

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Falls Again for Private Industry in 2013

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Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimated incidence rate for private industry in 2013 was 3.4 per 100 full-time employees. This was 0.1 lower than in 2012 (3.5), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) produced in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The SOII is conducted by the Research & Planning Section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually.

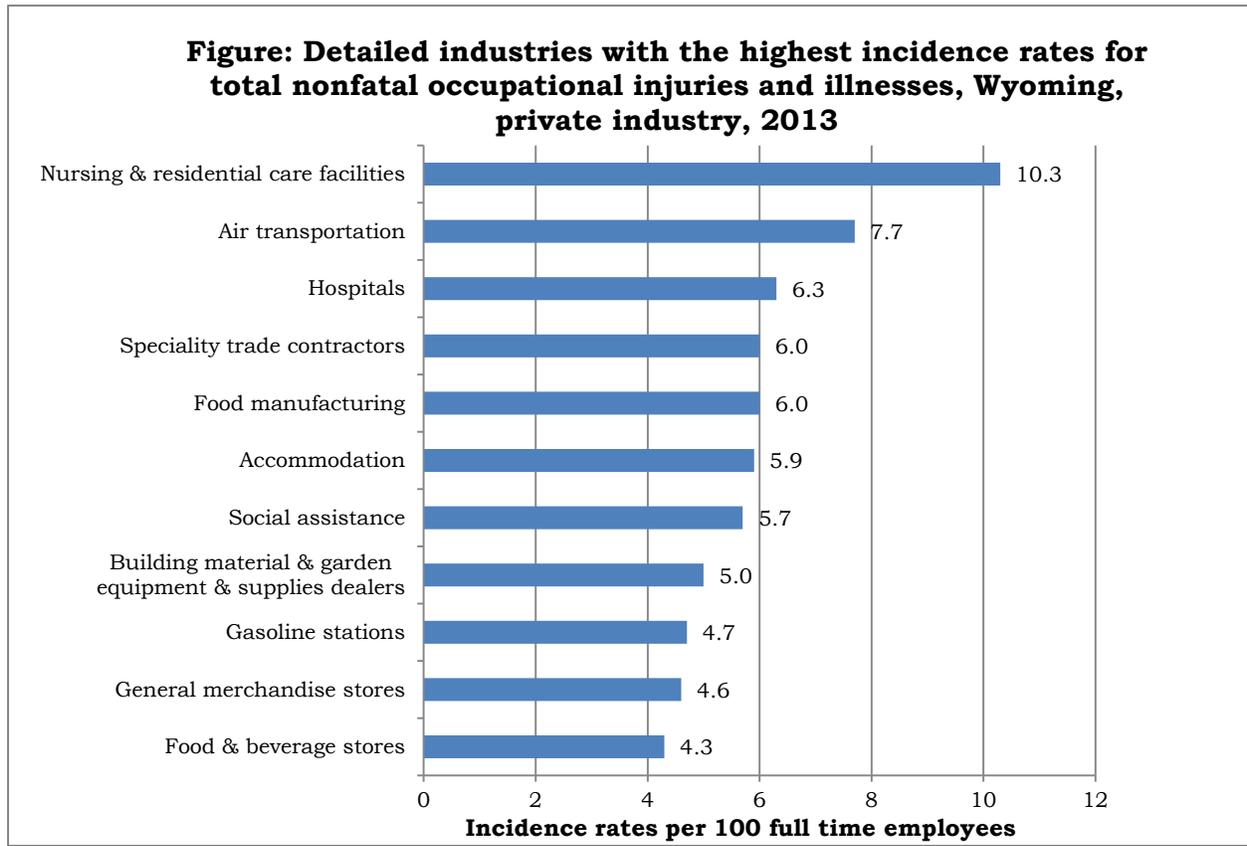
Total **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 3.3 (see Table on page 2). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2013 ranged from 1.5 in mining to 5.4 in construction.

The **service-providing** sectors (such as wholesale trade and educational services) had an incidence rate of 3.4 per 100 full-time workers in 2013. Rates among these sectors ranged from 2.2 in other services, except public administration to 5.3 in health care & social assistance.

Among detailed industries, nursing & residential care facilities had the highest incidence rate in 2013 at 10.3 (see Figure). The next two higher incidence rates were in air transportation at 7.7 and hospitals at 6.3.

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses which include: days away from work cases, days of job transfer or restriction cases; and other recordable cases. Nonrecordable cases include but are not limited to first aid cases, such as a bandage on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object; further information on recordable cases can be found at: <http://data.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

For additional information about 2013 and earlier years of occupational injury and illness data in Wyoming, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.



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

Table. Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Sectors, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2012 and 2013		
Sector² and NAICS³	2012 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)	2013 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)
Total Private Industry⁴	3.5	3.4
Goods-Producing⁴	3.0	3.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (11)	5.0	4.8
Mining ⁵ (21)	1.8	1.5
Construction (23)	4.0	5.4
Manufacturing (31-33)	5.0	3.8
Service-Providing	3.7	3.4
Wholesale trade (42)	5.5	2.7
Retail trade (44-45)	4.3	3.6
Transportation & warehousing ⁶ (48-49)	4.3	3.7
Utilities (22)	3.1	3.6
Information (51)	1.5	--
Educational services (61)	3.6	--
Health care & social assistance (62)	5.5	5.3
Accommodation & food services (72)	4.2	4.5
Other services, except public administration (81)	--	2.2
¹ Incidence 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).		
² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.		
³ North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition		
⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.		
⁵ Data 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.		
⁶ Data 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. Dash indicates data that do not meet publication guidelines.		
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.		
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