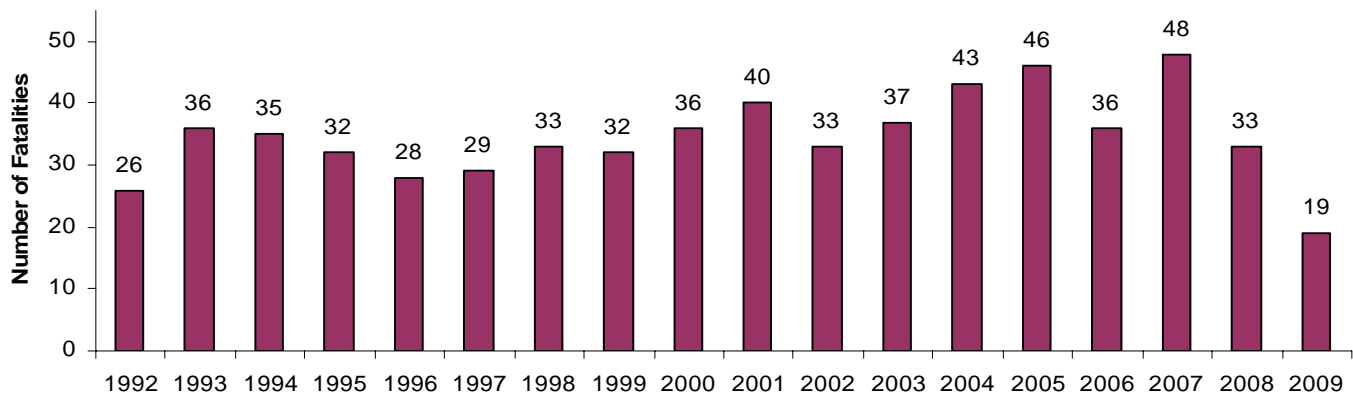


Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Drop to Record Low in 2009

Wyoming occupational fatalities declined by 14, from 33 in 2008 to 19 in 2009, a 42.4% decrease (see Figure). The past year marked 2009 as the year with the lowest number of work-related deaths since 1992 when the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was started. The reduction was associated with a 35.3% drop in transportation accidents (11 in 2009 compared to 17 in 2008). Three industries had four fatalities each: Natural Resources & Mining; Construction; and Wholesale & Retail Trade. Transportation & Warehousing had three deaths, all of which were transportation accidents (see Table 1). The remainder occurred in three other industries: Manufacturing; Accommodation & Food Services; and Other Services except Public Administration in 2009. More than half of all fatalities were the result of transportation accidents (57.9%), a result consistent with other years.

Figure: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2009



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

Transportation accidents are the most common cause of work-related death. As seen in Table 2, from 2003 to 2009, a total of 262 people died while on the job. Of the total, 62.6% (164) resulted from transportation accidents. Nearly one-third of all deaths occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (31.7%), followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (29.8%).

Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. The only events that show a consistent pattern in Wyoming are transportation events, highway accidents in particular. For historical analysis and data go to http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety/CFOI_Reg_Model_2010.pdf.

Table 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry and Event, 2009

Industry	Total		Transportation Accidents ^a	
	Number	Col. %	Number	Row %
Natural Resources & Mining	4	21.1%	ND	ND
Construction	4	21.1%	ND	ND
Manufacturing	ND	ND	ND	ND
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4	21.1%	3	75.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	3	15.8%	3	100.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other Services exc. Public Admin.	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total	19	100.0%	11	57.9%

^aTransportation accidents involve transportation vehicles, powered industrial vehicles or powered mobile industrial equipment in which at least one vehicle (or mobile equipment) is in normal operation and the injury/illness was due to collision or other type of traffic accident regardless of the location where the event occurred. Examples of vehicles included are airplanes, trucks, forklifts, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

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.

Table 2: Wyoming Total Occupational Fatalities and Fatalities Resulting From Transportation Accidents, 2003-2009

Industry	Total		Transportation Accidents ^a	
	Number	Col. %	Number	Row %
Natural Resources & Mining	83	31.7%	36	43.4%
Construction	39	14.9%	22	56.4%
Manufacturing	6	2.3%	ND	ND
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	78	29.8%	65	83.3%
<i>Transportation & Warehousing</i>	60	22.9%	52	86.7%
Information	ND	ND	ND	ND
Financial Activities	ND	ND	ND	ND
Professional & Business Services	14	5.3%	10	71.4%
Education & Health Services	ND	ND	ND	ND
Leisure & Hospitality	11	4.2%	6	54.5%
Other Services exc. Public Admin.	6	2.3%	4	66.7%
Government	18	6.9%	13	72.2%
Total Fatalities, 2003-2009	262	100.0%	164	62.6%

^aTransportation accidents involve transportation vehicles, powered industrial vehicles or powered mobile industrial equipment in which at least one vehicle (or mobile equipment) is in normal operation and the injury/illness was due to collision or other type of traffic accident regardless of the location where the event occurred. Examples of vehicles included are airplanes, trucks, forklifts, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). 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.



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