

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged for All Industries in 2016

December 5, 2017

According to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2016 was 3.6 compared to 3.5 in 2015. The private industry for Wyoming in 2016 recorded an incidence rate of 3.4. The incidence rate in 2015 was 3.3. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The SOII is conducted annually by the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

Within the private industry, the **goods-producing** sectors had an injury and illness incidence rate of 3.0 (see Table 1). It was 3.5 in 2015. Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2016 ranged from 1.4 in natural resources & mining to 4.5 in construction. Manufacturing had an incidence rate of 3.8 in 2016. The incidence rate in 2015 for manufacturing was 5.0.

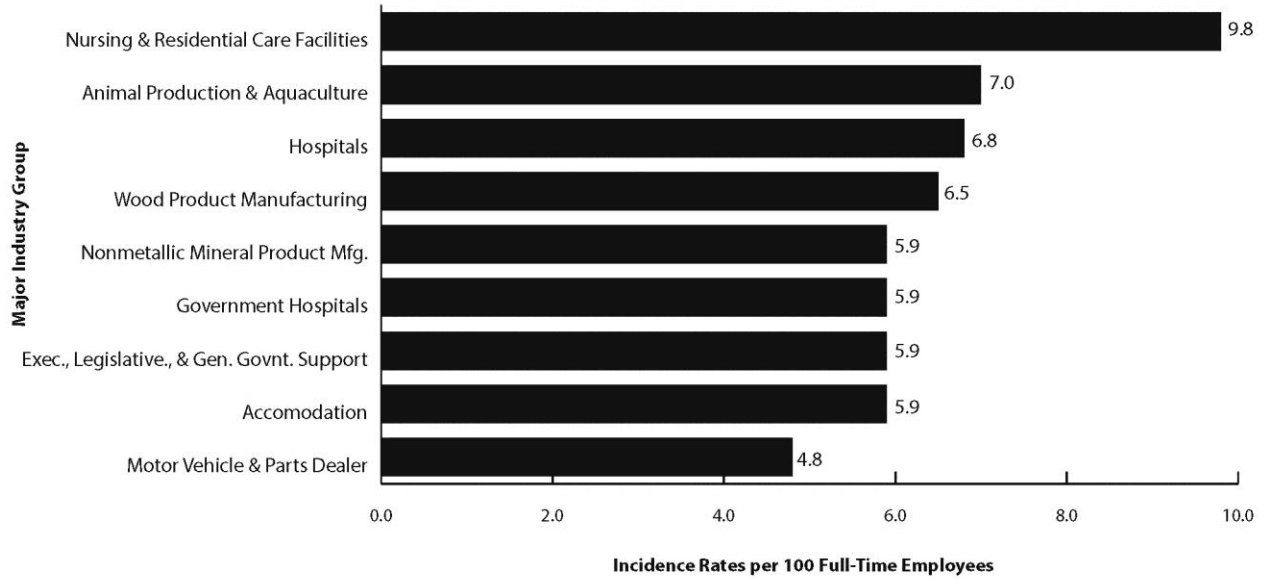
Within the private industry, the **service-providing** sectors (such as trade, transportation, & utilities and educational & health services) had an incidence rate of 3.6 per 100 full-time workers in 2016 compared to 3.2 in 2015. Rates among these sectors varied from 4.6 in educational & health services to 4.1 in trade, transportation, & utilities (see Table 1).

Among detailed industries, nursing and residential care facilities had the highest incidence rate in 2016 at 9.8 (see Figure 1), followed by animal production and aquaculture at 7.0 and hospitals at 6.8.

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 further 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, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

Figure 1: Detailed Private Industries with the Highest Incidence Rates of Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming, 2016



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, 11/13/17.

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

Table 1: Incidence rates¹ per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming, 2015 & 2016

Sector and NAICS ²	2015	2016
All Industries	3.5	3.6
Private Industry³	3.3	3.4
Goods-Producing	3.5	3.0
Natural Resources and Mining ⁴	2.1	1.4
Construction	4.7	4.5
Manufacturing	5.0	3.8
Service-Providing	3.2	3.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities ⁵	3.6	4.1
Information	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0.6	-
Professional and Business Services	-	-
Educational and Health Services	4.4	4.6
Leisure, Entertainment, and Hospitality	3.1	4.4
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-	-
State and Local Government	4.2	4.4

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, November 09, 2017

Table created by Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician, Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, November 2017.