

Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Incidence Rate Remains Steady for Private Industry in 2008

The Research & Planning Section of the Wyoming Department of Employment reports that Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses estimated private industry incidence rate for 2008 (n=9,000) was 4.6 per 100 full-time employees. This was the same rate as last year's (n=8,700), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Total **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 4.4 (see Table). Injury and illness incidence rates in 2008 ranged from 2.9 in mining to 7.0 in manufacturing. The rates decreased in **goods-producing** sectors over the year, except for construction (+0.2 cases).

The **service-providing** sectors (such as information and educational services) had an incidence rate of 4.7 per 100 full-time workers. Rates between these sectors were as high as 6.8 in educational services and as low as 2.8 in information. Four of the sectors had increased incidence rates compared to last year: wholesale trade (5.3 to 5.8); utilities (3.2 to 3.3); information (2.6 to 2.8); and educational services (3.7 to 6.8).

The highest 2008 injuries and illnesses incidence rates were found in several industries (see Figure on back). At 18.0, couriers & messengers had the highest incidence rate. The total number of employees in couriers and messengers was estimated at 700, which had 132 occupational injury or illness cases. The next two higher incidence rates were in nursing and residential care facilities at 11.2 (out of 4,500 employees; an estimated 504 cases) and plastics and rubber products manufacturing at 11.1 (out of 500 employees; 56 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, a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object.

There was a total of 2,200 private industry employers who responded to the survey in 2008.

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, 2007 and 2008

Sector ² (and NAICS ³)	2007 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	2007 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)	2008 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	2008 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)
Total Private Industry ⁵	213.9	4.6	222.1	4.6
Goods Producing⁵	64.5	4.6	67.8	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting ⁵ (11)	1.1	6.1	1.1	6.0
Mining ⁶ (21)	27.3	3.0	28.2	2.9
Construction (23)	25.8	5.1	28.6	5.3
Manufacturing (31-33)	10.3	8.6	10.0	7.0
Service Providing	149.4	4.6	154.2	4.7
Wholesale trade (42)	8.6	5.3	9.0	5.8
Retail trade (44-45)	31.6	5.4	32.3	5.1
Transportation & warehousing ⁷ (48-49)	8.9	6.2	9.5	5.9
Utilities (22)	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.3
Information (51)	4.1	2.6	3.9	2.8
Educational services (61)	1.5	3.7	1.5	6.8
Health care & social assistance (62)	20.8	6.6	21.7	5.7

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 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.

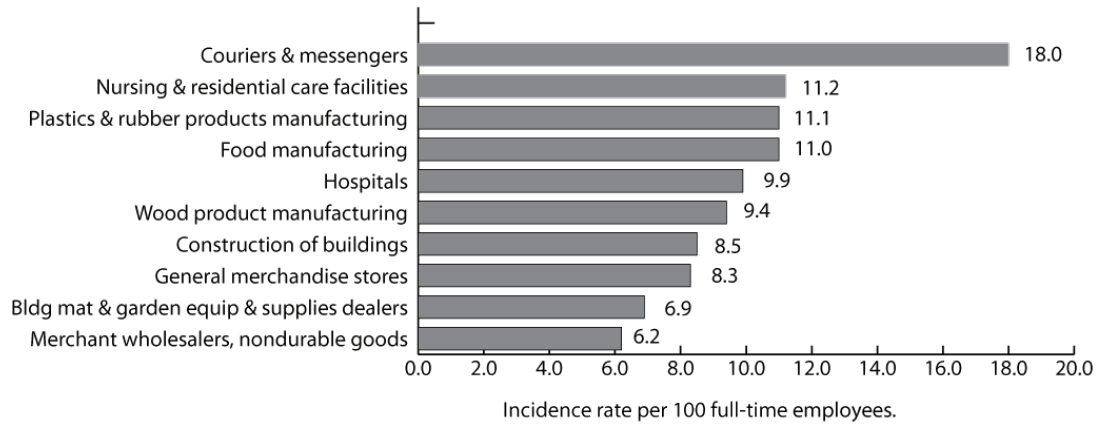
⁶Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining 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: Major Industries with the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, Wyoming, 2008



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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