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NEWS RELEASE

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Utah Occupational Safety and Health Releases 2016 Workplace Injury and Illness Statistics

Salt Lake City - The Utah Labor Commission's Division of Occupational Safety and Health, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, has released 2016 nonfatal occupational injury and illness data for the state of Utah. The information was obtained through the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

There was a significant decrease in the overall combined incidence rate in the public and private sectors in Utah from 3.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 2015 to 3.0 in calendar year 2016.

Private Sector

In Utah, 2,615 private sector employers were surveyed for information regarding their average number of employees, hours worked, and details on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that occurred in 2016:

- The overall incidence rate for the private sector decreased from 3.5 in 2015 to 2.9 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, cases with days away from work were 0.7 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 0.7 in 2015.
- Cases resulting in job transfer or restriction were 0.6 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 0.7 in 2015.
- The incidence rate for other recordable cases was 1.7 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 2.0 in 2015. Other recordable cases are work-related injuries or illnesses that required treatment beyond first aid, but did not require days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

Public Sector

There were 253 public sector employers in Utah surveyed for information regarding their average number of employees, hours worked, and details on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that occurred during 2016:

- The overall incidence rate for the public sector was 3.6 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 3.8 in 2015.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, cases with days away from work were 0.5 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 0.5 in 2015.
- Cases resulting in job transfer or restriction were 0.2 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 0.3 in 2015.
- The incidence rate for other recordable cases was 2.8 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 3.0 in 2015. Other recordable cases are work-related injuries or illnesses that required treatment beyond first aid, but did not require days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

Utah Local Emphasis Programs

Construction

There were 204 construction employers in Utah that were surveyed for information regarding their average number of employees, hours worked, and details on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that occurred during calendar year 2016:

- The overall incidence rate for construction industries was 4.0 per every 100 full-time workers. In 2015, it was 5.3.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, cases with days away from work were 1.4 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 1.4 in 2015.
- Cases resulting in job transfer or restriction were 0.5 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 0.7 in 2015.
- The incidence rate for other recordable cases was 2.2 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 3.1 in 2015. Other recordable cases are work-related injuries or illnesses that required more than first aid, but did not require days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

Manufacturing

There were 330 manufacturing employers in Utah that were surveyed for information regarding their average number of employees, hours worked, and details on nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses that occurred during calendar year 2016:

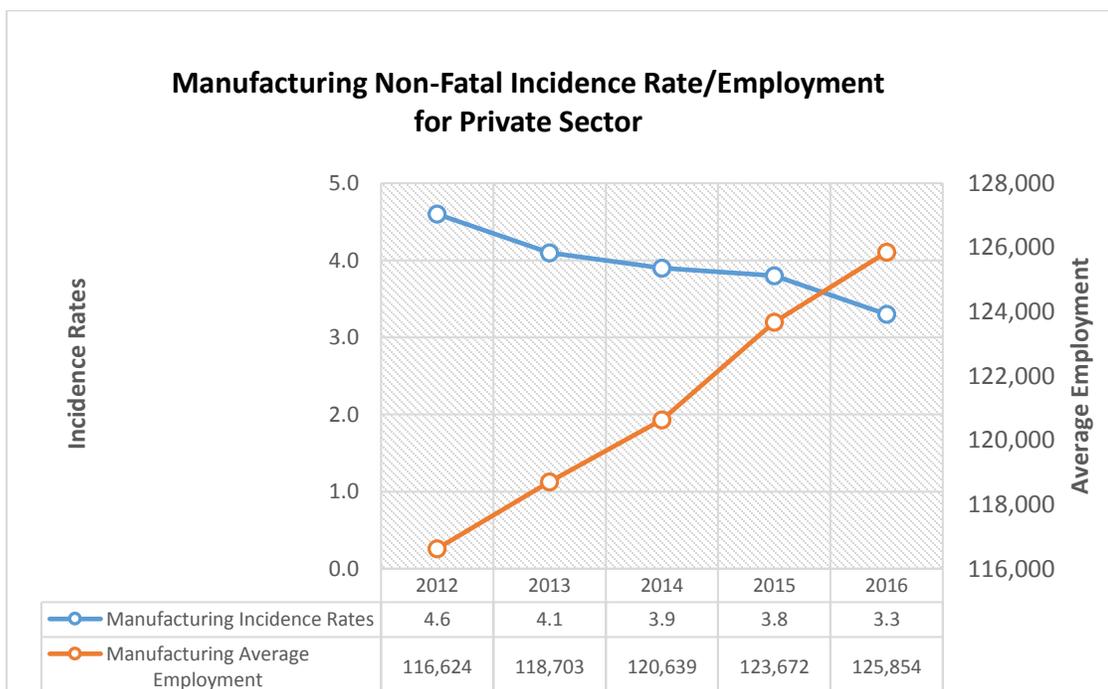
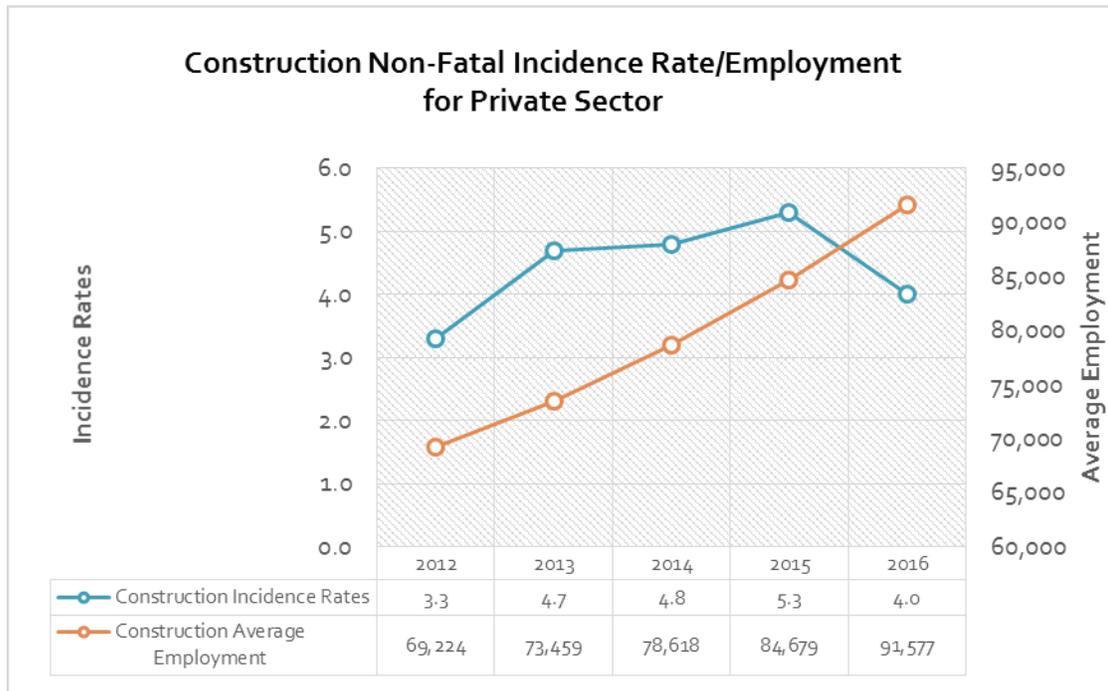
- The overall incidence rate for manufacturing industries was 3.3 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 3.8 in 2015.
- Of these injuries and illnesses, cases with days away from work were 0.5 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 0.6 in 2015.
- Cases resulting in job transfer or restriction were 0.8 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 1.1 in 2015.
- The incidence rate for other recordable cases was 2.0 in 2016 per 100 full-time workers. It was 2.1 in 2015. Other recordable cases are work-related injuries or illnesses that required treatment beyond first aid, but did not require days away from work, job transfer, or restriction.

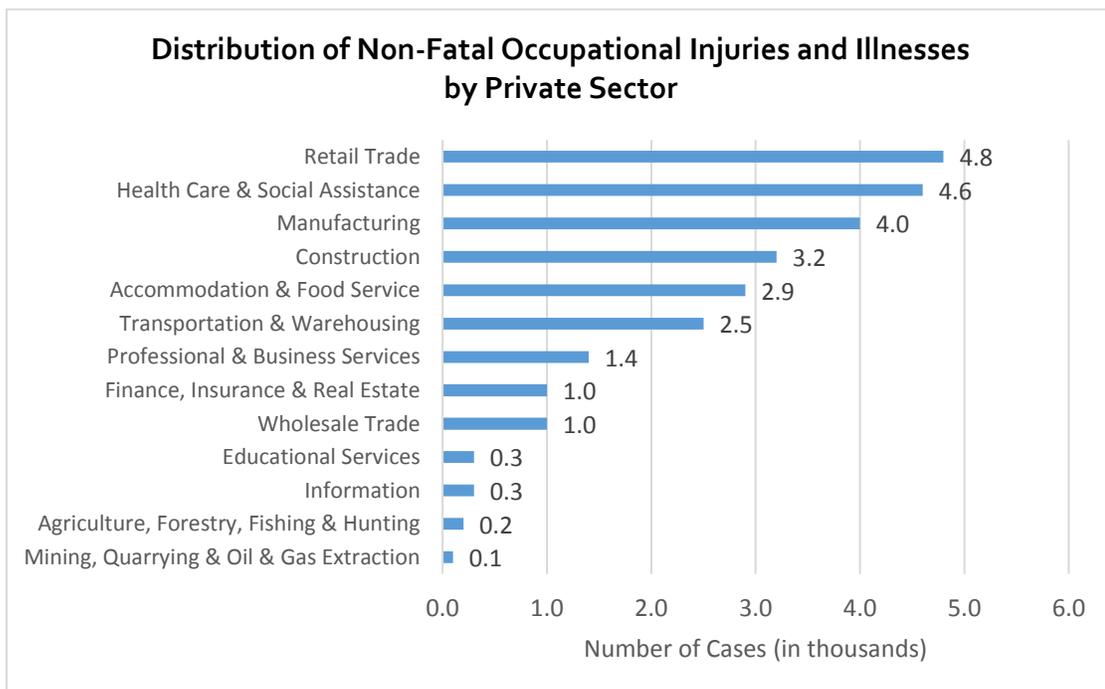
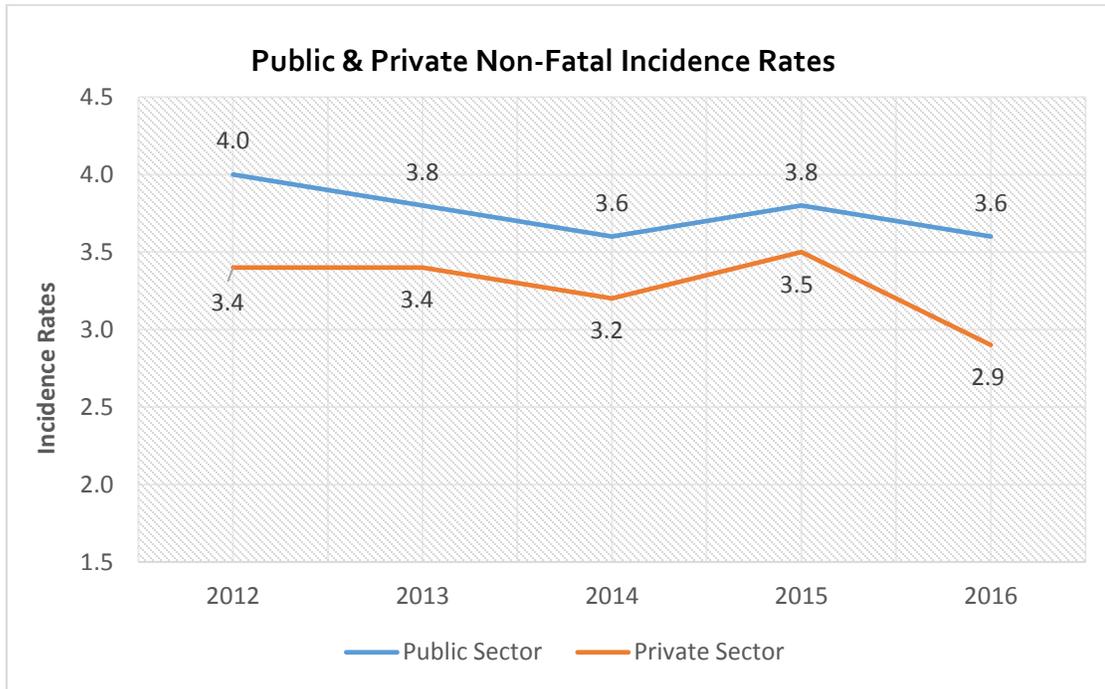
Background

The survey was administered by the UOSH, BLS. The 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS) was used to group company data by industry.

Please refer to the accompanying tables for more detail. There are additional tables and charts available upon request. For additional information or to request a copy of the report, contact Edward Denning, (801) 530-6926, edenning@utah.gov; or Joy Lawrence, (801) 530-6823, joylawrence@utah.gov, at UOSH, BLS.

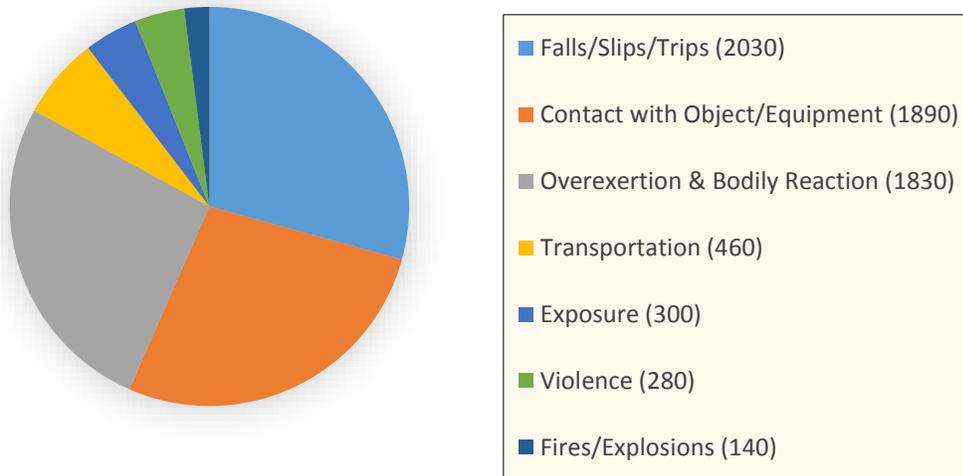
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Data for 2016 Utah Workplace Injuries and Illnesses



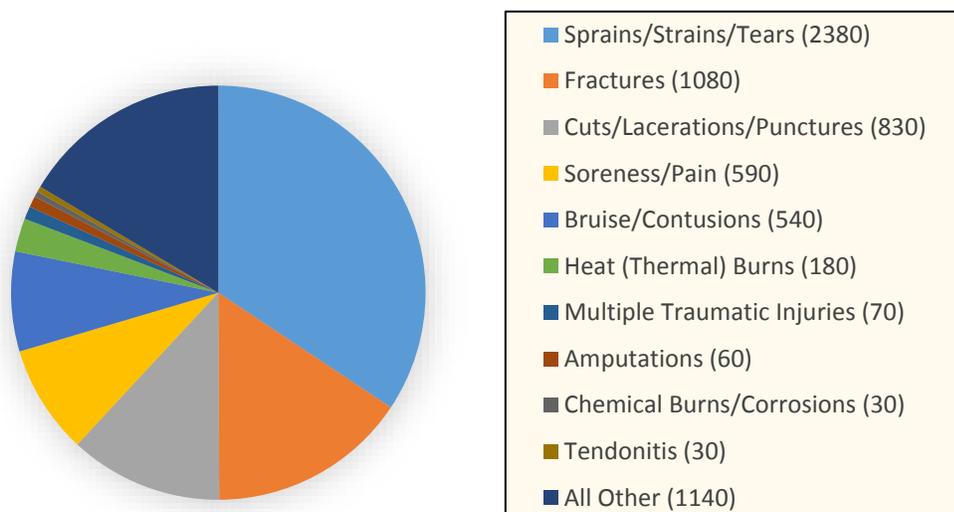


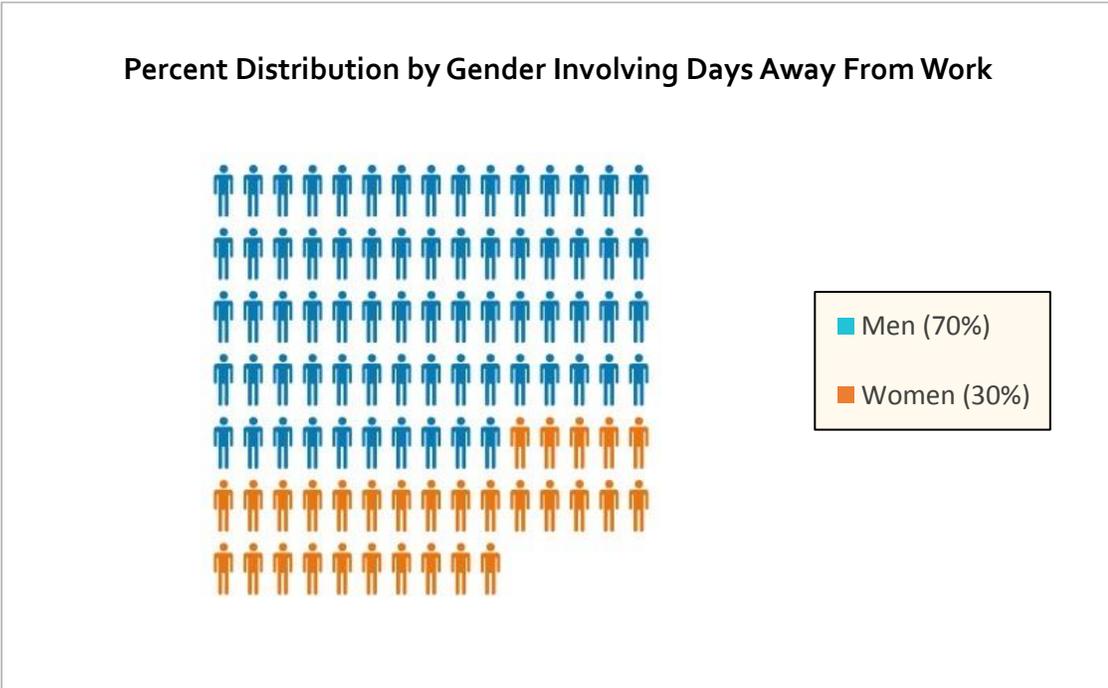
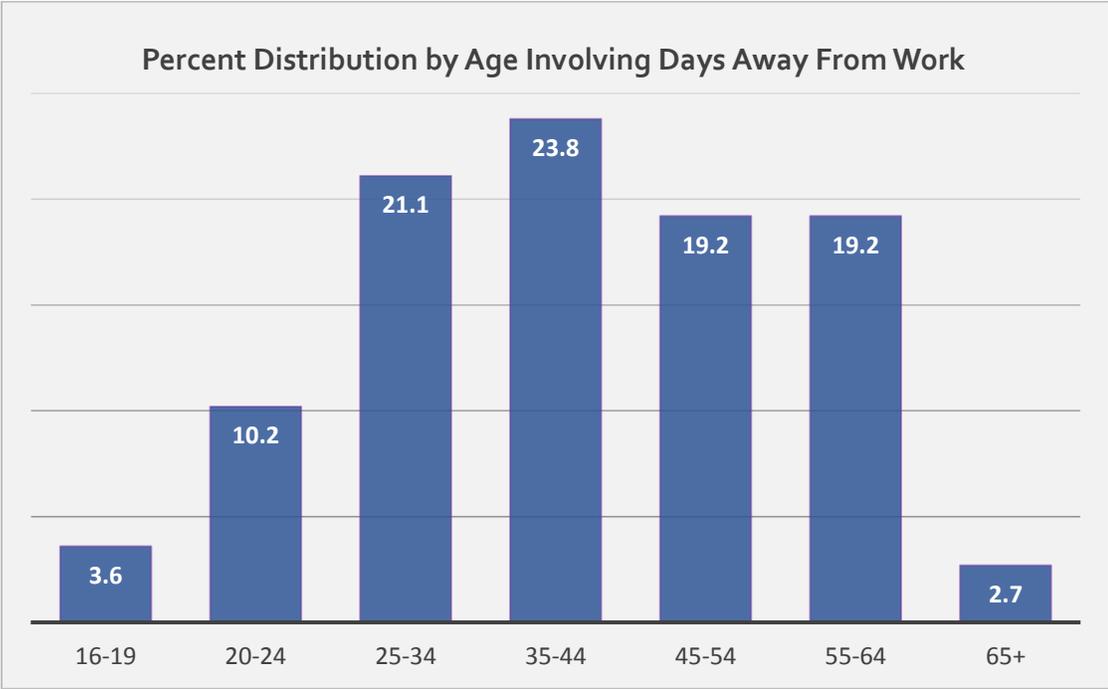
Sources: U.S. BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses; State of Utah Department of Workforce Services & Workforce Research & Analysis

Top Non-Fatal Events Injuring Utah Workers [Total Cases = 6,930]



Distribution of Utah Workplace Injuries by Type [Total Cases = 6,930]





Sources: U.S. BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses; State of Utah
Department of Workforce Services & Workforce Research & Analysis