

Research



Safety: Don't Become a Statistic
March 29th, 2006

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Topics

- Comparison of Research & Planning (R&P) and OSHA functions.
- How R&P and OSHA use one another's data.
- How R&P obtains injury and fatality data.
- Most recent statistics on occupational injuries and fatalities in the U.S. and Wyoming.
- Focus on traffic accidents.

Research

R&P's and OSHA's Roles in Occupational Safety



- OSHA and R&P are both housed in the Wyoming Department of Employment.
 - R&P is part of the Unemployment Tax Division.
 - OSHA is part of the Workers' Safety & Compensation Division.
- OSHA has a direct role in worker safety and health while R&P's role is indirect.



Research



R&P's and OSHA's Roles in Occupational Safety *Continued*

- OSHA

- Oversees the implementation and enforcement of worker safety regulations.
- Helps employers with accident prevention strategies.
- Does not investigate work-related traffic deaths.
 - Traffic accidents are the leading cause of occupational fatalities in both Wyoming and the U.S.

- R&P

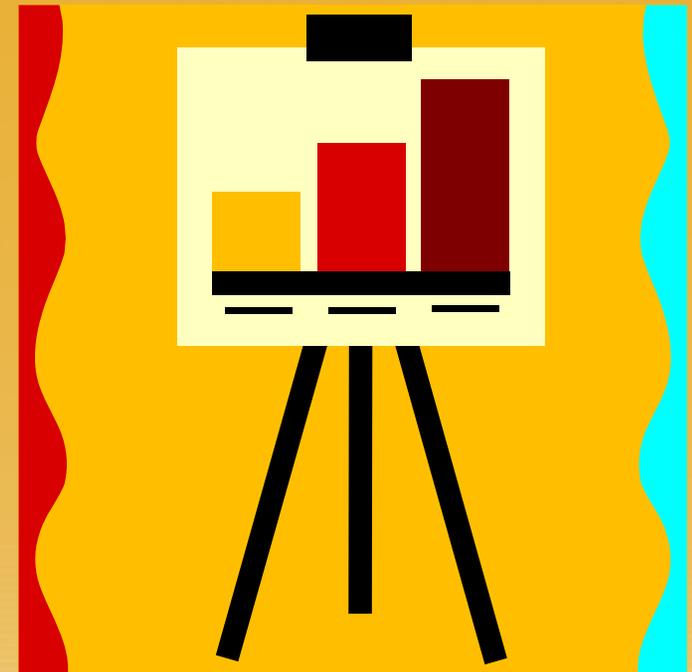
- Collects and analyzes health and safety data.
 - Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)
 - Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)
- By Federal law, data that allows individual firms or workers to be recognized cannot be released.

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How R&P and OSHA Use One Another's Data

- OSHA uses SOII and CFOI data to track accident and illness trends.
- R&P uses OSHA accident reports to confirm work-related fatalities for CFOI.



Research



Injuries and Illnesses Defined

- Injuries are acute (short term).
 - A broken arm from a fall down the stairs
 - A concussion from being hit on the head by a hammer
- Illnesses are chronic (long term).
 - Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - Black lung disease

Research



Obtaining Occupational Injury & Fatality Data

- Nonfatal injury and illness data are collected via the SOII.
- If selected to participate in the SOII, your firm will first receive a notice of requirement to participate in December prior to the year you are you required to participate.
- Over the course of the year, your firm keeps track of work-related injuries or illnesses that occur on the OSHA 300 form included in the Notification booklet.
- **The SOII is the only mandatory survey R&P conducts.**

Notification of Requirement to Participate in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses – Calendar Year 2006



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics



IMPORTANT

- Maintain the information required for all recordable work-related injuries and illnesses that occur during calendar year 2006 for the establishment(s) identified on the cover under Reporting Site.
- Keep these records and use them to complete the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses that we will send to you early in 2007.

Obtaining Occupational Injury & Fatality Data *Continued*



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 2005



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

YOUR RESPONSE IS REQUIRED IN 30 DAYS.



Please correct your company address as needed.

For your convenience, you can submit your survey response on our website at <https://idcf.bls.gov>. See the brochure inside this booklet for more information!

We estimate it will take you an average of 24 minutes to complete this survey (ranging from 10 minutes to 5 hours per package), including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this information. If you have any comments regarding the estimates or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, please send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (1220-0045), 2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20212. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. **DO NOT SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO THIS ADDRESS.**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, its employees, agents, and partner statistical agencies, will use the information you provide for statistical purposes only and will hold the information in confidence to the full extent permitted by law. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (Title 5 of Public Law 107-347) and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will not be disclosed in identifiable form without your informed consent.

OMB No. 1220-0045
Approval expires 08-31-07
BLS-9300 N06

- In January following the year your firm tracked injuries/illnesses, your firm will receive a 2nd booklet.
- Record any injuries or illnesses that occur in the booklet, along with some employment information, then mail it back.
- R&P can't accept the 300 form.
- **Even if your firm did not have any injuries or illnesses, we need your information.**

Research



Obtaining Occupational Injury & Fatality Data *Continued*

- Report only those injuries or illnesses that required a doctor's treatment.
 - Set bones
 - Prescriptions
 - Stitches
- The following are not considered doctor's treatment, even if performed by a doctor.
 - Diagnostic tests
 - X-rays
 - blood tests
 - First aid
 - Band aids
 - Flushing of eyes with water
 - Pulling splinters or other objects with tweezers



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Occupational Injury Data After the Survey



- Using the information that firms provide, estimates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses are developed at the state and national levels.
- Data are used for a variety of purposes by agencies such as OSHA.



Research

Collecting Occupational Fatality Data



- Administrative and public records are the main data sources
 - Death certificates
 - OSHA reports
 - News media reports
- Only rarely are employers ever directly contacted about work-related deaths.
- CFOI data are used for purposes similar to SOII data.

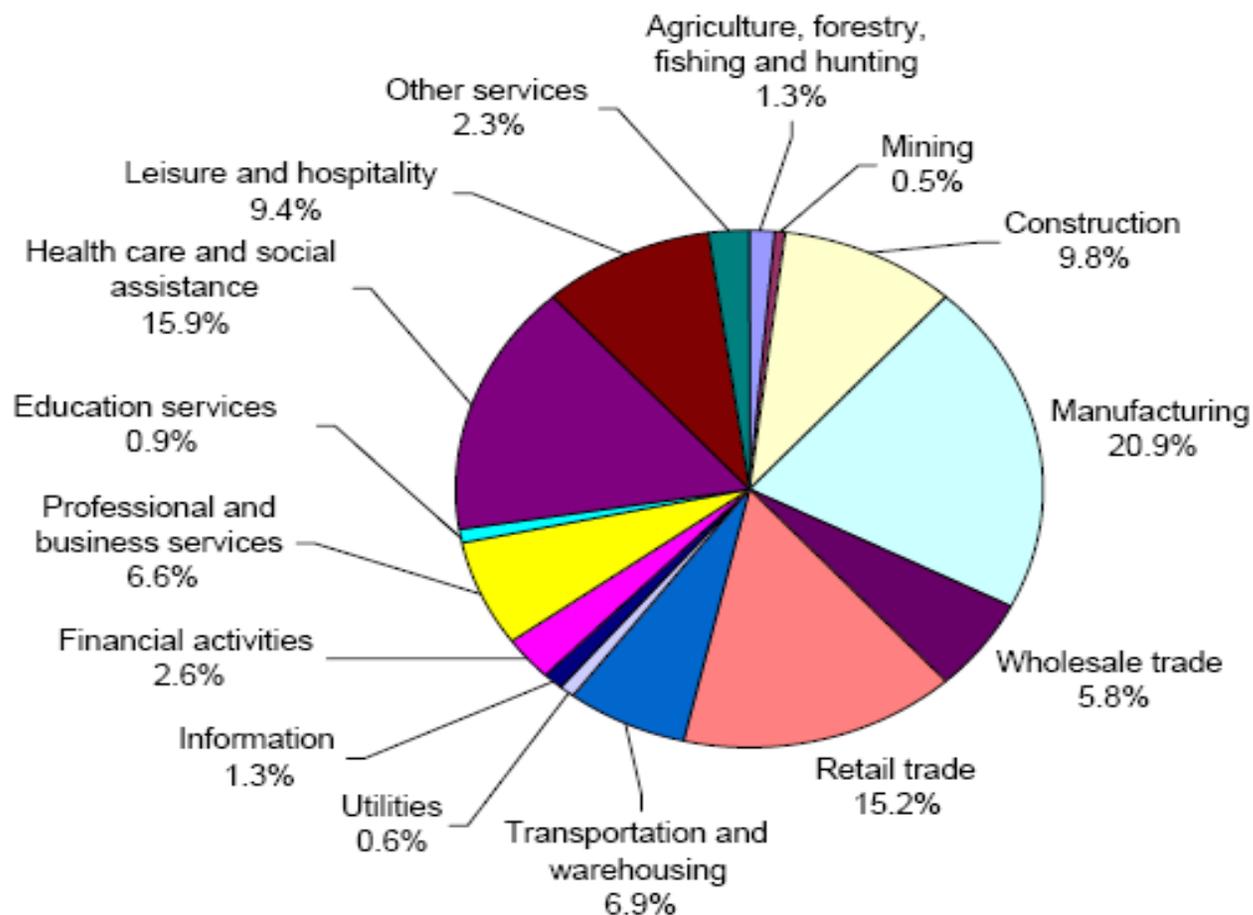


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Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses – U.S.

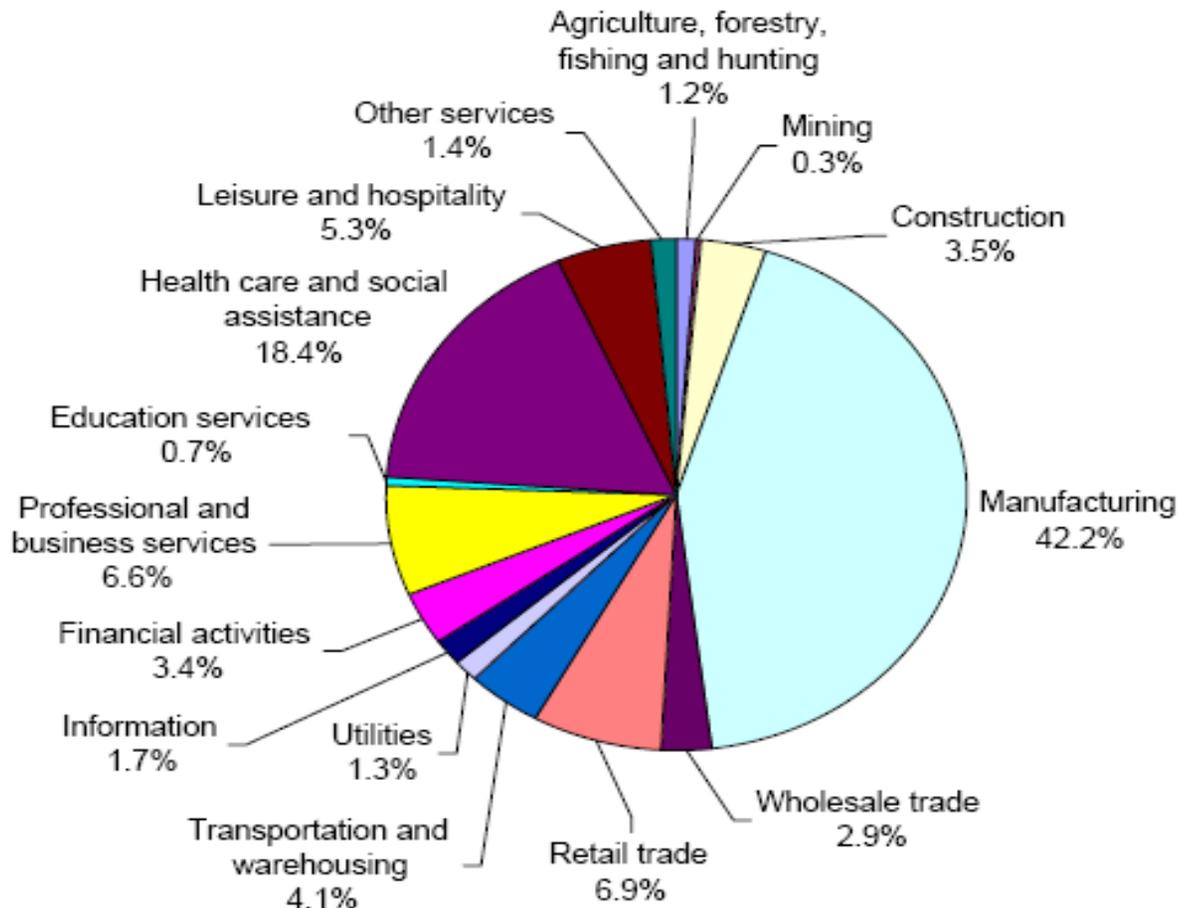
Chart 2. Percent of nonfatal workplace injuries by industry sector, 2004





Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses – U.S. *Continued*

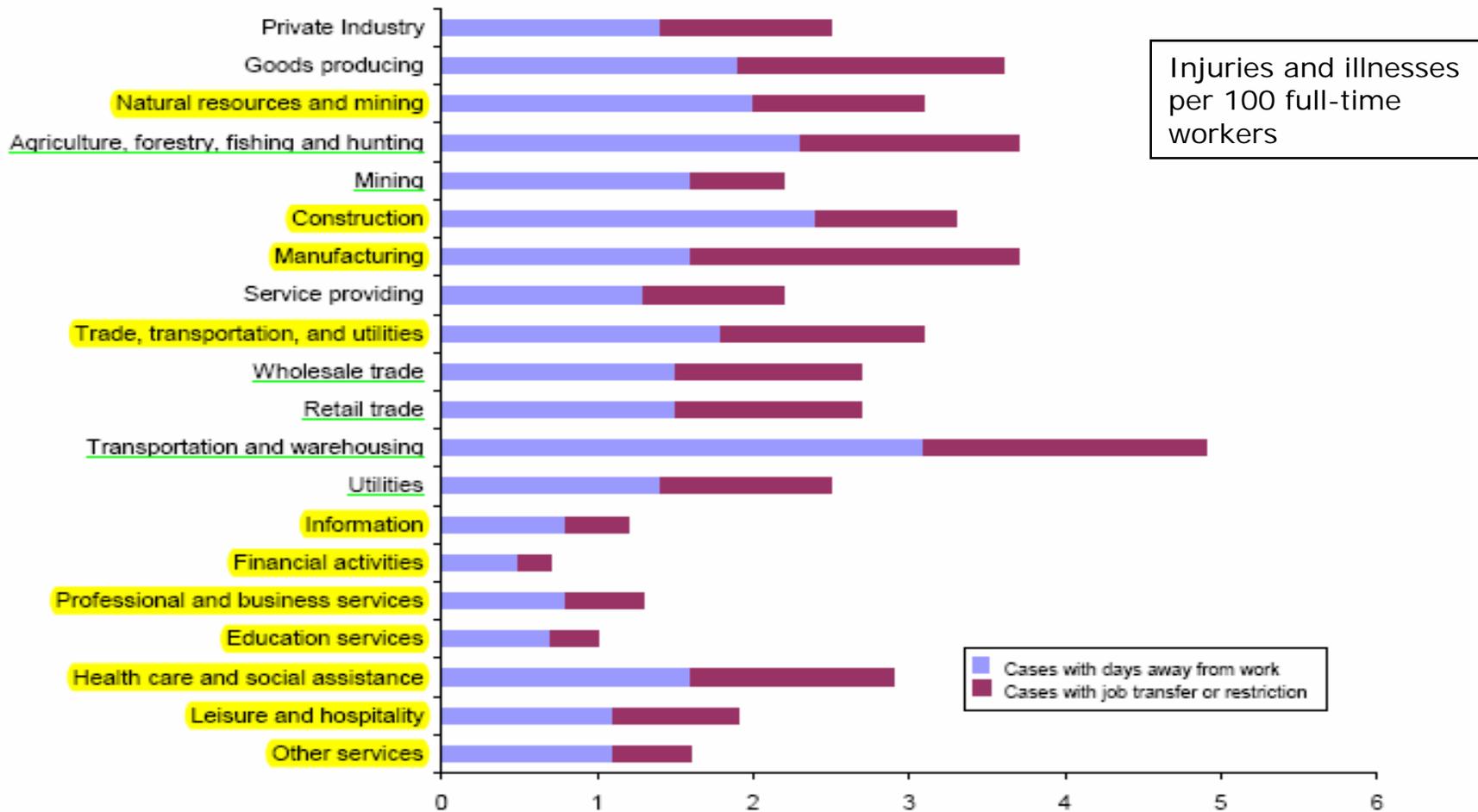
Chart 3. Percent of nonfatal workplace illnesses by industry sector, 2004





Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses – U.S. *Continued*

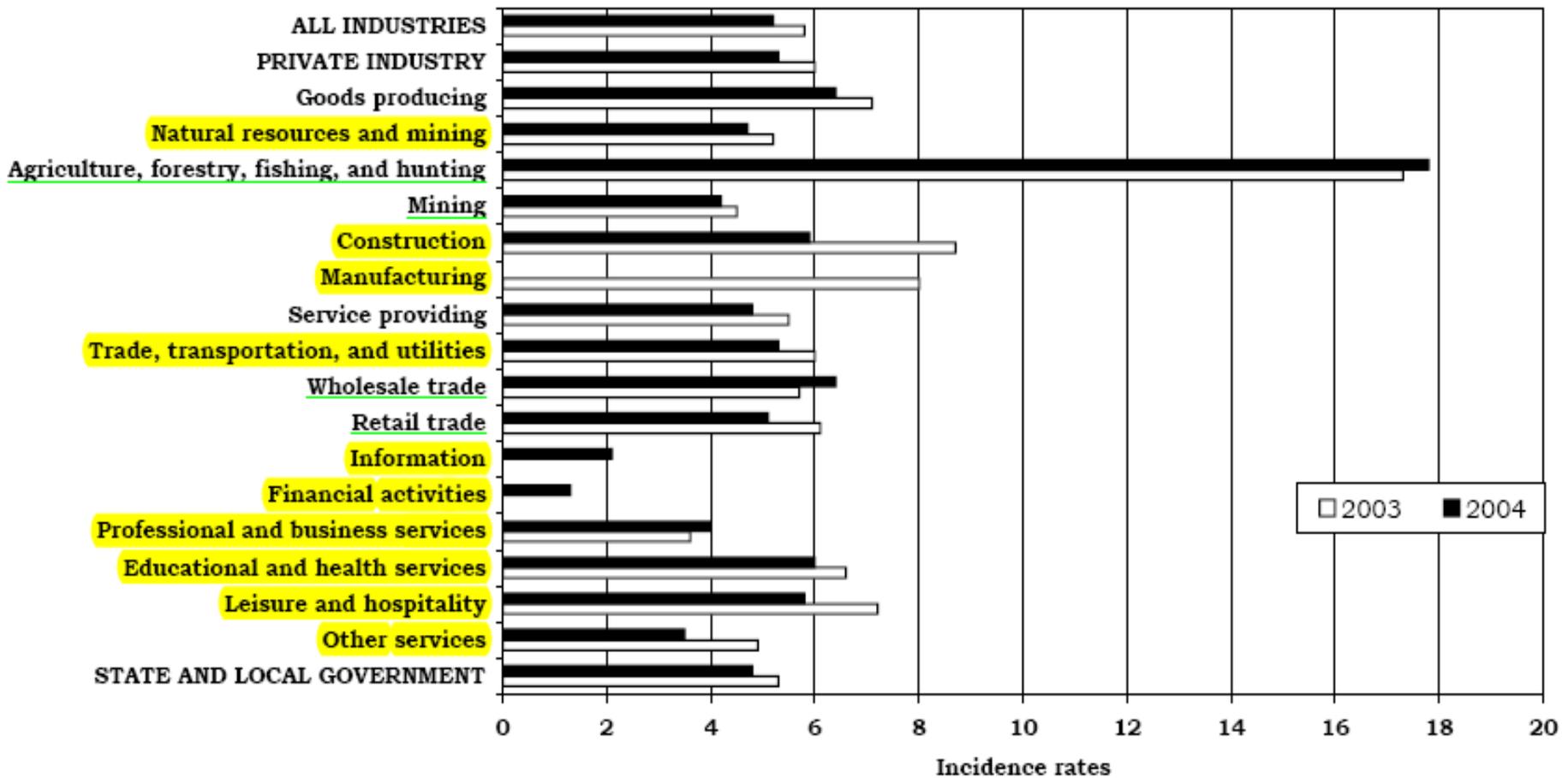
Chart 1. Incidence rates for cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by case type and selected industry sector, 2004





Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses – Wyoming

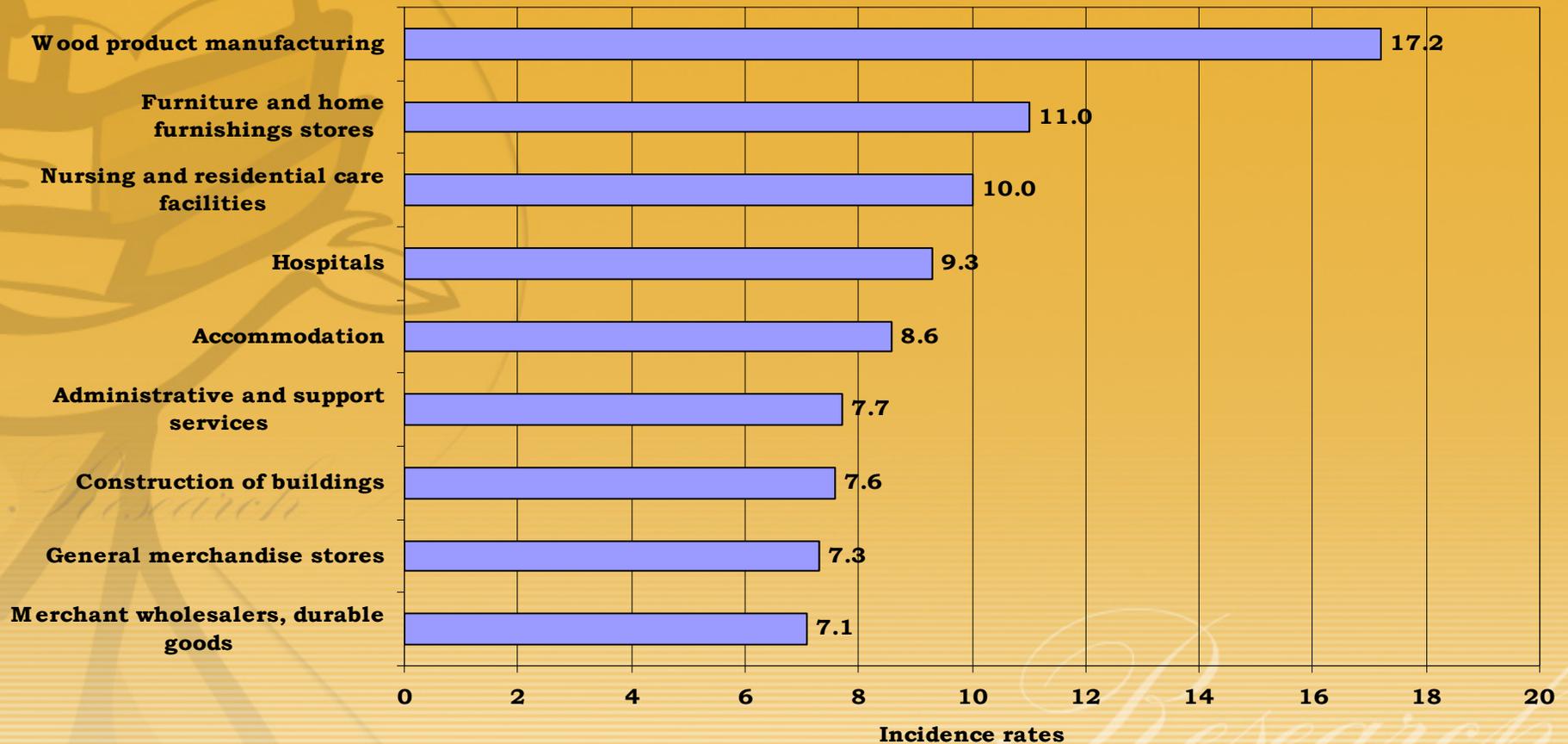
Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Wyoming, 2003 & 2004





Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses – Wyoming *Continued*

**Major industry groups with the highest
nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates
per 100 full-time employees for total cases,
Wyoming, 2004**





Nonfatal Injuries & Illnesses U.S./ Wyoming Comparison

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting had the highest incident rate in Wyoming.
- Transportation & Warehousing had the highest rate nationwide.
- Financial Activities had the lowest rate for both the U.S. and Wyoming.

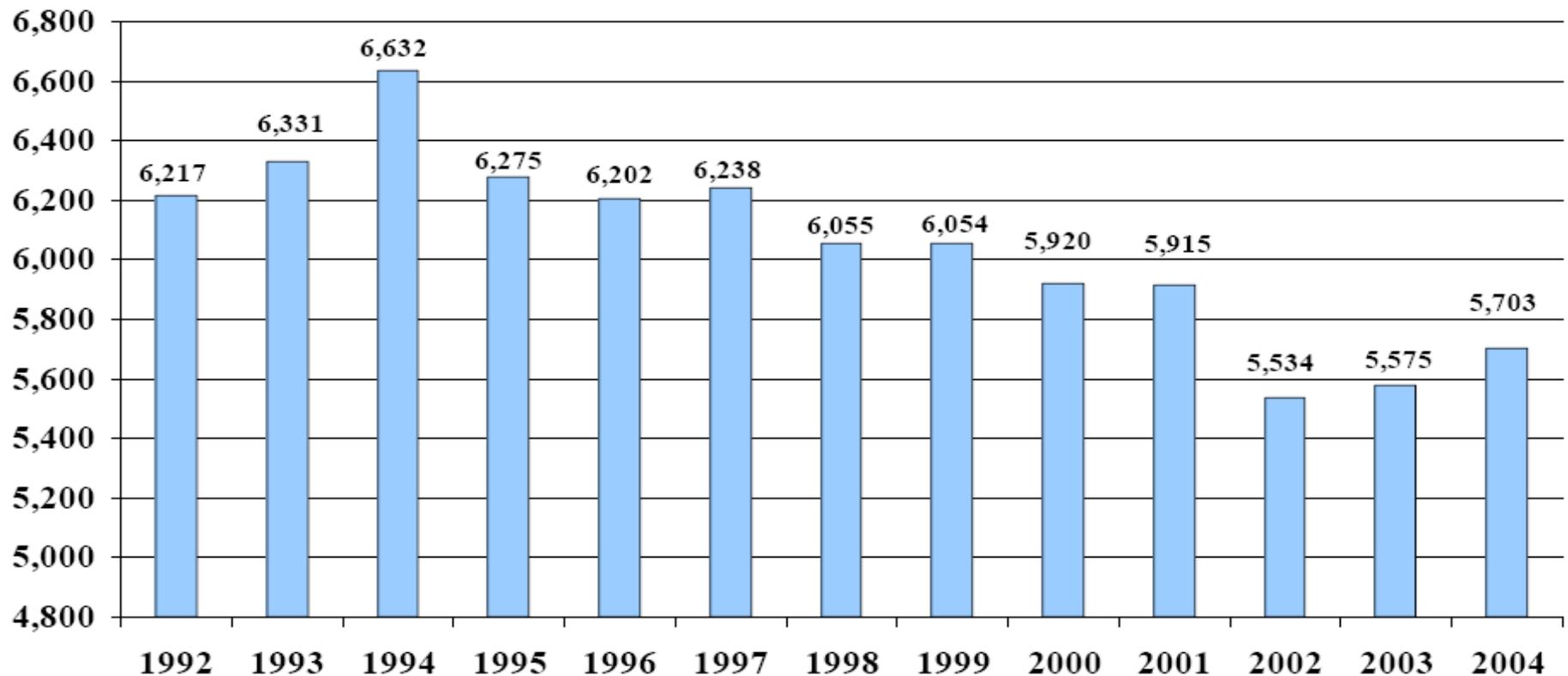


Research



Fatal Workplace Injuries – U.S.

Number of fatal work injuries, 1992-2004



The 5,703 work-related fatalities recorded in 2004 represents an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatal work injuries reported for 2003.

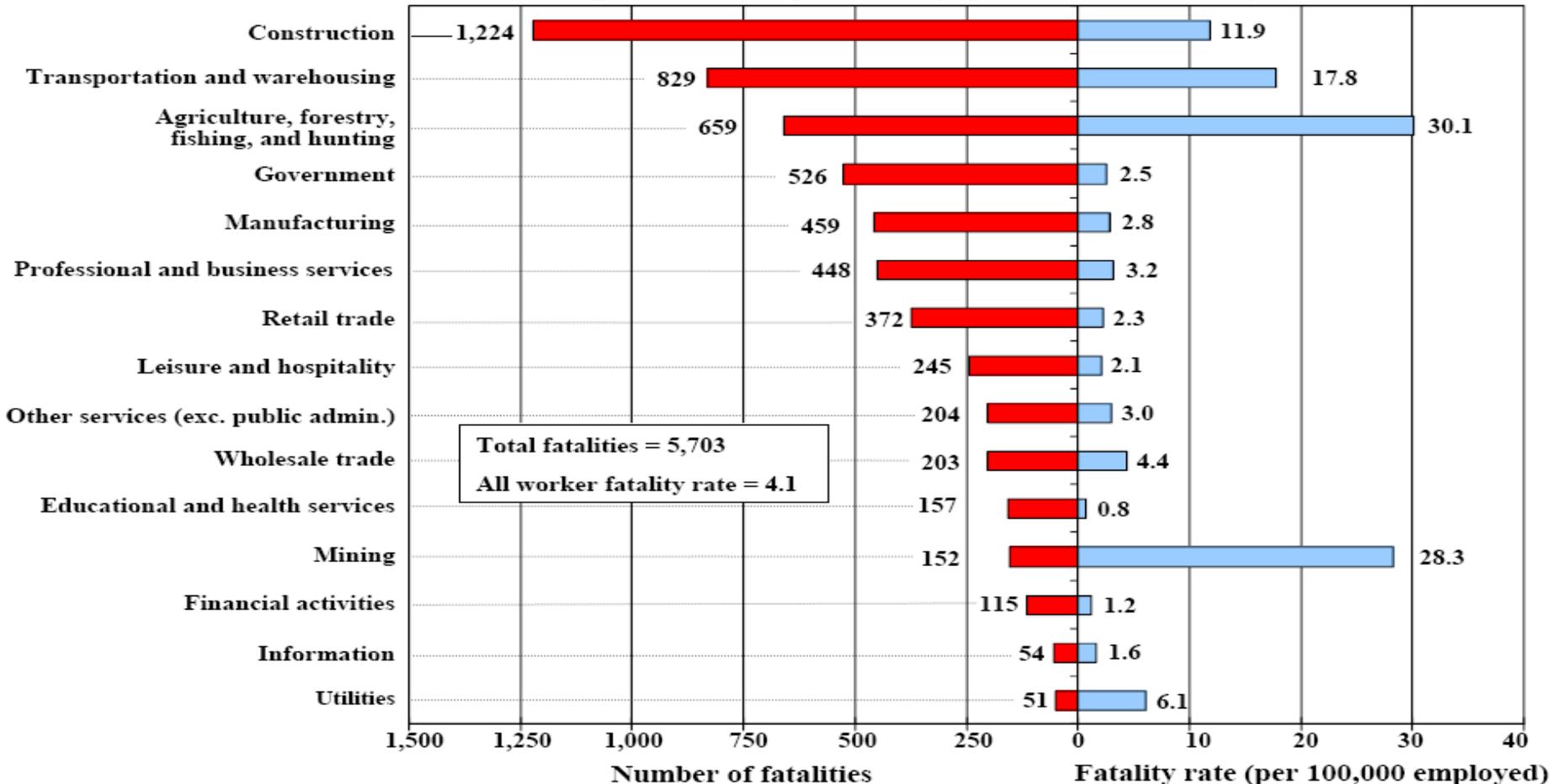
NOTE: Data from 2001 exclude fatalities resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2004.

Fatal Workplace Injuries – U.S. Continued



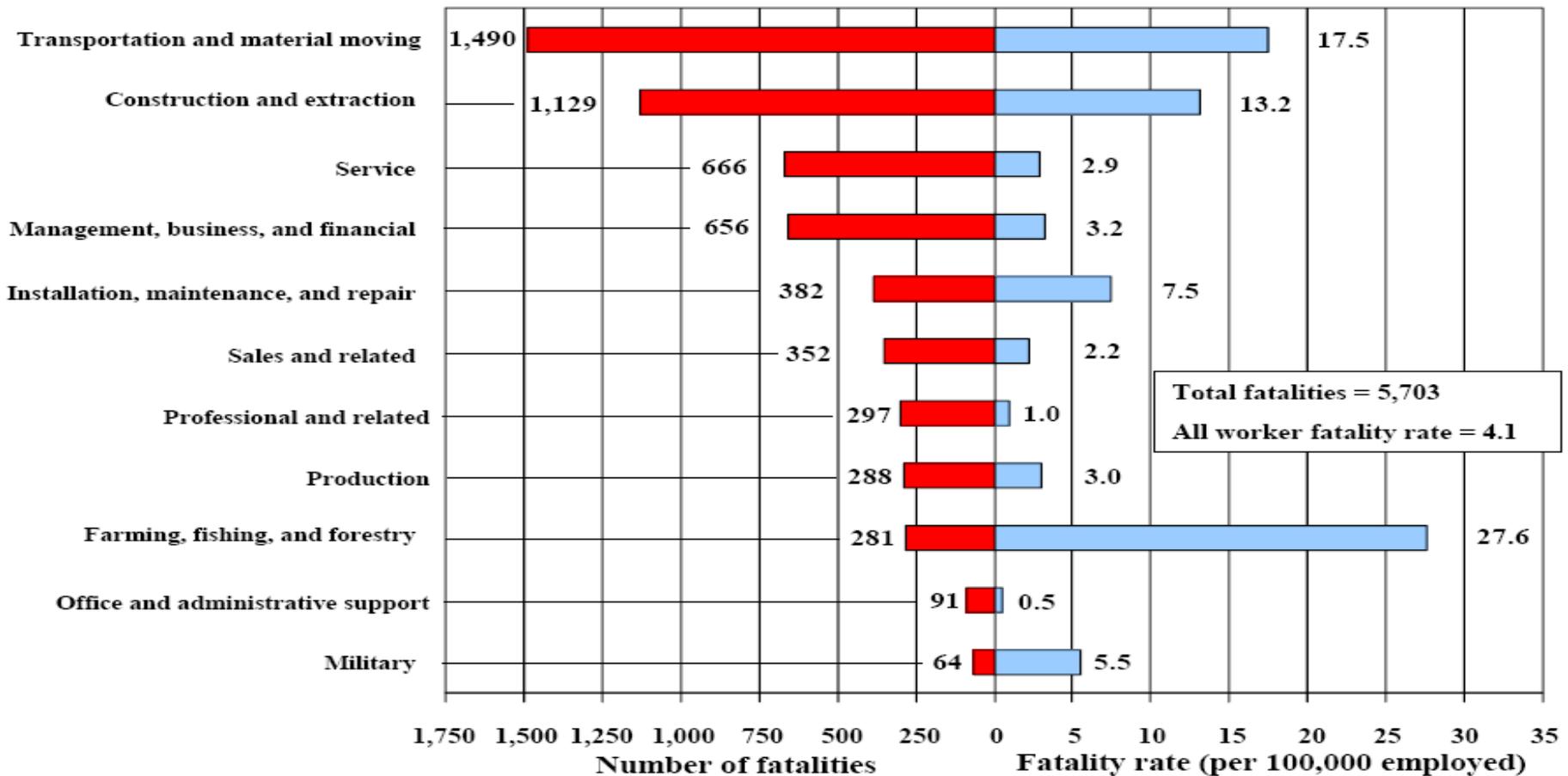
Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by private industry sector, 2004



Although the construction sector recorded the highest number of fatal injuries, the highest fatality rates were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and in mining.

Fatal Workplace Injuries – U.S. Continued

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries by major occupation groups, 2004



Although transportation and material moving occupations recorded the highest number of fatal work injuries, the highest fatality rates were in farming, fishing, and forestry.

Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000. Employment data based on the 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS) and Department of Defense (DOD) figures.

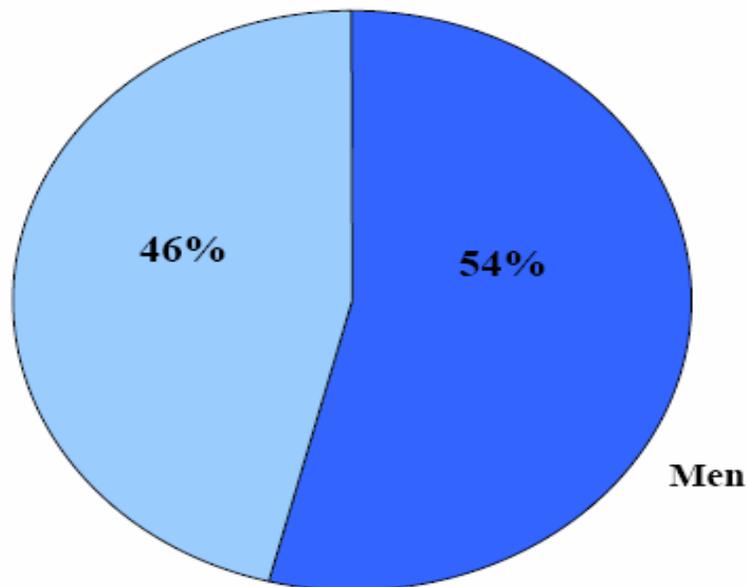
SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, and US Department of Defense, 2004.



Fatal Workplace Injuries – U.S. *Continued*

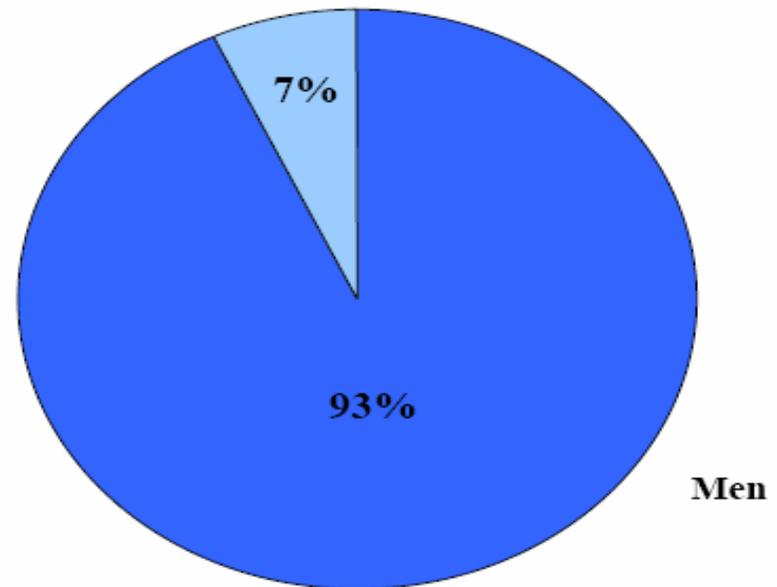
Employment and fatality profiles by gender of worker, 2004

Women



Employment = 140,411,000

Women



Fatalities = 5,703

Men continued to record a disproportionate share of fatalities relative to their employment in 2004.



Fatal Workplace Injuries – U.S.

Continued

Table: U.S. Employment by Industry and Gender, 2003 (In Thousands)

NAICS ^a Industry	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Natural Resources & Mining	2,147	2.9%	653	1.0%	2,800	2.0%
Construction	9,146	12.5%	975	1.5%	10,121	7.3%
Manufacturing	11,734	16.0%	5,168	8.0%	16,902	12.3%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8,387	11.4%	3,049	4.7%	11,436	8.3%
Retail Trade	8,295	11.3%	7,925	12.3%	16,220	11.8%
Information	2,084	2.8%	1,603	2.5%	3,687	2.7%
Financial Activities	4,314	5.9%	5,434	8.4%	9,748	7.1%
Professional & Business Services	7,914	10.8%	5,966	9.3%	13,880	10.1%
Educational Services	3,608	4.9%	8,218	12.8%	11,826	8.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,383	4.6%	13,050	20.3%	16,433	11.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	5,647	7.7%	5,961	9.3%	11,608	8.4%
Other Services Exc. Public Admin.	3,331	4.5%	3,504	5.4%	6,835	5.0%
Government	3,343	4.6%	2,899	4.5%	6,242	4.5%
Total	73,333	100.0%	64,405	100.0%	137,738	100.0%

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

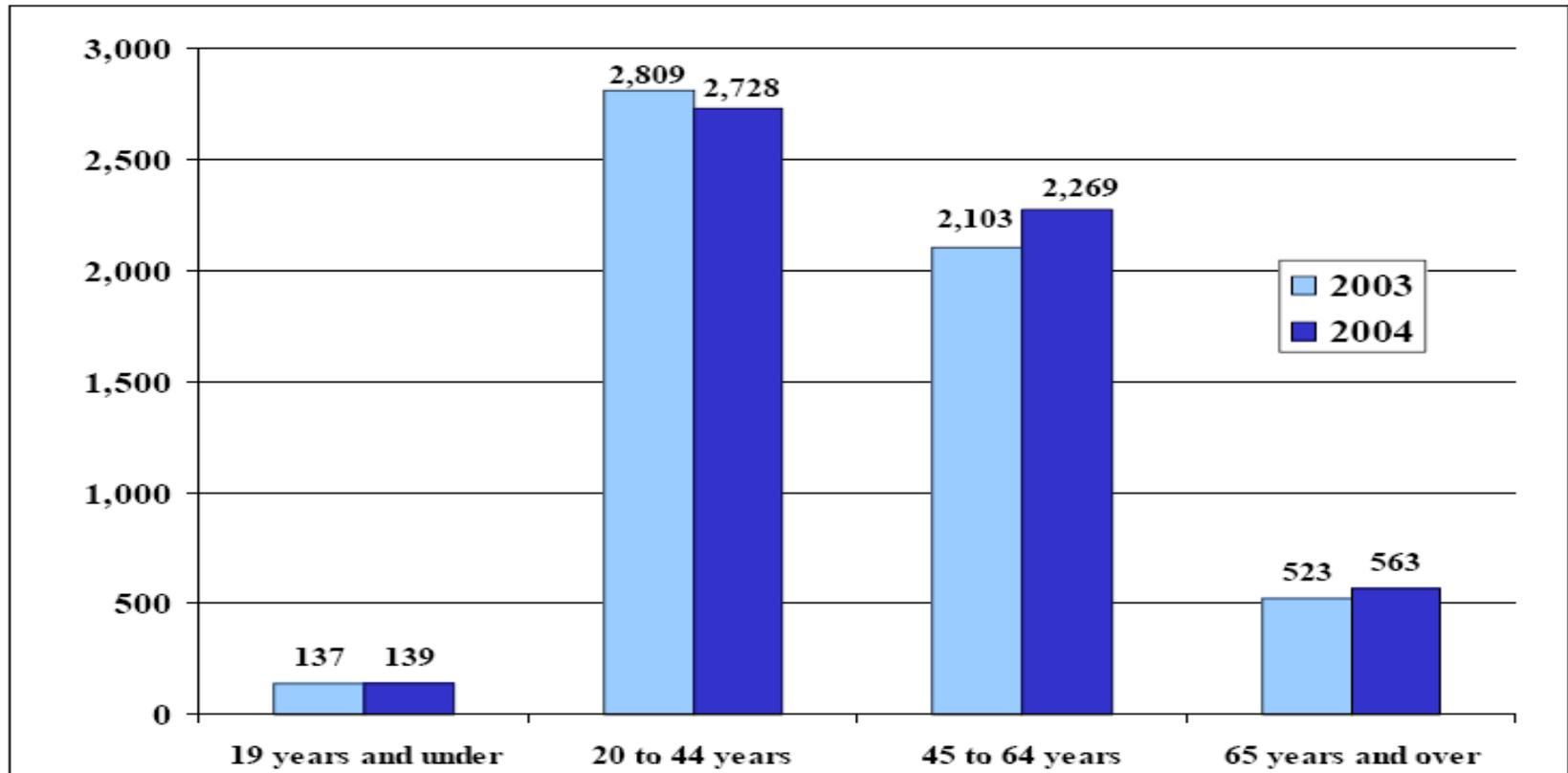
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2005, May). *Employed Persons by Industry and Sex, 2003-04 Annual Averages*. Retrieved March 22, 2006, from <http://www.bls.gov/cps/wlf-databook2005.htm>

Research



Fatal Workplace Injuries – U.S. *Continued*

Comparison of fatal work injury counts from 2003 to 2004 by age groups

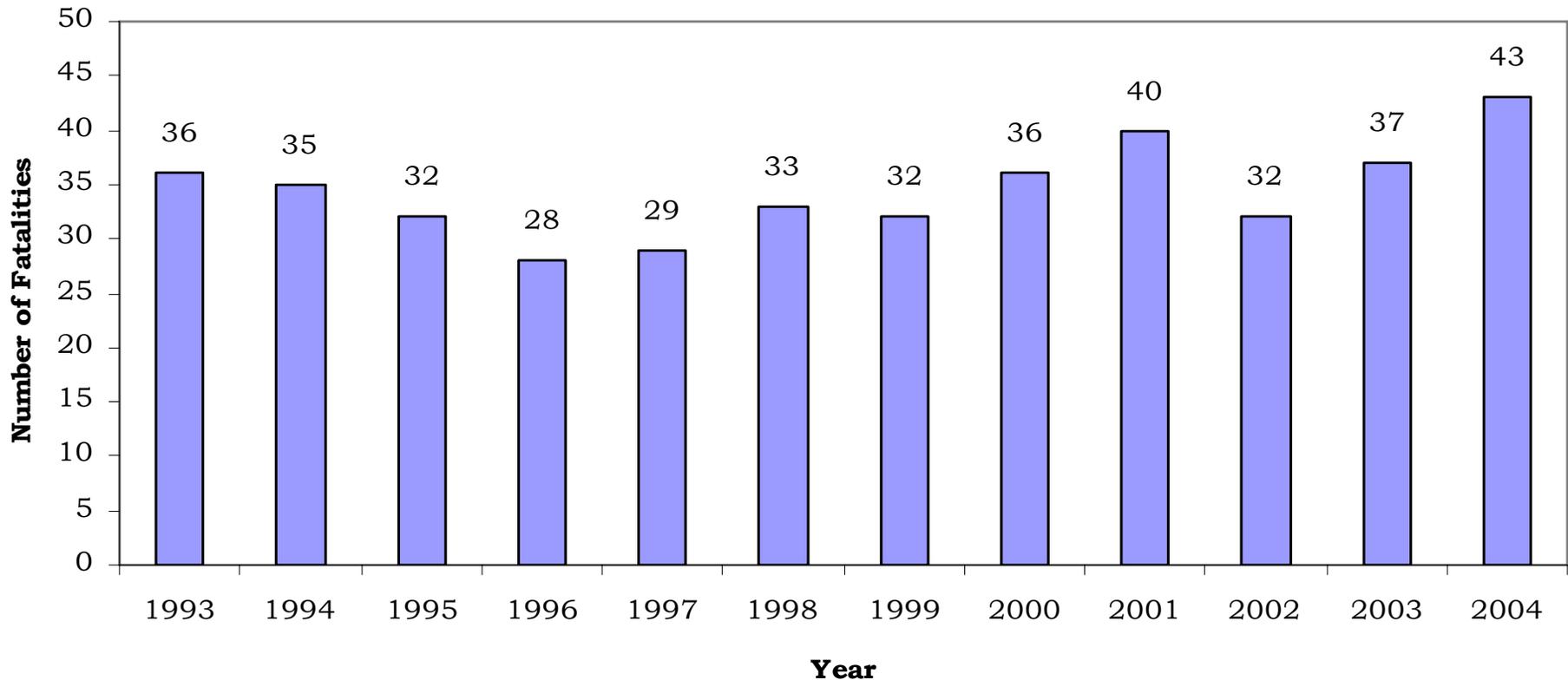


The number of fatal injuries rose for workers 45 years of age and older in 2004, but the number of fatalities for workers 44 years of age and younger declined.

Fatal Workplace Injuries Wyoming



Figure 1: Total Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993-2004



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Fatal Workplace Injuries Wyoming *Continued*



Table 1: Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, 2004

Industry ^a	2004 Fatalities		
	Number	Percent of Total Fatalities	Change from 2003
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	3	7.0%	0
Mining^b	8	18.6%	0
Construction	6	14.0%	1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	16	37.2%	6
Public Administration^c	5	11.6%	3
All Other Industries	5	11.6%	-4
Total	43	100.0%	6

^aClassified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

^bIncludes fatalities at all establishments classified as Mining (Sector 21) in NAICS, including establishments not governed by Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil & Gas Extraction.

^cIncludes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Research

Fatal Workplace Injuries Wyoming *Continued*



Table 2: Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries by Gender and Age, 2004

	<u>2004 Fatalities</u>		
	Number	Percent of Total Fatalities	Change from 2003
Gender			
Men	38	88.4%	5
Women	5	11.6%	1
Age Group			
25-34	7	16.3%	2
35-44	9	20.9%	-2
45-54	11	25.6%	1
55-64	8	18.6%	4
All Other Ages	8	18.6%	1
Total	43	100.0%	6



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Research



Fatal Workplace Injuries Wyoming *Continued*

Table: Wyoming Employment by Industry and Gender, 2003

NAICS ^a Industry	Men		Women		Unknown		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Natural Resources & Mining	20,162	14.8%	2,850	2.3%	3,949	6.5%	26,961	8.4%
Construction	20,858	15.3%	2,805	2.3%	11,693	19.1%	35,356	11.0%
Manufacturing	8,486	6.2%	2,793	2.2%	1,595	2.6%	12,874	4.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,962	10.2%	3,941	3.2%	2,700	4.4%	20,603	6.4%
Retail Trade	14,881	10.9%	19,223	15.4%	7,149	11.7%	41,253	12.8%
Information	2,499	1.8%	2,678	2.1%	777	1.3%	5,954	1.8%
Financial Activities	3,688	2.7%	7,458	6.0%	1,341	2.2%	12,487	3.9%
Professional & Business Services	9,419	6.9%	9,003	7.2%	5,257	8.6%	23,679	7.3%
Educational Services	9,430	6.9%	19,295	15.5%	3,179	5.2%	31,904	9.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,859	3.6%	21,559	17.3%	3,206	5.2%	29,624	9.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	12,661	9.3%	19,207	15.4%	16,808	27.5%	48,676	15.1%
Other Services Exc. Public Admin.	3,842	2.8%	3,827	3.1%	1,765	2.9%	9,434	2.9%
Nonclassified	620	0.5%	364	0.3%	434	0.7%	1,418	0.4%
Government	11,169	8.2%	9,566	7.7%	1,353	2.2%	22,088	6.9%
Total	136,536	100.0%	124,569	100.0%	61,206	100.0%	322,311	100.0%

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Jones, S. (2004, June). *Earnings by Age, Gender, and Industry, 1993-2004*. Retrieved March 22, 2006, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/wfdemog/toc3.htm>

Research

Fatal Workplace Injuries Wyoming *Continued*



Table 3: Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure, 2004

Event or Exposure ^a	2004 Fatalities		
	Number	Percent of Total Fatalities	Change from 2003
Transportation Incidents	28	65.1%	2
Highway Incidents	25	58.1%	5
Collision Between Vehicles, Mobile Equipment	13	30.2%	10
Noncollision Incident	8	18.6%	-7
Jack-Knifed or Overturned -- No Collision	8	18.6%	-7
Contact with Objects and Equipment	6	14.0%	2
Struck by Object	4	9.3%	1
Falls	3	7.0%	0
Fall to Lower Level	3	7.0%	0
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	4	9.3%	1
Nondisclosable	2	4.7%	1
Total	43	100.0%	6

^aBased on the 1992 Bureau of Labor Statistics Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Research

Fatal Workplace Injuries U.S./Wyoming Comparison



- The high numbers of men's deaths in Wyoming and the U.S. is at least partly a result of the occupations and industries in which they work.
- Wyoming followed the U.S. pattern of increases in deaths over the past two years.
- The Construction industry lead the U.S. in deaths, while Trade, Transportation, & Utilities experienced the most in Wyoming.
- Traffic accidents were the leading cause of work-related fatal accidents for both Wyoming and the U.S.

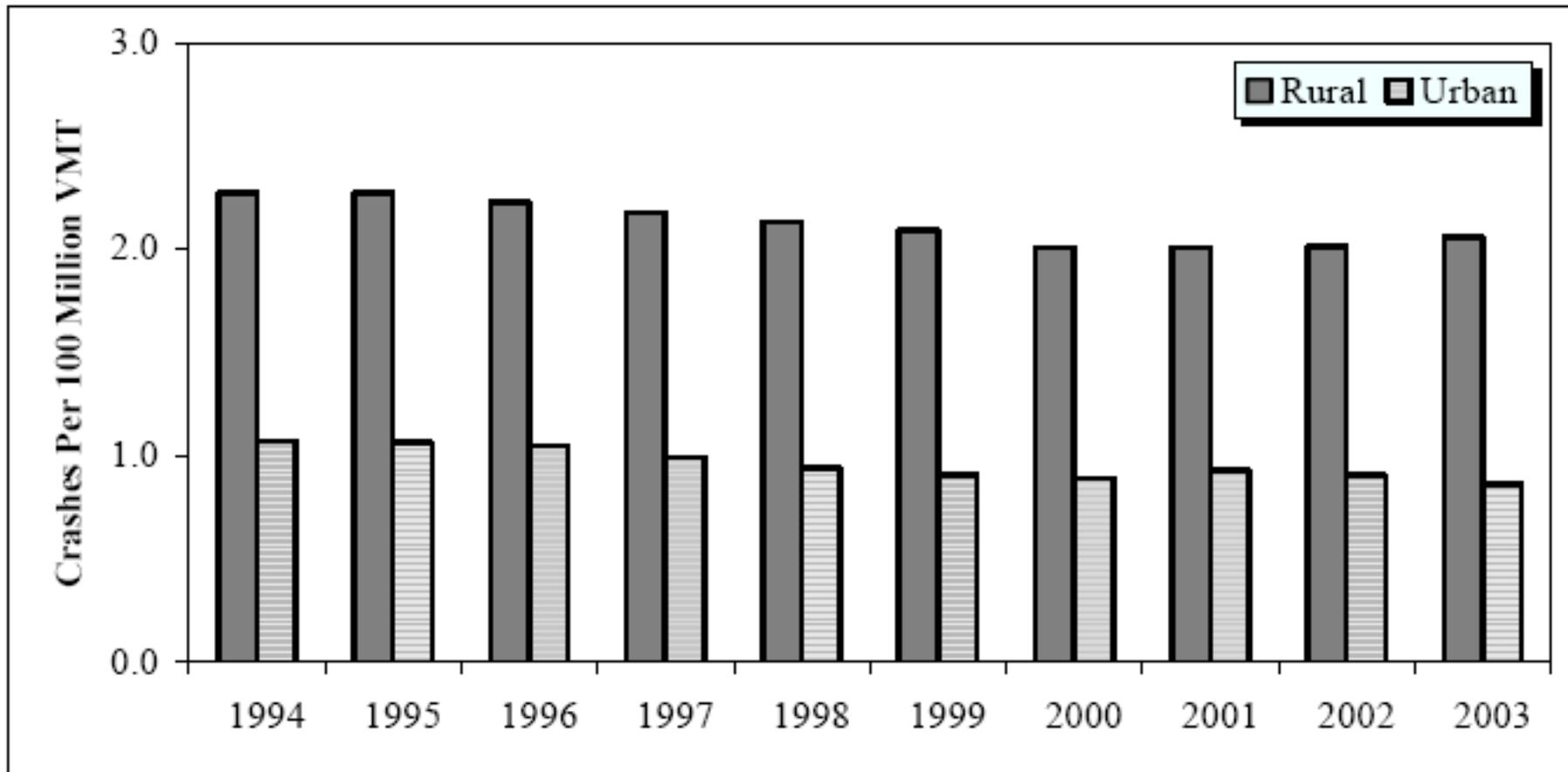


Research

Rural vs. Urban U.S. Highway Fatalities 1994-2003



Figure 6
Fatal Crash Rate by Year



Source: NCSA, NHTSA, FARS 1994-2003 and FHWA, VMT data 1994-2003



Rural vs. Urban U.S. Highway Fatalities 1994-2003 *Continued*

Table 19
Vehicle Type

Vehicle Type	Rural				Urban			
	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent
Passenger Car	152,880	41.56 2003	46.69	51.19 1994	133,585	49.06 2003	55.30	60.18 1994
Light Trucks & Vans	121,962	33.13 1994	37.25	40.75 2003	72,370	25.50 1994	29.96	33.78 2003
Large Trucks	31,754	8.99 1995	9.70	10.12 2000	15,670	5.88 2003	6.48	6.88 1998
Motorcycles	13,476	3.19 1996	4.11	5.70 2003	13,497	4.55 1997	5.59	7.36 2003
Other/Unknown	7,373	1.98 1995	2.25	2.59 2003	6,447	2.30 1998	2.67	3.93 2003
Total	327,445		100%		241,569		100%	

Source: NCSA, NHTSA, FARS 1994-2003



Rural vs. Urban U.S. Highway Fatalities 1994-2003 *Continued*

**Table 17
Rollover**

Rollover	Rural				Urban			
	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent
Rollover	78,258	23.14 1997	23.90	25.13 2002	25,268	9.57 1994	10.46	11.33 2002
No Rollover	249,187	74.87 2002	76.10	76.86 1997	216,301	88.67 2002	89.54	90.43 1994
Total	327,445		100%		241,569		100%	

Source: NCSA, NHTSA, FARS 1994-2003

Research

Rural vs. Urban U.S. Highway Fatalities 1994-2003 *Continued*



**Table 25
Ejection**

Ejection	Rural				Urban			
	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent
Ejected	90,704	14.97 2003	16.67	16.07 1995	32,399	7.11 2003	7.54	7.96 2001
Other	488,051	83.93 1995	84.33	85.03 2003	397,147	92.04 2001	92.56	92.89
Total	578,755		100%		429,546		100%	2003

Source: NCSA, NHTSA, FARS 1994-2003

Research



Rural vs. Urban U.S. Highway Fatalities 1994-2003 *Continued*

Table 27
Restraint Use

Restraint Use	Rural				Urban			
	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent	Count	Lowest Yearly Percent	Mean Percent	Highest Yearly Percent
Belted	234,306	33.71 1994	40.48	46.88 2003	171,550	32.61 1994	39.94	45.59 2003
Child Safety Seat	8,438	1.16 1995	1.46	1.87 2003	5,166	0.93 1994	1.20	1.58 2003
Helmet	8,829	1.17 1996	1.53	2.16 2003	8,265	1.58 1998	1.92	2.49 2003
Restraint Not Used	269,497	40.82 2003	46.56	51.55 1994	170,198	35.26 2003	39.62	43.83 1994
Restraint Use Unknown	17,161	1.61 2003	2.96	5.32 1994	21,877	2.68 2003	5.09	8.01 1994
Improper Use of Restraints	1,428	0.19 1995	0.25	0.29 2003	968	0.14 1994	0.23	0.29 2001
Unknown	39,096	6.35 2002	6.76	7.21 1996	51,522	10.92 2002	12.00	12.66 1994
Total	578,755		100%		429,546		100%	

Source: NCSA, NHTSA, FARS 1994-2003



U.S. Highway Fatalities

Table 1
Motorists and Non-motorists Killed in Traffic Crashes

Description	2003	2004	Change	% Change
Motorists Killed in				
Passenger Vehicles	32,271	31,693	-578	-1.8%
Passenger Cars	19,725	19,091	-634	-3.2%
Vans	2,080	2,036	-44	-2.1%
SUVs	4,483	4,735	252	5.6%
Pickup Trucks	5,957	5,801	-156	-2.6%
Large Trucks	726	761	35	4.8%
Other/Unknown	630	680	50	7.9%
Motorcycles	3,714	4,008	294	7.9%
Non-motorists Killed				
Pedestrians	4,774	4,641	-133	-2.8%
Pedalcyclists	629	725	96	15%
Other/Unknown	140	128	-12	-8.6%
Total	42,884	42,636	-248	-0.6%

Source: FARS 2003 [Final], 2004 Annual Report File [ARF].



Research



Wyoming Highway Fatalities 2004

Fatalities Relating to Roadway, Pedestrian and Large Trucks by State and US

State	Roadway Departure Fatalities*	Intersection Fatalities*	Pedestrian Fatalities	Fatalities in Crashes Involving Large Trucks	Total Fatalities
Wyoming	110	7	3	41	164
Percent of Total Killed	67.1%	4.3%	1.8%	25.0%	
US Total	25,676	9,117	4,641	5,190	42,636
Percent of US Total Killed	60.2%	21.4%	10.9%	12.2%	

*Fatalities based on FHWA Definition

Research



Wyoming Highway Fatalities



Seat Belt Use Lags in Wyoming

Casper Star-Tribune

March 21, 2006

Cheyenne – Wyoming lags behind the nation in seat belt use the Wyoming Department of Transportation announced Monday.

Only 56 percent of Wyoming drivers are using seat belts. On a national level, seat belt use is at an all-time high of 82 percent.

Nearly 70 percent of the people who died on Wyoming roads in 2005 were not wearing seat belts.

The Wyoming Highway Patrol and other law enforcement agencies will work overtime this week to crack down on people who fail to use their seatbelts.

Research



Wyoming Work-Related Highway Fatalities

Table 4: Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries Due to Highway Incidents, 1993-2004

Year	Number of Incidents	Change from Prior Year	
		Numeric	%
1993	11	NA	NA
1994	11	0	0
1995	11	0	0.0%
1996	ND	ND	ND
1997	7	NA	NA
1998	16	9	128.6%
1999	12	-4	-25.0%
2000	11	-1	-8.3%
2001	17	6	54.5%
2002	12	-5	-29.4%
2003	20	8	66.7%
2004	25	5	25.0%

NA-Not applicable.

ND-Not disclosable due to confidentiality of information.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.





What Traffic Accidents Mean for Employers' Bottom Line

- Crashes cost **YOUR BUSINESS** money.
- Estimated annual total cost to Wyoming employers of on- and off-the-job crashes from 1998-2000



\$73 million

\$310 per employee



- Nationwide, crashes cost employers an estimated **\$41.5 billion** per year from 1998-2000.

Research



What's an Employer to Do?

- The number one way to avoid becoming a CFOI statistic

Wear your seatbelt



Research

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What's an Employer to Do?

- Don't wait for an accident to happen before you talk to your employees about safe travel.
 - **REMIND THEM TO BUCKLE UP.**
 - Slow down on slick roads.
 - Avoid driving distractions.
 - Help your workers overcome the "it will never happen to me" attitude.
- Employer traffic safety resources on the Internet.



It Will Never
Happen to Me

Research



Let's be safe out there.



Research

Research