



Department of Workforce Services
Research & Planning Section
In Cooperation with the
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

For Immediate Release

December 23, 2019

Chris McGrath,

Senior Statistician

307-473-3838

christine.mcgrath@wyo.gov

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Remains Essentially Unchanged for All Industries in 2018

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2018 was 3.4, compared to 3.7 in 2017, according to data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the SOII for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) annually as part of a nationwide data collection effort. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

The incidence rate for Wyoming's private industry in 2018 was 3.2, compared to 3.5 in 2017. Within the private industry, **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 2.7 in 2018 and 3.2 in 2017 (see Table 1). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2018 ranged from 1.6 in natural resources & mining to 3.7 in construction. Manufacturing had an incidence rate of 3.6 in 2018 compared to 4.6 in 2017.

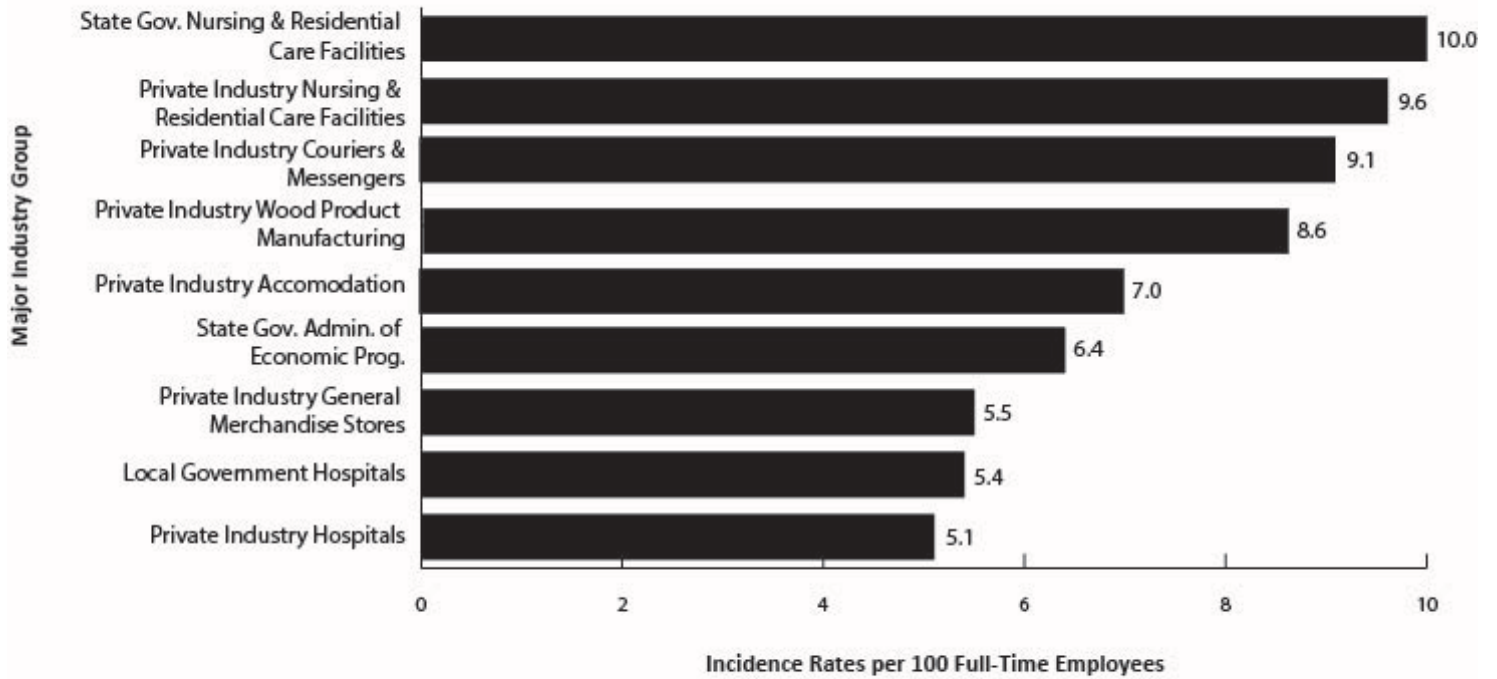
Also within private industry, **service-providing** sectors had an incidence rate of 3.3 in 2018 and 3.7 in 2017. Rates among these sectors varied from 1.5 in professional & business services to 4.9 in leisure, entertainment, & hospitality (see Table 1). Educational & health services had an incidence rate of 3.9 in 2018 and 4.7 in 2017.

At the detailed industry level (see Figure 1), the highest incidence rates in 2018 were found in state government nursing & residential care facilities (10.0) and private nursing & residential care facilities (9.6), followed by couriers and messengers (9.1).

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. Non-recordable 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. For more information on recordable and non-recordable cases, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

For additional information about 2016 and earlier years of occupational injury and illness data in Wyoming, please see <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

Figure 1: Industries with the Highest Incidence Rates of Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming, 2018



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.
 Prepared by C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 11/1/19.

Table 1: Incidence rates¹ per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming, 2017 & 2018

Sector and NAICS ²	2017	2018
All Industries	3.7	3.4
Private Industry³	3.5	3.2
Goods-Producing	3.2	2.7
Natural Resources & Mining ⁴	1.7	1.6
Construction	4.3	3.7
Manufacturing	4.6	3.6
Service-Providing	3.7	3.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities ⁵	3.5	3.3
Information	1.5	3.0
Professional & Business Services	-	1.5
Educational & Health Services	4.7	3.9
Leisure, Entertainment, & Hospitality	4.5	4.9
State and Local Government	4.2	4.3

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 North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012 edition) 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad 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 do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, 2019

Table created by Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician, Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, November 2019.