

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 37 in 2014

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported today that the number of occupational fatalities rose from 26 in 2013 to 37 in 2014, an increase of 11 deaths (42.3%; see Figure 1). On average, from 1992-2014 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.

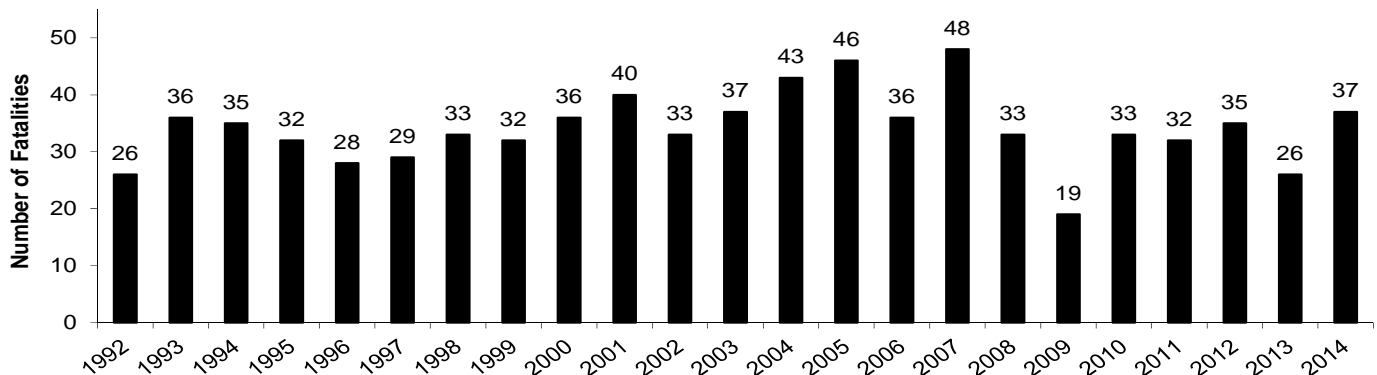
The fatality counts featured in this release are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics or BLS) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because 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 2014, 11 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (or 29.7% of all deaths; see Table below). Within that category, five deaths were in agriculture (13.5%) and six deaths (16.2%) were in mining (including oil & gas). Trade, transportation, & utilities accounted for 11 deaths (29.7%), with nine deaths in transportation & warehousing (24.3%). There were six deaths in construction (16.2%). More than two out of five (43.2%) workplace fatalities were the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 2).

From 2003-2014, transportation incidents made up 58.1% 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, 1992-2014



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 2014 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final.

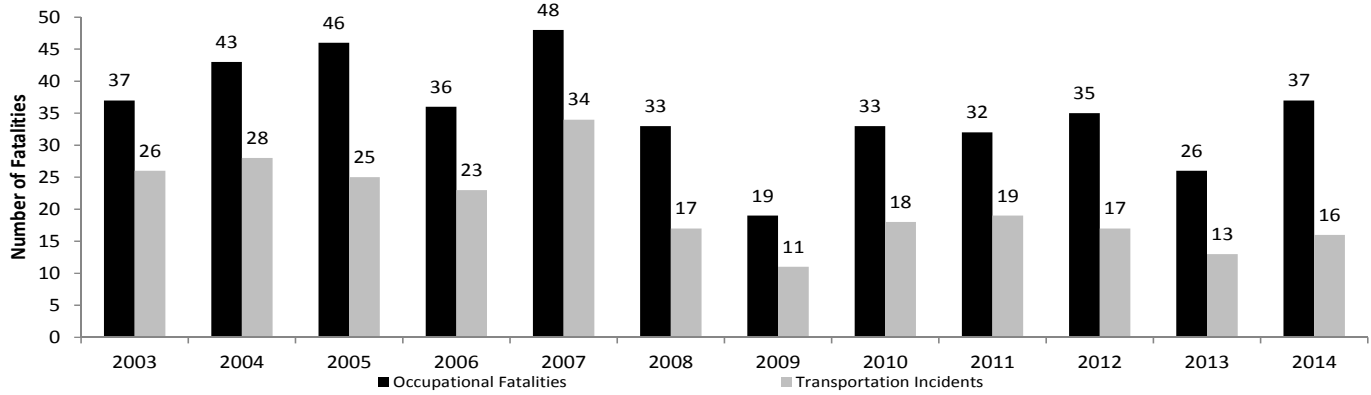
Table: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2014

Industry	Number	Col. %
Natural Resources & Mining	11	29.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	5	13.5%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	6	16.2%
Construction	6	16.2%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	11	29.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	9	24.3%
All Other Industries	9	24.3%
Total	37	100.0%

Note: Data for 2014 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, 2003-2014



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 2014 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 2014 transportation incidents are based on OIICS 2.01. Due to substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure, data for transportation incidents from 2011 forward should not be compared to prior years.

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