

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate was 3.3 for Private Industry in 2015

October 27, 2016

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported today that Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimated incidence rate for private industry in 2015 was 3.3 per 100 full-time employees. This was 0.2 less than in 2014 (3.5), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is not a statistically significant change. The SOII is conducted annually by Research & Planning.

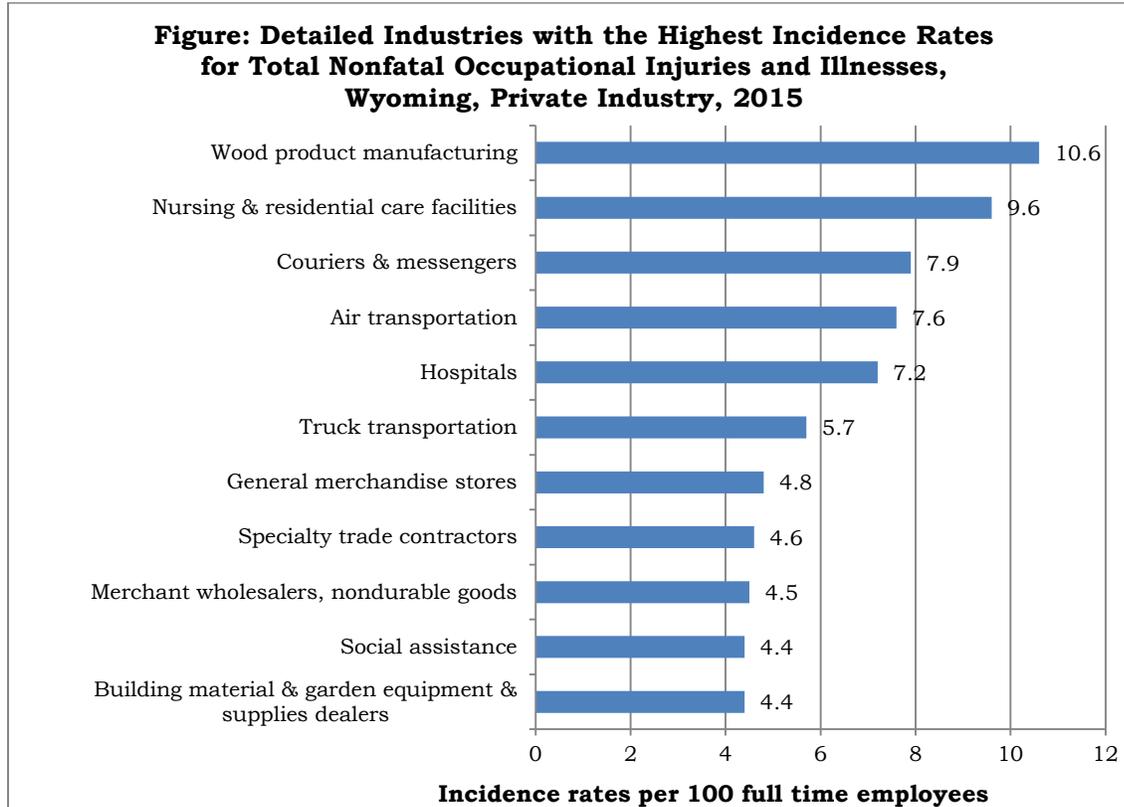
The **goods-producing** sectors (such as mining and construction) had an injury and illness incidence rate of 3.5 (see Table on back). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2015 ranged from 1.8 in mining to 5.0 in manufacturing.

The **service-providing** sectors (such as retail trade and transportation & warehousing) had an incidence rate of 3.2 per 100 full-time workers in 2015, this was 0.6 less than in 2014 (3.8), which is a statistically significant change. Rates among these sectors varied from a high of 4.4 in health care & social assistance to a low of 2.2 in utilities.

Among **detailed industries**, wood product manufacturing had the highest incidence rate in 2015 at 10.6 (see Figure below). The next two higher incidence rates were in nursing & residential care facilities at 9.6 and couriers & messengers at 7.9.

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 an adhesive strip 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 2015 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, 2014 & 2015

Sector ² and NAICS ³	2014 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)	2015 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)
Total Private Industry⁴	3.5	3.3
Goods-Producing⁴	2.9	3.5
Mining ⁵ (21)	1.8	1.8
Construction (23)	3.6	4.7
Manufacturing (31-33)	4.7	5.0
Service-Providing	3.8	3.2
Wholesale trade (42)	2.7	2.9
Retail trade (44-45)	4.3	3.7
Transportation & warehousing ⁶ (48-49)	3.6	4.1
Utilities (22)	2.9	2.2
Educational services (61)	--	3.2
Health care & social assistance (62)	4.9	4.4
Accommodation & food services (72)	4.7	3.1

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.

³*North American Industry Classification System* -- United States 2012.

⁴Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012) 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.

⁶Data 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.

Table created by Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician, Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, October, 2016.