

Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Incidence Rate Decreased in 2006

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate fell from 5.8 per 100 full-time employees among private industry employers in 2005 to 4.8 in 2006, 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.

The highest incidence rates were found in manufacturing-related industries (see Figure). At 15.5, wood product manufacturing had the highest incidence rate. However, the number of employees in wood product manufacturing was relatively small (900) compared to most other major industries in Wyoming. Private sector hospitals was second with 11.2 (2,900 employees), followed by food manufacturing at 11.1 (700 employees) and nursing and residential care facilities at 10.5 (4,400 employees).

Both goods-producing industries (such as manufacturing and construction) and service-providing industries (such as information and leisure and hospitality) had an injury and illness incidence rate of 4.8 cases per 100 full-time employees (see Table). The incidence rate for goods-producing industries declined by 2.6 cases and the rate for service-providing industries fell by 0.2 cases per 100 full-time employees compared to the rates reported for 2005. Among goods-producing industry sectors, incidence rates during 2006 ranged from 3.3 cases in mining to 7.7 cases in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. Despite the similarity in overall incidence rates, the rate decreased significantly in the goods-producing industries over the year, especially in manufacturing (-7.3 cases). While rates among service-providing industry sectors ranged up to 8.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in transportation and warehousing, finance & insurance had the lowest rate within this domain at 0.4 cases. Six of the service-providing industries had increased incidence rates compared to the previous 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 Industry and Case Types, Wyoming, 2005 and 2006

Industry ² and NAICS ³	2005 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	2005 Total recordable cases	2006 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	2006 Total recordable cases
Private Industry⁵	191.0	5.8	202.6	4.8
Goods Producing⁵	52.8	7.4	59.9	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁵ (11)	1.1	11.0	1.1	7.7
Mining ⁶ (21)	22.0	4.9	25.6	3.3
Construction (23)	20.1	7.5	23.1	6.1
Manufacturing (31-33)	9.6	13.6	10.0	6.3
Service Providing	138.2	5.0	142.7	4.8
Wholesale trade (42)	7.6	7.3	8.1	4.5
Retail trade (44-45)	30.2	5.4	30.7	5.3
Transportation and warehousing ⁷ (48-49)	7.5	4.5	8.3	8.0
Utilities (22)	2.3	3.4	2.3	4.4
Information (51)	4.3	1.7	4.2	2.7
Finance and insurance (52)	6.8	0.8	6.9	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing (53)	3.9	5.9	4.1	3.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services (54)	8.1	2.1	8.8	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (56)	6.8	6.1	7.1	5.2
Educational services (61)	1.3	8.5	1.4	4.6
Health care and social assistance (62)	19.7	6.3	20.0	6.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation (71)	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.8
Accommodation and food services (72)	29.2	5.9	29.6	5.2
Other services, except public administration (81)	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.7

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 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.

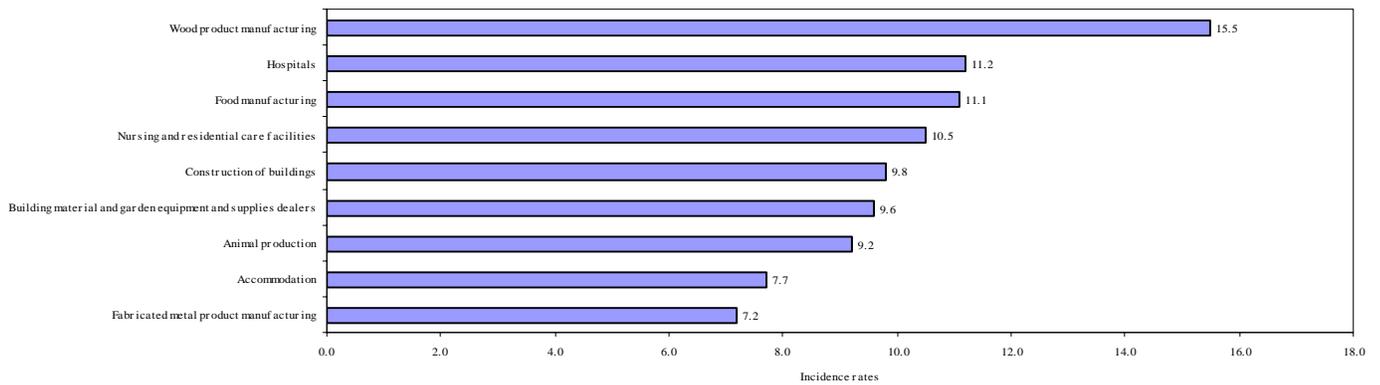
⁶Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators 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: Major industries with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases, Wyoming, 2006



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 16, 2007

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

Contact: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Economist
(307) 473-3838

Email: vdavis@state.wy.us

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