

Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Incidence Rate Remains Steady for Private Industry in 2010

The Research & Planning Section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reports that Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses estimated private industry incidence rate for 2010 was 4.0 per 100 full-time employees (n=8,216). This was the same as last year's rate (n=7,400), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Total **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 3.6 (see Table). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2010 ranged from 2.0 in mining to 5.8 in manufacturing.

The **service-providing** sectors (such as information and educational services) had an incidence rate of 4.1 per 100 full-time workers in 2010. Rates among these sectors were as high as 5.6 in health care & social assistance and as low as 4.0 in wholesale trade. Three of the sectors had decreased incidence rates compared to last year: retail trade (4.9 to 4.4); transportation & warehousing (5.5 to 4.7); and health care & social assistance (6.0 to 5.6).

Among detailed industries, nursing & residential care facilities had the highest incidence rate in 2010 at 10.4 (see Figure on back). The total number of employees in nursing & residential care facilities was estimated at 4,500, which had 468 occupational injury or illness cases. The next two higher incidence rates were in food manufacturing at 10.1 (out of 700 employees; an estimated 70 cases) and wood product manufacturing at 7.6 (out of 300 employees; 23 cases).

These estimates are all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses which include: days away from work cases, days of job transfer or restriction cases; and other recordable cases. Cases that were not recordable would be first aid cases; i.e., bandage on a cut, water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object.

There was a total of 2,100 private industry employers who responded to the survey in 2010. The same number of employers as last year.

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 Selected Sectors, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2009 and 2010

Sector ² and NAICS ³	2009 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	2009 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)	2010 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	2010 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)
Total Private Industry⁵	219.6	4.0	205.4	4.0
Goods-Producing⁵	65.7	4.1	57.3	3.6
Mining ⁶ (21)	28.3	2.1	24.1	2.0
Construction (23)	26.7	5.5	23.4	4.5
Manufacturing (31-33)	9.6	6.5	8.7	5.8
Service-Providing	153.9	3.9	148.1	4.1
Wholesale trade (42)	9.1	2.8	8.6	4.0
Retail trade (44-45)	31.5	4.9	29.8	4.4
Transportation & warehousing ⁷ (48-49)	9.5	5.5	8.7	4.7
Utilities (22)	2.5	3.9	2.5	5.4
Health care & social assistance (62)	22.7	6.0	23.2	5.6
Accommodation & food services (72)	31.0	4.1	29.7	4.4

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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 - 2007 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.

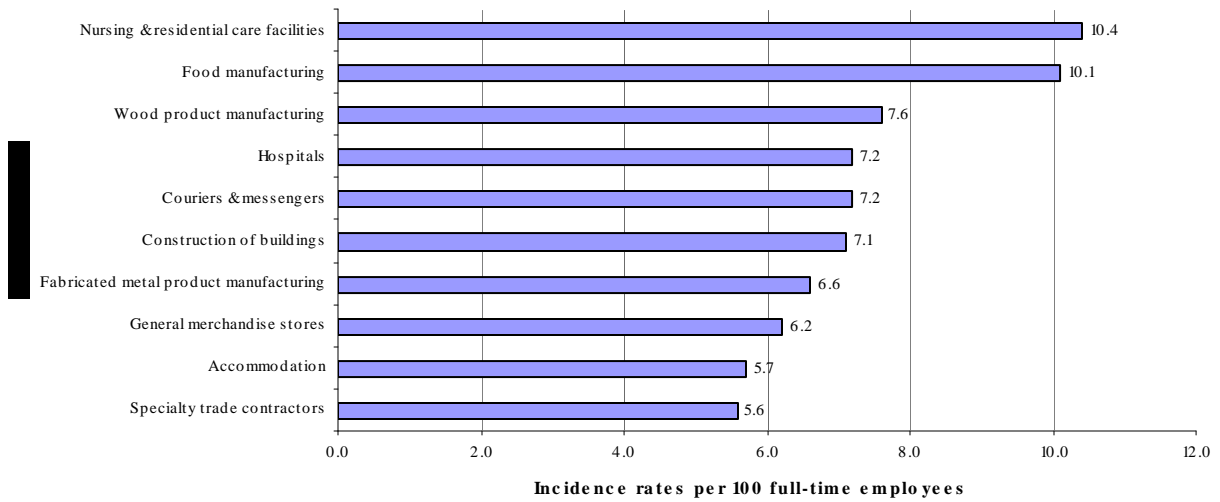
⁶Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System - United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining 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.

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 4a: Major industry groups with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases, Wyoming, private industry, 2010



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 Workforce Services
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