

## Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase Slightly in 2012

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported today that the number of occupational fatalities rose from 32 in 2011 to 35 in 2012, an increase of 3 deaths (9.4%; see Figure 1). On average, from 1992-2012 there were 34 occupational fatalities each year. Variations in fatalities from year to year are to some extent the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. In other cases, a sudden illness may be nearly coincidental with an accident that results in a workplace fatality. Occupational fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

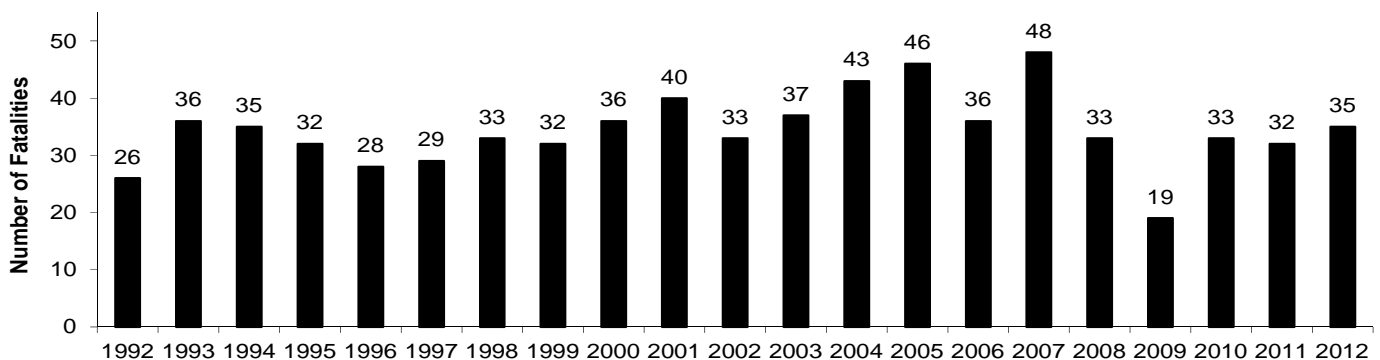
The fatality counts featured in this release are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics or BLS) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary employees, CFOI counts include volunteer workers and self-employed individuals. The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state. That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

In 2012, the largest number of deaths occurred in trade, transportation, & utilities (12, or 34.3% of all deaths; see Table below). Within that category, 10 deaths were in transportation & warehousing (28.6%). Natural resources & mining accounted for 10 deaths (28.6%), of which seven were in agriculture (20.0%) and three in mining (8.6%). Three deaths occurred in construction (8.6%) and three in government (8.6%). Nearly half (48.6%) of workplace fatalities were the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 2).

From 2003-2012, transportation incidents made up 60.2% of all workplace deaths. Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>

Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2012



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

Note: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final.

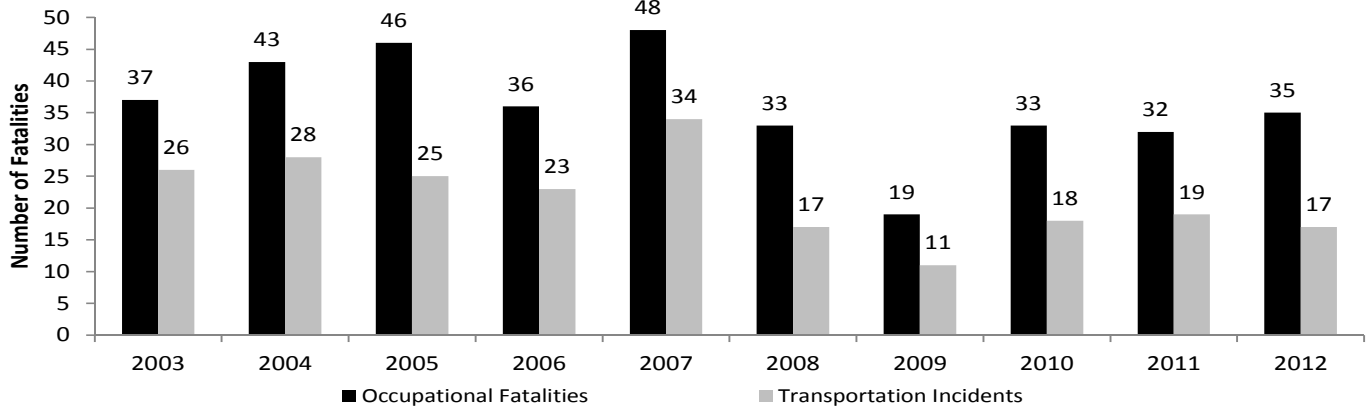
Table: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2012

Industry	Number	Col. %
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	10	28.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	7	20.0%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	3	8.6%
<b>Construction</b>	3	8.6%
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	12	34.3%
Transportation & Warehousing	10	28.6%
<b>Government</b>	3	8.6%
<b>All Other Industries</b>	7	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Data for 2012 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Figure 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2012**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

Note: Data for 2012 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final.

From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). From 2011 to 2012 transportation incidents are based on OIICS 2.01.

**Wyoming Department of Workforce Services  
Research & Planning**

Internet Address: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>

August 22, 2013

Contacts:

Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

[carola.cowan@wyo.gov](mailto:carola.cowan@wyo.gov) 307-473-3804

David Bullard, Senior Economist

[david.bullard@wyo.gov](mailto:david.bullard@wyo.gov) 307-473-3810

Wyoming Department of Workforce Services  
Research & Planning  
PO Box 2760  
Casper WY 82602-2760