



Textile Services Industry Safety Report

(An analysis of the textile Services industry's safety record from 2010 - 2014)



Mackay Research Group

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This TRSA Safety Report provides detailed safety incidence rate results of textile Services operators from 2010 to 2014. Results profiled in this report are based on OSHA Form 300A data. The tables and graphs contained in this report are designed to provide comprehensive, yet straightforward guidelines for analyzing safety performance indicators among TRSA companies.

Explanation of Statistics – The figures provided in this report are medians. The median for a particular variable or calculation is the middle number of all values reported, from lowest to highest. The median represents the typical company's results. The median is not influenced by any extremely high or low values reported. An average or mean value, on the other hand, may be influenced by extreme values. Thus, the median is the preferred statistic for this analysis.

Please note that throughout the report, "N/A" designates numbers that are not available due to limited sample size.

The TRIR and DART Incident Rates – The Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) and Days Away, Restricted, and/or Transfer Rate (DART) are the gold standards for benchmarking any individual organization's or entire industry's safety record. These incidence rates (IR) are calculated for total numbers of injuries and/or illnesses, or for cases with days away and/or job transfer or restriction, per 100 workers per year. Whereas the TRIR rate is a measurement of the *total* number of recordable injuries and illnesses, the DART rate is a subset of TRIR rate and is a measurement of only those injuries and illnesses that are *severe* enough to cause an individual to lose time away from his/her job by being away from work, on restricted duty, or being transferred to another job function because of the injury.

The formula used to calculate each incidence rate is: $IR = (N \times 200,000) \div EH$

Where: IR = Incidence Rate (either DART or TRIR); N = Total number of recordable injuries and illnesses (when calculating TRIR) or Number of injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, job restriction or job transfer (when calculating DART); EH = Total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and 200,000 = Base for 100 full-time equivalent. The ultimate goal for any textile services company is to achieve TRIR and DART rates of zero. For additional information on the TRIR and DART rates—including an e-tool designed to assist textile services companies in calculating both rates easily and accurately—visit <http://www.safetrsa.org/dart2.htm>.

Participant Support – Each TRSA member that participated in the study received an individual Safety Report analyzing their company. This report compares the participant company's safety performance to industry standards. Mackay Research Group sends these reports directly to the survey participants.

Prepared By:
Mackay Research Group
4494 Coolidge Place
Boulder, CO 80303
720-890-4255 (voice)
720-890-8719 (fax)
www.mackayresearchgroup.com

Prepared For:
Textile Rental Services Association
1800 Diagonal Road, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-519-0029 (voice)
703-519-0026 (fax)
www.trsa.org

Executive Summary

In an effort to measure the Textile Services industry's progress towards establishing and implementing enhanced management and safety practices that will lead to the reduction, and eventual elimination, of occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities in its facilities, the TRSA's Safety and HR Committee administers an annual survey of its members' occupational injury and illness data.

TRSA's survey is modeled after the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) "Summary of Work Related Injuries and Illnesses" Form—more commonly known as the OSHA Form 300A. From February 1 through April 30, Federal OSHA regulations require every textile services facility to publicly display a completed OSHA Form 300A for the facility from the previous year in the facility where notices to employees are commonly posted.

All completed member surveys are submitted directly to Mackay Research Group—an independent, third-party organization that specializes in providing comprehensive information on employee, operating and financial performance for trade associations. All individual survey responses are kept completely confidential by Mackay Research Group and are not shared with TRSA, its employees or its members.

The results of TRSA's annual safety survey are published in the association's annual Industry Safety Report. The 2014 data in this year's Industry Safety Report contains occupational injury and illness data submitted by 713 textile processing facilities and depots. For the purposes of this report, a **Plant** is defined as a facility that is primarily a laundry processing and finishing center; a plant may also have administrative and route distribution functions on site. A **Depot** is defined as a facility that is primarily a route distribution center. The depot processes may include sorting of soiled laundry and the staging of clean laundry for upcoming delivery days; however, a depot does not have laundry processing and finishing capabilities.

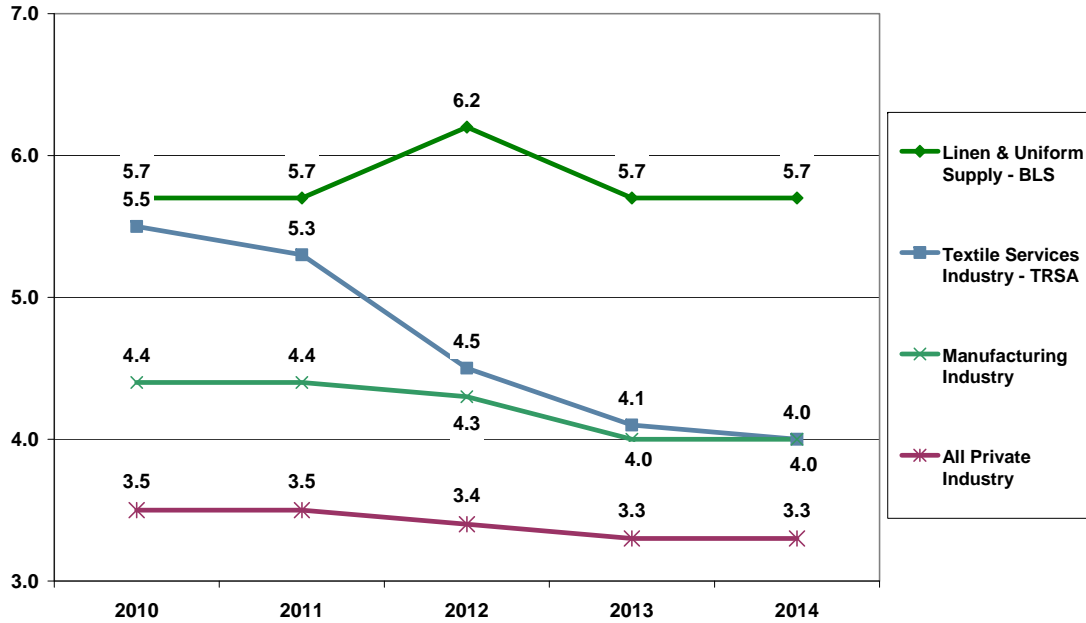
From 2010 to 2014, the textile services industry experienced across-the-board reductions in its injury and illness rates. The industry's TRIR and DART rates decreased by 27.3% and 25.6%, respectively during that time. Specifically, the industry reduced its total number of recordable injuries and illnesses per 100 employees (TRIR Rate) by 1.5 points, from 5.5 in 2010 to 4.0 in 2014. The industry reduced its total number of injuries and illnesses per 100 employees resulting in days away from work, job restrictions and/or job transfers (DART Rate) by a total of 1.0 point, from 3.9 to 2.9. By comparison, according to BLS, the private manufacturing industry (whose operations are similar to those found in textile processing facilities and, therefore, shares many of the textile services industry's same safety issues and compliance mandates) reduced its TRIR and DART rates by 9.0% (from 4.4 to 4.0) and 8.3% (from 2.4 to 2.2), respectively from 2010 to 2014. Additionally, all of private industry experienced a 5.7% decrease (3.5 to 3.3) in the TRIR Rate and a 5.3% decrease (1.8 to 1.7) in the DART Rate over the same time period.

The report further breaks down the injury and illness rate trends by industry sector. From 2010 to 2014, plants in the linen supply sector reduced the TRIR Rate from 6.5 to 6.2, a reduction of 4.6%. During the same period, the DART Rate in the linen supply sector increased by 16.3% from 4.3 to 5.0. From 2010 to 2014, plants in the industrial uniform sector reduced the TRIR and DART Rates by 34.6% (from 5.2 to 3.4) and by 25.0% (3.6 to 2.7), respectively.

Although the results of this year's Industry Safety Report show that the industry is still short of achieving its ultimate objective—eliminating occupational injuries and illnesses in its facilities—it also demonstrates the industry's dramatic progress towards achieving that goal.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)—the principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics—reported in its 2013 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses that the TRIR and DART rates for all private industry were 3.7 and 1.8, respectively. The agency reported the TRIR and DART rates for all private manufacturing industries to be 4.3 and 2.4, respectively in 2013. By comparison, the linen supply industry (NAICS Code 812331) was reported to have a TRIR rate of 6.2 and a DART rate of 4.4 in 2013 according to BLS. Additionally, the industrial laundry industry (NAICS 812332) was reported by the agency to have a TRIR rate of 6.0 and a DART rate of 4.5 that same year. TRSA provides the TRIR and DART rates for private industry and manufacturing for reference purposes only. The TRIR and DART rates for different industries are highly dependent on the nature of the operations involved and care must be made when making comparisons.

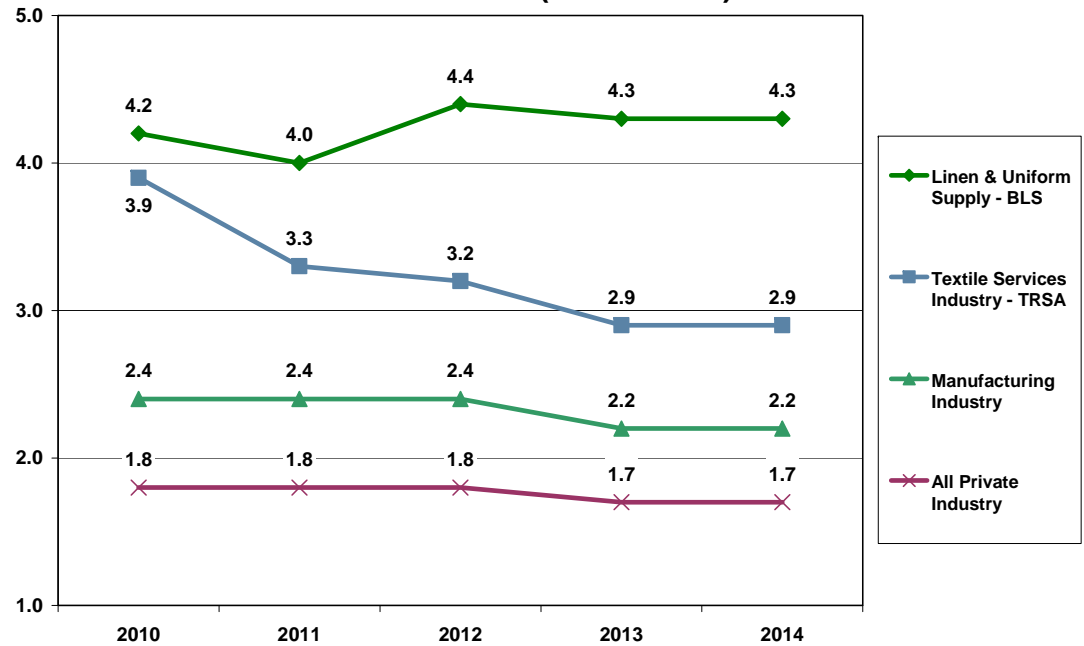
TRIR Rate Comparison by Industry (2010 - 2014)



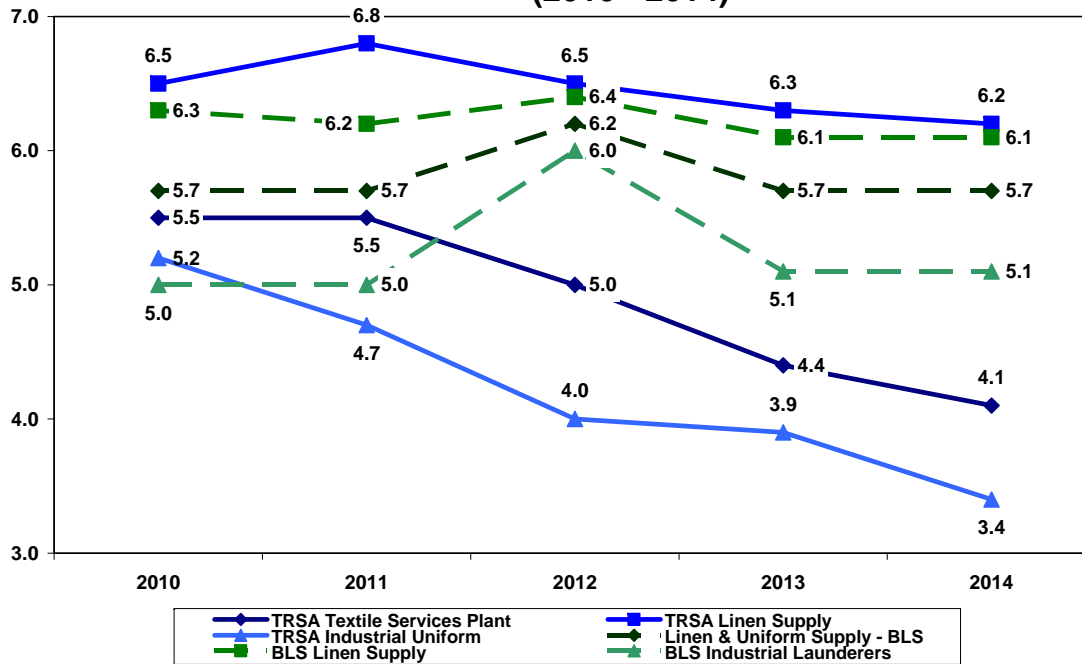
The textile services industry, TRSA members, reduced its TRIR rate by 27.3 percent from 2010 – 2014. By comparison, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) the linen and uniform supply industry TRIR rate has remained at 5.7 incidences from 2010 – 2014, except 2013 which increase to 6.2. The manufacturing industry reduced its TRIR rate by 9.1% from 2010 – 2014, while all private industry saw a 5.7% reduction over the same time period.

From 2010 to 2014, the textile services industry's (TRSA members) DART rate decreased from 3.9 to 2.9, a reduction of 25.6%. According to the BLS statistics, from 2010 to 2014 the linen and uniform supply industry the DART rate increase by 2.4%. From 2010 to 2014, the manufacturing industry reduced its DART rate by 8.3% and all private industry achieved a 5.6% decrease.

DART Rate Comparison by Industry (2010 - 2014)



Plant TRIR Rates by Industry Sector (2010 - 2014)



The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported in its 2013 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses that the Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) for linen and uniform supply (NAICS 81233) was 5.7, unchanged from 2010. TRSA textile services plants reported a TRIR of 4.1 in 2014, a 25.5% reduction from 2010..

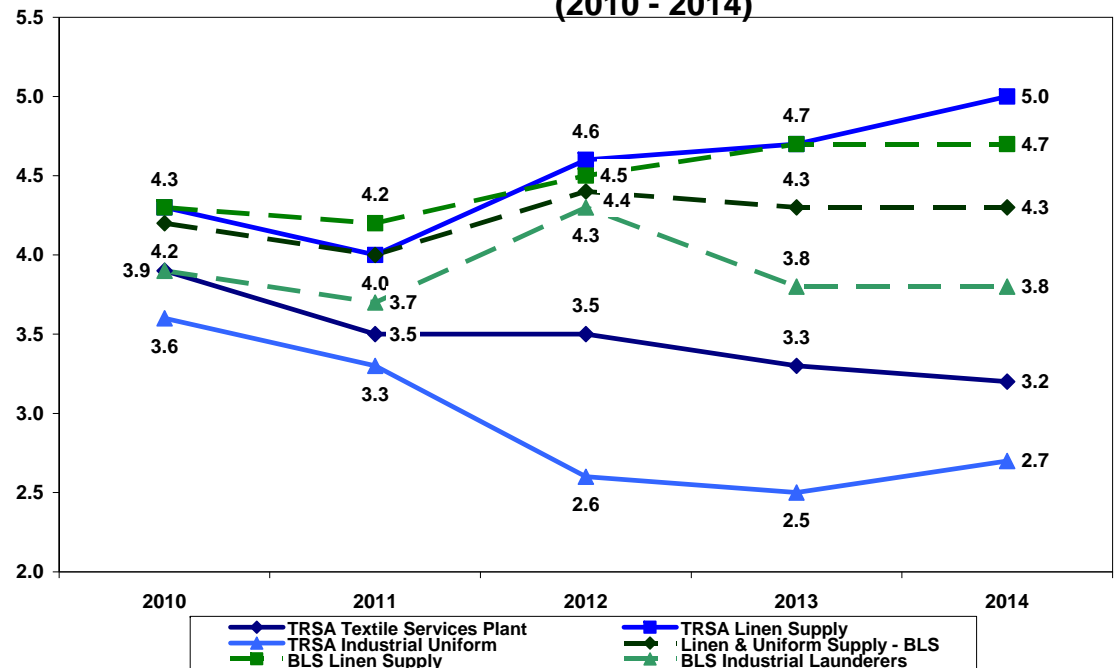
The BLS reported in its 2013 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses that the TRIR for linen supply (NAICS 812331) was 6.1, a 3.2% decrease from 2010. Between 2010 and 2014 the TRSA linen supply sector achieved a 4.6% reduction in its Total Recordable Incidence Rate, to 6.2.

The BLS reported that the TRIR for industrial launderers (NAICS 812332) was 5.1 in 2013, a 2% increase from 2010. The TRSA industrial uniform sector reduced its TRIR Rate by 34.6% over the same time period, showing continuous improvement each of the last five years to a TRIR of 3.4 in 2014.

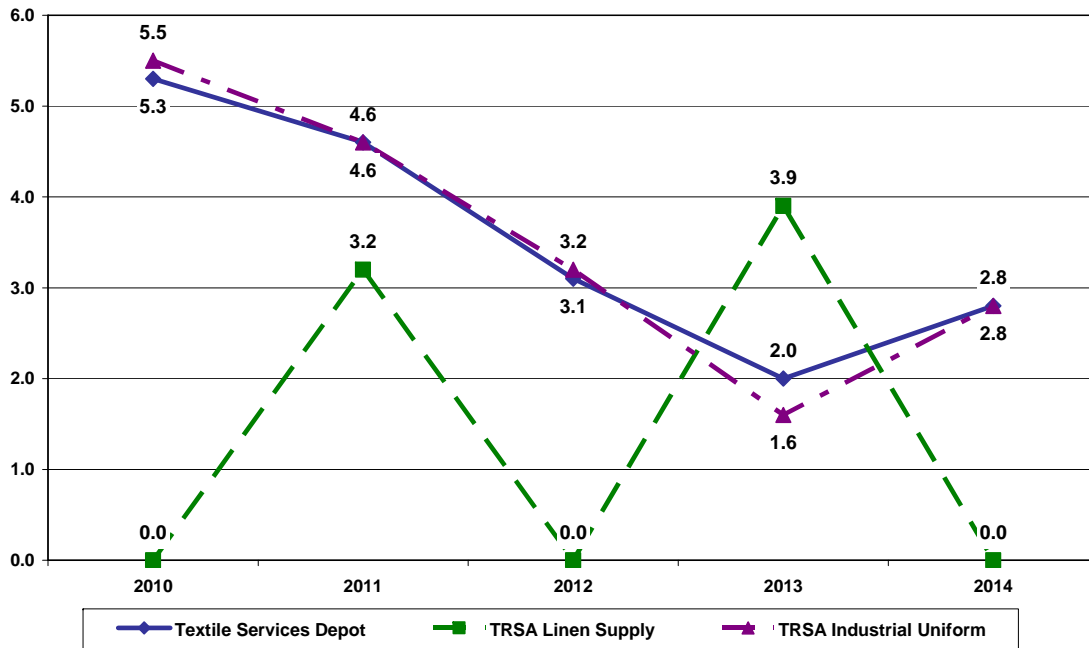
The TRSA linen supply and industrial uniform sectors of the textile services industry saw mixed results in their DART rates from 2010 – 2014. The linen supply sector DART rate increased by 2.1% while the industrial uniform sector experienced a 25.0% reduction.

Between 2011 and 2013, the BLS reported that linen supply DART rate increase by 9.3% and industrial launderers saw a 2.6% decrease.

Plant DART Rates by Industry Sector (2010 - 2014)



Depot TRIR Rates by Industry Sector (2010 - 2014)

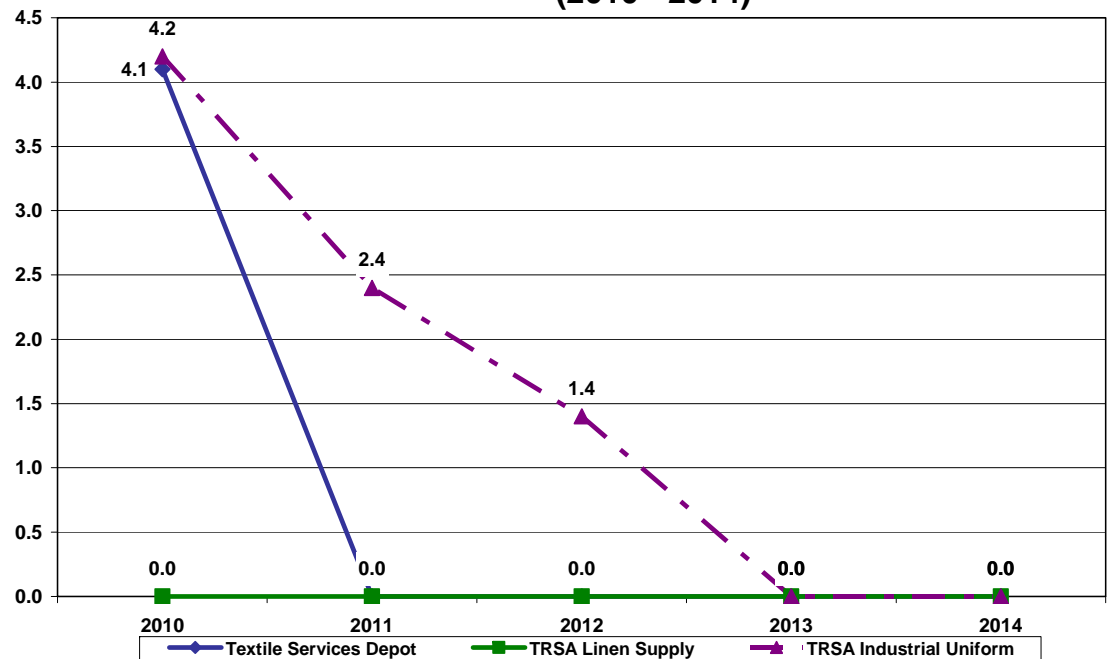


Between 2010 and 2014 the linen supply sector depots achieved very low but erratic Total Recordable Incidence Rate. The industrial uniform sector reduced its TRIR Rate by 47.2% over the same time period.

The linen supply sector has reported its DART rate of 0.0 for the last 5 years.

Meanwhile the industrial uniform sectors of the textile services industry saw significant reductions in their DART rates from 2010 – 2014. The industrial uniform sector experienced a 100% reduction the DART rate, recording a DART of 0.0 in 2014.

Depot DART Rates by Industry Sector (2010 - 2014)



Safety Incidence Rates – 2014 and 2013 – Textile Services Industry Plants

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	All Private Industry	Manufacturing Industry	BLS Linen & Uniform Supply NAICS 81233	BLS Linen Supply NAICS 812331	BLS Industrial Launderers NAICS 812332	All Textile Services Facilities	Linen Supply & Industrial Sectors	Linen Supply Sector	Industrial Uniform Sector
2014									
Number of locations reporting						713	478	167	310
Number of employees						81	109	109	109
Total hours worked by all employees last year						167,917	227,831	222,737	229,016
Total number of cases with days away from work						1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction						1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Total number of other recordable cases						0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work						2.0	11.5	47.0	4.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction						40.0	99.0	112.0	87.5
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	3.3	4.0	5.7	6.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	6.2	3.4
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees									
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	1.7	2.2	4.3	4.7	3.8	2.9	3.2	5.0	2.7
Lost workdays severity						89.1	129.2	193.7	108.6
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees									
Formal program to lower injuries & lost workdays						98.0%	97.2%	92.2%	99.3%
Annual safety training budget per plant employee						\$24	\$22	\$23	\$10
Number of safety training hours an employee receives annually						12 hrs.	12 hrs.	8 hrs.	18 hrs.
2013									
Number of locations reporting						736	491	176	313
Number of employees						81	106	108	105
Total hours worked by all employees last year						162,495	218,516	227,039	215,599
Total number of cases with days away from work						1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction						1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Total number of other recordable cases						0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work						1.0	7.0	29.5	3.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction						30.5	69.0	78.5	62.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	3.3	4.0	5.7	6.1	5.1	4.1	4.4	6.3	3.9
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees									
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	1.7	2.2	4.3	4.7	3.8	2.9	3.3	4.7	2.5
Lost workdays severity						70.2	114.6	163.8	88.7
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees									

Safety Incidence Rates – 2012 and 2011 – Textile Services Industry Plants

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	All Private Industry	Manufacturing Industry	BLS Linen & Uniform Supply NAICS 81233	BLS Linen Supply NAICS 812331	BLS Industrial Launderers NAICS 812332	All Textile Services Facilities	Linen Supply & Industrial Sectors	Linen Supply Sector	Industrial Uniform Sector
2012									
Number of locations reporting						713	483	172	299
Number of employees						81	105	108	105
Total hours worked by all employees last year						167,452	216,490	220,696	214,245
Total number of cases with days away from work						1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction						1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Total number of other recordable cases						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work						2.0	9.0	23.5	4.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction						33.0	68.0	68.5	69.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate									
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees	3.4	4.3	6.2	6.4	6.0	4.5	5.0	6.5	4.0
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	1.8	2.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.5	4.6	2.6
Lost workdays severity						81.5	109.6	139.4	92.2
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees									
2011									
Number of locations reporting						792	519	201	314
Number of employees						76	102	102	102
Total hours worked by all employees last year						148,558	209,016	200,849	211,227
Total number of cases with days away from work						1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction						1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total number of other recordable cases						1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work						2.0	14.0	29.0	8.5
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction						29.0	65.0	53.0	70.5
Total Recordable Incidence Rate									
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees	3.5	4.4	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.8	4.7
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	1.8	2.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3
Lost workdays severity						79.9	109.0	107.0	109.7
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees									

Safety Incidence Rates – 2010 – Textile Services Industry Plants

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	All Private Industry	Manu- facturing Industry	BLS Linen & Uniform Supply NAICS 81233	BLS Linen Supply NAICS 812331	BLS Industrial Launderers NAICS 812332	All Textile Services Facilities	Linen Supply & Industrial Sectors	Linen Supply Sector	Industrial Uniform Sector
2010									
Number of locations reporting						720	479	184	288
Number of employees						79	106	106	107
Total hours worked by all employees last year						151,488	210,928	205,594	213,143
Total number of cases with days away from work						1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction						2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total number of other recordable cases						1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work						3.0	13.0	20.0	7.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction						38.0	71.5	55.0	89.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate									
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.4	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.2
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.6
Lost workdays severity						107.1	126.5	111.7	134.8
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees									

Please note, the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not publish TRIR and DART rates specific to the linen supply and industrial laundry industries in 2010.

Safety Incidence Rates by Facility Size – 2014 and 2013 – Textile Services Industry Plants

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	<u>Plant Under 50 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 50 - 100 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 100 - 150 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 150 - 200 Employees</u>	<u>Plant Over 200 Employees</u>
2014					
Number of locations reporting	24	178	186	67	23
Number of employees	27	77	122	171	228
Total hours worked by all employees last year	60,262	160,559	250,743	354,500	509,966
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	6.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	3.0	13.5	62.0	141.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	8.5	58.5	117.5	170.0	185.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.5	5.4
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees					
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9
Lost workdays severity	78.0	108.7	139.1	160.5	145.5
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees					
Formal program to lower injuries & lost workdays	95.5%	97.4%	98.3%	98.3%	83.3%
Annual safety training budget per plant employee	\$4	\$25	\$13	\$28	\$17
Number of safety training hours an employee receives annually	12 hrs.	12 hrs.	18 hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.
2013					
Number of locations reporting	47	180	176	62	26
Number of employees	24	78	122	173	240
Total hours worked by all employees last year	48,396	157,393	250,535	355,181	494,309
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.5
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.5	7.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	4.0	6.0	51.0	55.5
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	0.0	57.0	68.5	121.0	187.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	3.2	5.0	4.0	4.6	6.0
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees					
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	0.0	3.6	2.9	3.9	4.8
Lost workdays severity	0.0	143.8	96.9	145.1	151.5
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees					

Safety Incidence Rates by Facility Size – 2012 and 2011 – Textile Services Industry Plants

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	<u>Plant Under 50 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 50 - 100 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 100 - 150 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 150 - 200 Employees</u>	<u>Plant Over 200 Employees</u>
2012					
Number of locations reporting	35	188	165	66	29
Number of employees	38	79	121	168	230
Total hours worked by all employees last year	76,139	160,601	249,741	351,069	478,482
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	5.0	5.0	32.5	213.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	0.0	56.5	76.0	107.0	250.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	5.4	5.3	4.3	5.1	6.4
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees					
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.6	5.1
Lost workdays severity	69.4	119.4	91.3	127.9	208.0
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees					
2011					
Number of locations reporting	50	200	171	66	32
Number of employees	40	80	121	165	236
Total hours worked by all employees last year	80,872	154,229	245,131	344,420	482,860
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	6.0	25.0	43.5	66.5
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	11.0	32.0	93.0	140.0	117.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	8.4	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.0
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees					
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3
Lost workdays severity	72.5	92.1	122.1	135.7	92.8
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees					

Safety Incidence Rates by Facility Size – 2010 – Textile Services Industry Plants

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	<u>Plant Under 50 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 50 - 100 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 100 - 150 Employees</u>	<u>Plant 150 - 200 Employees</u>	<u>Plant Over 200 Employees</u>
2010					
Number of locations reporting	45	168	173	61	30
Number of employees	38	78	122	170	238
Total hours worked by all employees last year	73,323	150,316	244,216	340,000	472,082
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.5
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	6.0	15.0	41.0	54.5
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	11.0	42.5	110.0	182.0	86.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate Incidence of injuries per 100 employees	4.3	5.7	5.3	6.0	4.3
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.5
Lost workdays severity Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees	62.9	97.4	145.4	151.6	144.3

Safety Incidence Rates – 2014 and 2013 – Textile Services Industry Depots

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	<u>Linen Supply & Industrial Uniform Sectors</u>	<u>Linen Supply Sector</u>	<u>Industrial Uniform Sector</u>	<u>Depot Under 10 Employees</u>	<u>Depot 10 - 20 Employees</u>	<u>Depot 20 - 50 Employees</u>	<u>Depot Over 50 Employees</u>
2014							
Number of locations reporting	235	29	206	58	77	83	17
Number of employees	16	10	19	6	14	31	76
Total hours worked by all employees last year	34,248	18,320	37,872	12,569	28,389	65,335	194,560
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.1	2.8	6.7
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees							
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.3
Lost workdays severity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	342.0
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees							
Formal program to lower injuries & lost workdays	99.6%	%6.6	%100.0	%98.3	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Annual safety training budget per plant employee	\$150	\$200	\$10	\$10	\$200	\$N/A	\$N/A
Number of safety training hours an employee receives annually	12 hrs.	8 hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.	12 hrs.	18 hrs.	12 hrs.
2013							
Number of locations reporting	245	33	212	60	72	77	36
Number of employees	19	11	21	6	14	30	85
Total hours worked by all employees last year	37,295	19,069	41,632	12,480	27,424	61,819	175,421
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	126.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	2.0	3.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.8
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees							
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.0
Lost workdays severity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	220.7
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees							

Safety Incidence Rates – 2012 and 2011 – Textile Services Industry Depots

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	<u>Linen Supply & Industrial Uniform Sectors</u>	<u>Linen Supply Sector</u>	<u>Industrial Uniform Sector</u>	<u>Depot Under 10 Employees</u>	<u>Depot 10 - 20 Employees</u>	<u>Depot 20 - 50 Employees</u>	<u>Depot Over 50 Employees</u>
2012							
Number of locations reporting	230	29	201	56	72	75	27
Number of employees	18	8	20	7	15	31	76
Total hours worked by all employees last year	37,104	15,575	42,582	14,222	29,863	61,692	154,050
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	123.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	3.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.6
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees							
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.0
Lost workdays severity	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	42.1	231.9
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees							
2011							
Number of locations reporting	273	42	231	77	78	91	27
Number of employees	15	10	19	7	14	30	76
Total hours worked by all employees last year	32,754	18,481	38,635	13,902	28,550	63,220	154,102
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	136.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate	4.6	3.2	4.6	0.0	6.4	4.4	6.2
Incidence of injuries per 100 employees							
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.3
Lost workdays severity	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	25.1	220.6
Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees							

Safety Incidence Rate – 2010 – Textile Services Industry Depots

Incidence rates of work-related injuries can be used to show the relative level of injuries among different firms. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed instructions to provide a step-by-step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury record. You can compute the incidence rate for recordable cases involving days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) using the formulas below.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (TRIR) = (Number of injuries or illnesses X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

DART Incidence Rate = ((Number of cases with days away from work+ cases with job transfer or restriction) X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

Lost Workdays Severity = (Number of plant workdays lost X 200,000) ÷ Total hours worked for the year

The 200,000 hours in the formulas represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard for the incidence rates, according to BLS guidelines.

	<u>Linen Supply & Industrial Uniform Sectors</u>	<u>Linen Supply Sector</u>	<u>Industrial Uniform Sector</u>	<u>Depot Under 10 Employees</u>	<u>Depot 10 - 20 Employees</u>	<u>Depot 20 - 50 Employees</u>	<u>Depot Over 50 Employees</u>
2010							
Number of locations reporting	241	35	205	58	64	83	32
Number of employees	20	8	22	7	14	33	76
Total hours worked by all employees last year	40,160	17,925	44,436	12,304	28,419	66,053	155,112
Total number of cases with days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0
Total number of other recordable cases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total number of days away from work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Total number of days of job transfer or restriction	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	150.0
Total Recordable Incidence Rate Incidence of injuries per 100 employees	5.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.8	5.8	7.9
DART incidence rate – Incidence of injuries resulting in lost workdays or restricted work activity per 100 employees	4.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.1
Lost workdays severity Days lost per year due to injuries per 100 employees	34.5	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	53.1	263.4