

Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Incidence Rate Decreases for Private Industry in 2009

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 2009 (n=7,400) was 4.0 per 100 full-time employees. This was a decrease from last year's rate of 4.6 (n=9,000), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Total **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 4.1 (see Table). Injury and illness incidence rates between these sectors in 2009 ranged from 2.1 in mining to 8.1 in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting.

The **service-providing** sectors (such as information and educational services) had an incidence rate of 3.9 per 100 full-time workers in 2009. Rates between these sectors were as high as 6.0 in healthcare & social assistance and as low as 2.7 in information. Four of the sectors had decreased incidence rates compared to last year: wholesale trade (5.8 to 2.8); retail trade (5.1 to 4.9); transportation & warehousing (5.9 to 5.5); and information (2.8 to 2.7).

Among detailed industries, food manufacturing had the highest incidence rate in 2009 at 10.7 (see Figure on back). The total number of employees in food manufacturing was estimated at 700, which had 75 occupational injury or illness cases. The next two higher incidence rates were in nursing and residential care facilities at 10.4 (out of 4,600 employees; an estimated 478 cases) and hospitals at 8.6 (out of 3,300 employees; 284 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 2,100 private industry employers who responded to the survey in 2009.

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, 2008 and 2009

| Sector ² (and NAICS ³) | 2008 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's) | 2008 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate) | 2009 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's) | 2009 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate) |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Total Private Industry ⁵ | 222.1 | 4.6 | 219.6 | 4.0 |
| Goods-Producing⁵ | 67.8 | 4.4 | 65.7 | 4.1 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting ⁵ (11) | 1.1 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 8.1 |
| Mining ⁶ (21) | 28.2 | 2.9 | 28.3 | 2.1 |
| Construction (23) | 28.6 | 5.3 | 26.7 | 5.5 |
| Manufacturing (31-33) | 10.0 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 6.5 |
| Service-Providing | 154.2 | 4.7 | 153.9 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale trade (42) | 9.0 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 2.8 |
| Retail trade (44-45) | 32.3 | 5.1 | 31.5 | 4.9 |
| Transportation & warehousing ⁷ (48-49) | 9.5 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 5.5 |
| Utilities (22) | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| Information (51) | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Health care & social assistance (62) | 21.7 | 5.7 | 22.7 | 6.0 |

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 2007 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.

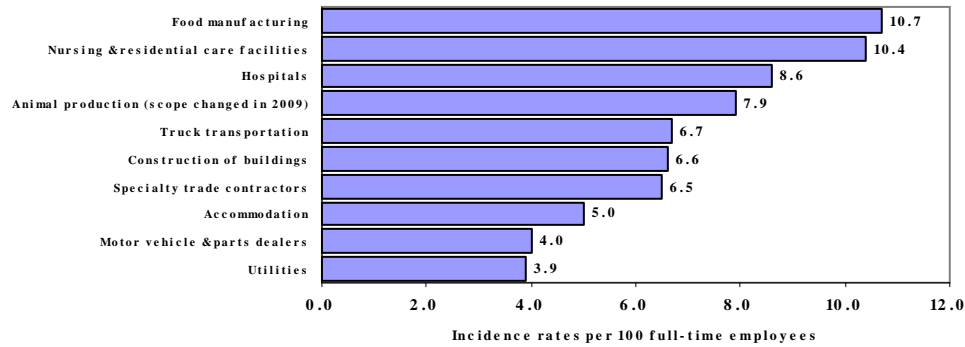
⁶Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining 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.

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, Private Industry, 2009



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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