643,000	205,500	3.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (NAICS 42,44,45,48,49,22)	2,104,000	2,050,300	53,700	2.6%
Information (NAICS 51)	220,900	221,800	-900	-0.4%
Financial Activities (NAICS 52,53)	644,100	628,600	15,500	2.5%
Professional and Business Services (NAICS 54,55,56)	1,291,200	1,236,300	54,900	4.4%
Education and Health Services (NAICS 61,62)	1,255,100	1,216,500	38,600	3.2%
Leisure and Hospitality (NAICS 71,72)	979,700	941,300	38,400	4.1%
Other Services (NAICS 81)	353,600	348,200	5,400	1.6%
Government	1,727,800	1,706,800	21,000	1.2%

2006 - 2007 Statewide Over-the-Year Change (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Texas Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

INDUSTRY TITLE	2007 Annual Average	2006 Annual Average	2006 to 2007	
			Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	10,359,200	10,066,200	293,000	2.9%
GOODS-PRODUCING DOMAIN				
Natural Resources & Mining	206,000	186,000	20,000	10.8%
Construction	204,300	184,200	20,100	10.9%
Manufacturing	642,200	605,900	36,300	6.0%
SERVICE-PROVIDING DOMAIN				
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,104,000	2,050,300	53,700	2.6%
Information	220,900	221,800	-900	-0.4%
Financial Activities	644,100	628,600	15,500	2.5%
Professional & Business Services	1,291,200	1,236,300	54,900	4.4%
Education & Health Services	1,255,100	1,216,500	38,600	3.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	979,700	941,300	38,400	4.1%
Other Services	353,600	348,200	5,400	1.6%
Government	1,727,800	1,706,800	21,000	1.2%

TEXAS AND U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		TEXAS				UNITED STATES			
Not Seasonally Adjusted		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Annual Average	2007	11,492,422	10,992,828	499,594	4.3	153,124,000	146,047,000	7,078,000	4.6
Annual Average	2006	11,377,568	10,815,873	561,695	4.9	151,428,000	144,427,000	7,001,000	4.6

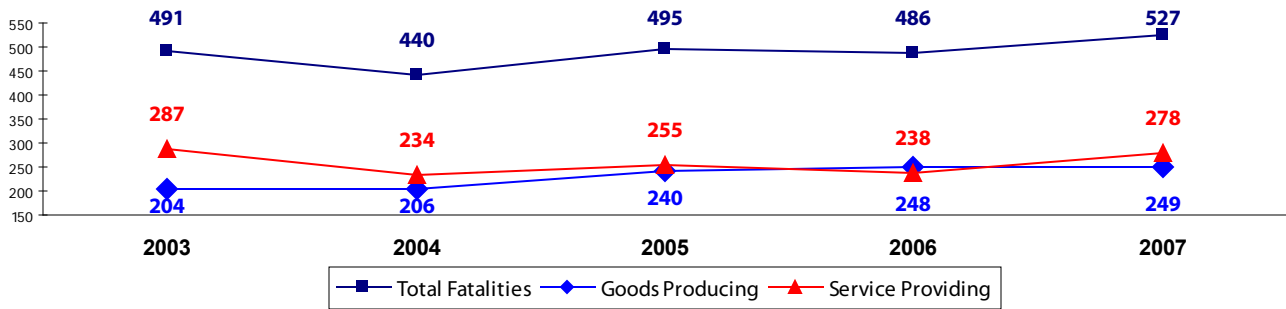
Source: Texas Workforce Commission, Labor Market and Career Information.
Local area unemployment statistics and current employment statistics.

Return to Work Fact:

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

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 their work instead of being paid workers' compensation benefits.

Number of Fatal Work Injuries in the Goods-Producing and Service-Providing Domains, Texas, 2006 to 2007



2007 Fatality Analysis

- A total of 527 work-related fatalities were recorded in Texas in 2007, an increase of 8 percent from the 2006 total.
- The goods-producing industries reported 249 fatalities, a less than 1 percent increase from 2006. Service-providing industries reported 278 fatalities, a 17 percent increase from 2006
- The age group 45 to 54 years had the highest number (125 incidents) of fatalities in 2007, 65 of the 125 fatalities were in the service-providing industries.
- Hispanic or Latino employees accounted for 40 percent of all fatalities, a 21 percent increase from 2006; 59 percent of the Hispanic or Latino fatalities were in the goods-producing industries.

2006 Fatality Analysis

- A total of 486 work-related fatalities were recorded in Texas in 2006, a decrease of 2 percent from the 2005 total.
- The goods-producing industries reported 248 fatalities, a 2 percent increase from 2005. The service-providing industries reported 238 fatalities, a 7 percent decrease from 2005.
- The age group 35 to 44 years had the highest number (118 incidents) of fatalities in 2006, 62 of the 118 fatalities were in the goods-producing industries.
- Hispanic or Latino employees accounted for 35 percent of all fatalities, 62 percent of the Hispanic or Latino fatalities were in the goods-producing industries.

2006	All Industries	Goods Producing	Service Providing
Total	486	248	238
Age			
18 to 19 years	12	10	—
20 to 24 years	47	28	19
25 to 34 years	103	49	54
35 to 44 years	118	62	56
45 to 54 years	111	51	60
55 to 64 years	63	34	29
65 years and over	31	13	18
Race or ethnic origin²			
White, non-Hispanic	256	133	123
Black, non-Hispanic	39	7	32
Hispanic or Latino	172	107	65
Asian	18	—	17

2007	All Industries	Goods Producing	Service Providing
Total	527	249	278
Age			
18 to 19 years	14	5	9
20 to 24 years	66	36	30
25 to 34 years	109	59	50
35 to 44 years	107	48	59
45 to 54 years	125	60	65
55 to 64 years	74	28	46
65 years and over	32	13	19
Race or ethnic origin²			
White, non-Hispanic	243	105	138
Black, non-Hispanic	59	17	42
Hispanic or Latino	211	125	86
Asian	11	--	9

² Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.
 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 2007 are preliminary, data for 2006 are final.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Fatal injury information and data analysis is published on the TDI website at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/sis/fathomepage.html. To obtain additional fatal injury information and data analysis, send a request to CFOI@tdi.state.tx.us or call (512) 804-4658.

Safety Tips

Guardrail Systems

Falls to a lower level are one of the major causes of death in the construction industry. Many of these incidents have occurred in areas with unguarded floor openings and edges. Unprotected sides and openings may result in injuries or deaths caused by falls or falling objects. The use of guardrails and toeboards could prevent these disasters. Many times the nature and location of the work will dictate the form of fall protection used. If an employer chooses to use a guardrail system, he must comply with the following provisions:

Guardrail systems are vertical barriers consisting of top rails, midrails, and intermediate vertical members. Guardrail systems can also be combined with toeboards, which are barriers that prevent materials and equipment from dropping to lower levels. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) design and performance requirements for guardrail systems are found in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926.502 (b), and include the following:

This guardrail appears to be properly constructed except for the missing toeboard that is required to prevent objects from falling to the floor below and possibly striking an employee. Photo credit: www.osha.gov



- Guardrail systems must be free of anything that might cut an employee or snag an employee's clothing. All guardrails must be at least one-quarter inch thick to reduce the risk of hand lacerations. Steel or plastic banding is not permitted for top rails or midrails.
- Wire rope used for a top rail must be marked at least every six feet with high-visibility material.
- The top edge of a guardrail system must be 42 inches, plus or minus three inches, above the surface to which it is attached. The top edge height can exceed 45 inches when conditions warrant; however, the guardrail system must meet all other performance criteria.
- Where there is no wall or parapet at least 21 inches high, screens, mesh, midrails, or similar protection must be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the working surface. Midrails must be installed midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the working surface. Screens and mesh must extend from the top rail to the working surface.

- Intermediate vertical members, between posts, must be no more than 19 inches apart.
- The guardrail system must be capable of withstanding a 200 pound force applied within two inches of its top edge in any outward or downward direction. Midrails, screens, and intermediate structural members must withstand at least 150 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction.

Remember, it is important that safety and health programs contain provisions to protect employees from work-related falls when these hazards exist.

Safety Training

The TDI-DWC conducts safety training workshops throughout Texas, covering important topics such as 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 www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/employers.html for information about upcoming seminars and workshops, or call (512) 804-4610.

Partnering

The TDI-DWC'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 Texas. The TDI-DWC offers over 30 training courses that can be customized to industry groups, and will work with customers to develop new curricula. By partnering with organizations, the TDI-DWC can more effectively promote occupational safety and health awareness, facilitate timely return of injured employees 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 TDI-DWC or to schedule training at your worksite, call (512) 804-4626.

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

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

Return to Work

As an employer, have you considered how returning an injured employee to work can positively impact your business?

More injured employees returning to work sooner means that you can keep your trained and experienced staff on the job. While recovering, your injured employee can work to support and maintain your business. This allows you to pay wages for productive work, instead of having your employee off work. Injured employees who return to work while they recover also heal better and faster, and are more likely to stay in the workforce. In addition, they more often avoid secondary complications and they maintain their job skills and benefits.

Finding appropriate work for your returning employees is easier than you may think. Look at the employee's regular job and consider the tasks, functions and duties. What parts of his or her job can he or she still do?

- Consider cross-training or trading jobs temporarily as your employee continues to heal and recover.
- Monitor your employee's recovery and increase production or expectations to match his or her abilities.
- Insist that work assignments are medically appropriate and productive.
- When appropriate and productive, consider making some permanent changes to your workplace.

Keeping injured employees productively at their jobs while they heal will result in a win-win outcome. Achieving this outcome is a shared responsibility between the employee, doctor, adjuster, and employer. Open communication allows all parties involved to work together to achieve success.

Are you ready? For further details on Return-to-Work, you may contact TDI-DWC at RTW.Services@tdi.state.tx.us or call (512) 804-4683.

TDI-DWC Resource Center

Free Safety Publications

The TDI-DWC offers hundreds of English and Spanish safety publications online at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/videoresources/onlinepubsb.html. Types of publications include safety training programs, sample OSHA written programs, safety meeting tools, checklists, and fact sheets. These publications may be reproduced and distributed.

Free Audio-Visual Loans

The TDI-DWC 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 postal insurance.

Our selection of over 3,000 safety training videos and DVDs is available online at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/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 and Health Update Electronic Newsletter

The monthly electronic newsletter, *Safety and Health Update* features Safety Tips, links to new and updated free downloadable safety publications, titles of new DVDs acquired by the TDI-DWC Resource Center, dates of upcoming safety observances, and more.

To subscribe to the newsletter, visit the TDI website at www.apps.tdi.state.tx.us/inter/perlrout/wc/subscribe/subscribe.html and fill out the form.

Characteristics that Reported the Highest Number of Non-fatal Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away from Work for 2006 and 2007

- The total number of cases (69,320) reported in 2007 went down 4.6 percent from 2006 (72,660).
- In 2007, Hispanic or Latino employees accounted for 47 percent and Whites for 41 percent of all work-related non-fatal injuries and illnesses. Whereas in 2006 Whites reported the highest number of incidents, accounting for 43 percent, followed closely by Hispanics or Latinos at 42 percent.
- In the age category, the 35 to 44 years range reported 25 percent of the private industry cases for 2007. This was a small decrease from 2006 at 27.4 percent.
- Compared to the number of cases reported in 2006, transportation and material moving occupations decreased in 2007, while service occupations reported a slight increase.
- Sprains/strains were the leading nature of injury for both the goods-producing and service-providing domains in 2007. This characteristic accounted for 35.5 percent of the total cases. It was a slight decrease from 2006 where it accounted for 39.8 percent.
- The trunk was the most affected “part of body” characteristic in both 2007 and 2006.
- The most common source for injuries resulting in days away from work for 2007 was floors, walkways, and ground surfaces, which made up 19.2 percent of all cases; a slight increase from 2006 which accounted for 19 percent of all cases.

Texas, Private Industry, 2006			
	Private Industry (2) (3) (4)	Goods Producing	Service Providing
Total	72,660	20,900	51,760
Age			
35 to 44	19,910	5,590	14,320
Race or ethnic origin			
White	22,000	7,220	14,780
Hispanic or Latino	21,870	8,750	13,120
Part of body affected			
Trunk	23,320	5,880	17,440
Back	15,140	3,170	11,970
Shoulder	3,710	1,160	2,550
Nature of injury, illness			
Sprains, strains	29,980	6,800	23,180
Occupation			
Transportation and material moving	16,760	3,220	13,540
Service	13,790	250	13,540

Texas, Private Industry, 2007			
	Private Industry (2) (3) (4)	Goods Producing	Service Providing
Total	69,320	19,390	49,930
Age			
35 to 44	17,610	4,880	12,730
Race or ethnic origin			
White	19,950	5,450	14,500
Hispanic or Latino	22,520	8,260	14,260
Part of body affected			
Trunk	21,960	4,960	17,010
Back	14,210	2,830	11,390
Shoulder	3,860	940	2,910
Nature of injury, illness			
Sprains, strains	26,210	5,640	20,490
Occupation			
Transportation and material moving	14,710	2,810	11,900
Service	13,890	290	13,600

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, February 26, 2009

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

Non-fatal injury and illness information and data analysis is published on the TDI website at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/sis/nonfatalhomepag.html. To obtain additional non-fatal injury and illness information and data analysis, send a request to InjuryAnalysis@tdi.state.tx.us or call (512) 804-4664.

OSHCON

Save Money by Preventing Workplace Injuries and Illnesses

Occupational hazards put your employees at risk of injury and illness, and they cost money. Whether your workers' compensation insurance carrier covers income benefits for injured employees, or your business is self-insured, additional hidden costs that affect your bottom line can far exceed these amounts. For Texas employers that do not have workers' compensation coverage, the financial impact of workplace injuries or illnesses can be even more overwhelming.

Depending on the severity and frequency of workplace injuries or illnesses, hidden costs to your business can include: damaged equipment and materials; damaged product; downtime of employees who witnessed an incident; training of employees who either temporarily or permanently replace an injured employee; decreased productivity due to low morale; and possible increased workers' compensation insurance premiums.

Smaller businesses find it especially difficult to devote resources to workplace safety, and workplace injuries and illnesses can be devastating to their survival. The TDI-DWC can help private Texas employers reduce the risk of workplace injuries and illnesses with its free Occupational Safety and Health Consultation (OSHCON) Program.

The experienced safety and health professionals of OSHCON can help you identify occupational hazards, understand and comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safety standards, establish effective safety programs, and incorporate employee involvement in workplace safety. Free industrial hygiene services such as air sampling and noise monitoring are also available.

OSHCON is a free, voluntary program, and no fines or citations are issued if hazards are found. Instead, OSHCON consultants offer private Texas employers real solutions to correcting workplace safety and health issues. Eliminating or minimizing the effects of workplace hazards can help protect your human and capital assets, as well as your company's financial security.

For further information about OSHCON or to request your free consultation, call 1-800-687-7080, visit the TDI website at www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/oshcon.html or send an e-mail to OSHCON@tdi.state.tx.us.

Affordable regional education and training seminars provide instruction on selected safety topics in various cities throughout Texas. A schedule is available on the TDI website at: www.tdi.state.tx.us/wc/safety/employers.html

The Safety Violations Hotline allows employees to take an active role in addressing workplace safety and health issues. You can report a hazardous workplace condition through our toll-free number at 1-800-452-9595 or online at www.apps.tdi.state.tx.us/inter/perlroot/sasweb9/sasr/hotline.html. Reports of hazards are taken in both English and Spanish.

Glossary of Terms

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI): The CFOI is a cooperative program of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI-DWC) jointly administered with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and uses multiple data sources to compile a complete roster of fatal work injuries regardless of employment type, industry, regulatory coverage of employee age. The data contains information for developing prevention strategies and includes demographic characteristics of the decedent, industry of the employer, and details from the fatal incident. The fatal injury data collection contributes to the national and state specific rates and it is published in press releases, summaries, and quarterly newsletters.

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

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 employees 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 employees 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.

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOI): The survey is a cooperative program of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI-DWC) jointly administered with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and provides annual information on the number and frequency of non-fatal injuries and illnesses occurring in the workplace. It also reports on the demographics and case characteristics for the more serious incidents, those that require time away from work. The non-fatal injury data collection contributes to the national and state specific rates and it is published in press releases, summaries, and quarterly newsletters.

Texas Department of Insurance (TDI): Licenses insurance carriers to write workers' compensation insurance in Texas, licenses insurance agents and adjusters, regulates workers' compensation insurance 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.

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

Upcoming Events

Austin, TX – May 13-14, 2009 – Texas Safety Summit

Doubletree Hotel Austin – 6505 IH-35 N Austin, Texas 78752

Amarillo, TX – June 10, 2009 – Llano Estacado Safety Summit

Region XVI Education Service Center – 5800 Bell Street Amarillo, Texas 79109

The following are planned seminars. Details have not been finalized and are still subject to change. Updates will be posted on our website as they become available at www.apps.tdi.state.tx.us/inter/per/root/sasweb9/cgi-bin/broker.exe?_service=wcExt&_program=progext.semreg_secure.sas

July, 2009 — Beaumont TX and Bryan/College Station

August, 2009 — Dallas/Fort Worth

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Safety by the Numbers

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Safety by the Numbers is published quarterly. To be included on the publication e-mail distribution list, send a request to: CFOI@tdi.state.tx.us



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