

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Decreases for Private Industry in 2012

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimated incidence rate for private industry in 2012 was 3.5 per 100 full-time employees. This was 0.1 lower than in 2011 (3.6), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The SOII is conducted by the Research & Planning Section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually.

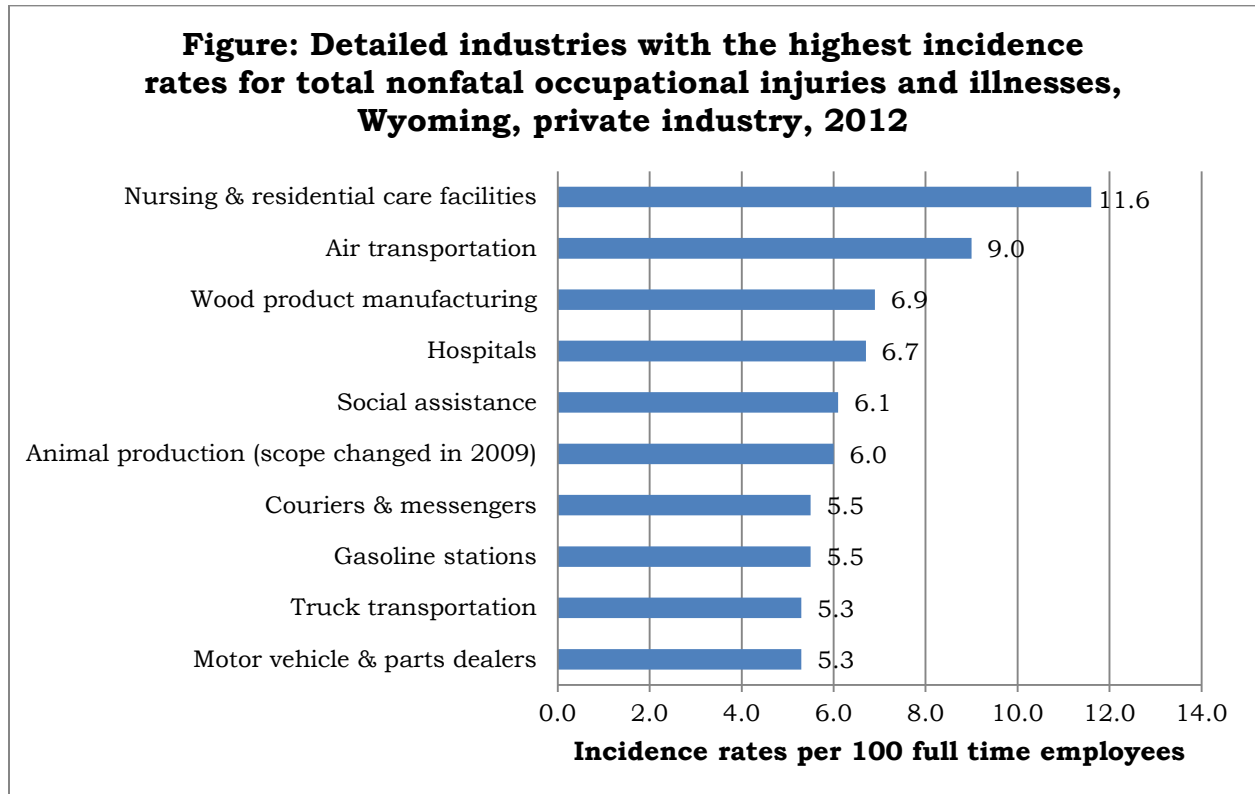
Total **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 3.0 (see Table on back). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2012 ranged from 1.8 in mining to 5.0 in both agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting; and manufacturing.

The **service-providing** sectors (such as retail trade and transportation & warehousing) had an incidence rate of 3.7 per 100 full-time workers in 2012, the same as in 2011. Rates among these sectors went from a high of 5.5 in both wholesale trade and health care & social assistance to a low of 1.5 in information.

Among detailed industries, nursing & residential care facilities had the highest incidence rate in 2012 at 11.6 (see Figure). The next two higher incidence rates were in air transportation at 9.0 and wood product manufacturing at 6.9.

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 a bandage 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 2012 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, 2011 and 2012

Sector ² and NAICS ³	2011 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)	2012 Total recordable cases (Incidence rate)
Total Private Industry⁴	3.6	3.5
Goods-Producing⁴	3.5	3.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (11)	8.6	5.0
Mining ⁵ (21)	2.2	1.8
Construction (23)	4.0	4.0
Manufacturing (31-33)	5.8	5.0
Service-Providing	3.7	3.7
Wholesale trade (42)	3.3	5.5
Retail trade (44-45)	4.0	4.3
Transportation & warehousing ⁶ (48-49)	4.4	4.3
Educational Services (61)	3.3	3.6
Utilities (22)	4.2	3.1
Information (51)	--	1.5
Health care & social assistance (62)	5.4	5.5
Accommodation & food services (72)	4.3	4.2

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as $\frac{N}{EH} \times 200,000$ 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 Edition

⁴Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵Data 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 requirements for oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetallic mineral products are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

⁶U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetallic mineral products industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not available 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. Dash indicates data that do not meet reporting 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 Labor, November, 2013.