

Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Incidence Rate Lowers Slightly in 2007

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate fell slightly from 4.8 per 100 full-time employees among private industry employers in 2006 to 4.6 in 2007, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses conducted by the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, under contract to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

As in 2006, the highest 2007 incidence rates were found in manufacturing-related industries (see Figure on back). At 18.8, food manufacturing had the highest incidence rate. The total number of employees in food manufacturing was around 700 making the number of occupational injury or illness cases at about 132. Wood product manufacturing had last year's highest incidence rate (15.5; with 900 employees; about 139 cases). In 2007, this industry had the same number of employees with an incidence rate of 10.5 (about 94 cases). The next two higher incidence rates were nursing and residential care facilities at 9.6 (out of 4,500 employees; about 432 cases) and waste management and remediation services at 8.6 (out of 600 employees; about 52 cases).

Total goods-producing (such as manufacturing and construction) and service-providing industries (such as information and leisure & hospitality) both had an injury and illness incidence rate of 4.6 cases per 100 full-time employees (see Table).

Among industry sectors which produce goods, incidence rates in 2007 ranged from 3.0 cases per 100 full-time employees in mining to 8.6 cases in manufacturing. The rates decreased in almost all of these industries over the year, except for manufacturing (+2.3 cases).

While rates among industries which provide services ranged up to 6.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in health care & social assistance, utilities had the lowest rate at 3.2 cases. Three of these industries had increased incidence rates compared to the previous year: wholesale trade (4.5 to 5.3); retail trade (5.3 to 5.4); and health care & social assistance (6.4 to 6.6).

For additional information about occupational injuries and illnesses in Wyoming, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>

Table. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry and Case Types, Wyoming, 2006 and 2007

Industry ² and NAICS ³	2006 Average annual employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	2006 Total record- able cases	2007 Average annual employ- ment ⁴ (000's)	2007 Total record- able cases
Private Industry⁵	202.6	4.8	213.9	4.6
Goods Producing⁵	59.9	4.8	64.5	4.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting ⁵ (11)	1.1	7.7	1.1	6.1
Mining ⁶ (21)	25.6	3.3	27.3	3.0
Construction (23)	23.1	6.1	25.8	5.1
Manufacturing (31-33)	10.0	6.3	10.3	8.6
Service Providing	142.7	4.8	149.4	4.6
Wholesale trade (42)	8.1	4.5	8.6	5.3
Retail trade (44-45)	30.7	5.3	31.6	5.4
Transportation & warehousing ⁷ (48-49)	8.3	8.0	8.9	6.2
Utilities (22)	2.3	4.4	2.4	3.2
Information (51)	4.2	2.7	4.1	2.6
Educational services (61)	1.4	4.6	1.5	3.7
Health care & social assistance (62)	20.0	6.4	20.8	6.6
Accommodation & food services (72)	29.6	5.2	30.3	4.6

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

²Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³North American Industry Classification System 2002 Edition.

⁴Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

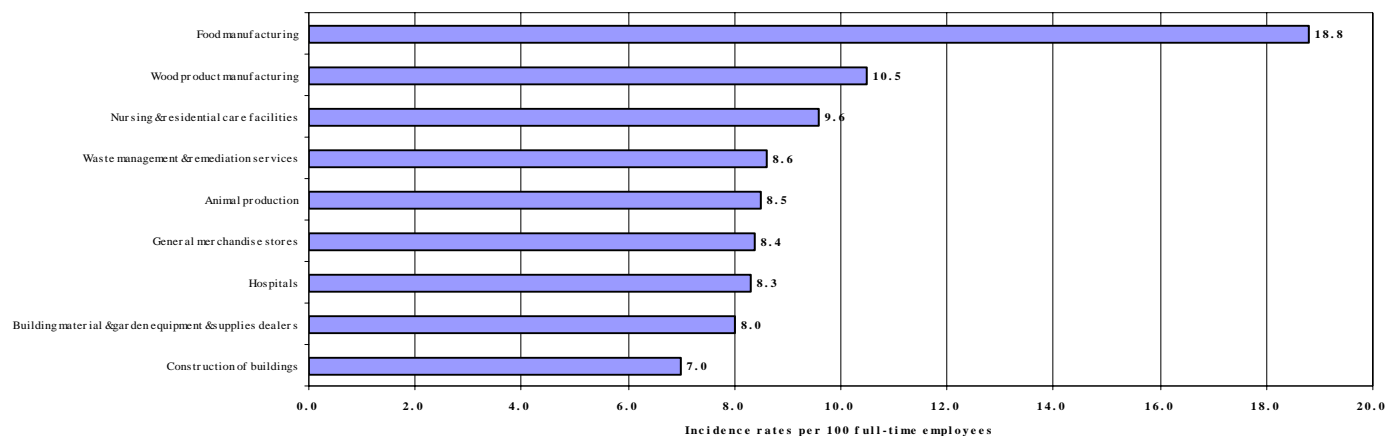
⁶Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and non-metal 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.

⁷Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Figure: Major industries with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases, Wyoming, 2007



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



**Wyoming Department of Employment
Research & Planning**

October 23, 2008

Internet Address: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>

Contact: Carola Cowan,
Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor
(307) 473-3804

Email: ccowan@state.wy.us

Return in 5 days to
Wyoming Department of Employment
Research & Planning
PO Box 2760
Casper WY 82602-2760