

## Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 34 in 2022

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported today that the number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 27 in 2021 to 34 in 2022 (an increase of seven deaths, or 25.9%; see Figure 1 below). 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. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

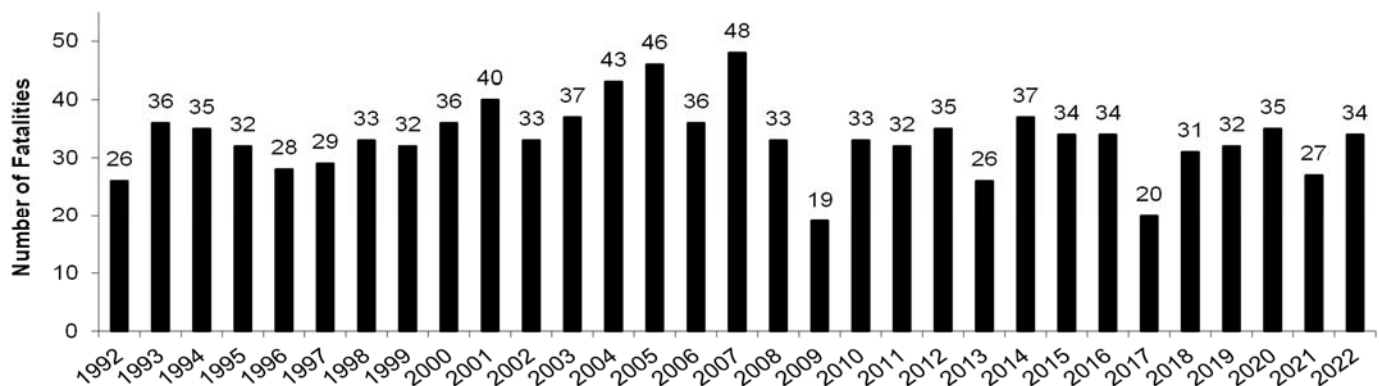
In 2022, 12 deaths occurred in transportation & warehousing (or 35.3% of all deaths; see Table below). Eight deaths were reported in natural resources & mining (23.5%). Of those eight, five deaths occurred in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (14.7%) and three deaths occurred in mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction (8.8%). Construction accounted for three deaths (8.8%) and government accounted for three deaths (8.8%).

Across all industries, more than half of 2022 workplace deaths (55.9%) were the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 2). Transportation incidents include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

The fatality counts featured in this release are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) 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).

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/overview/cfoi-scope.htm>.

Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2022



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

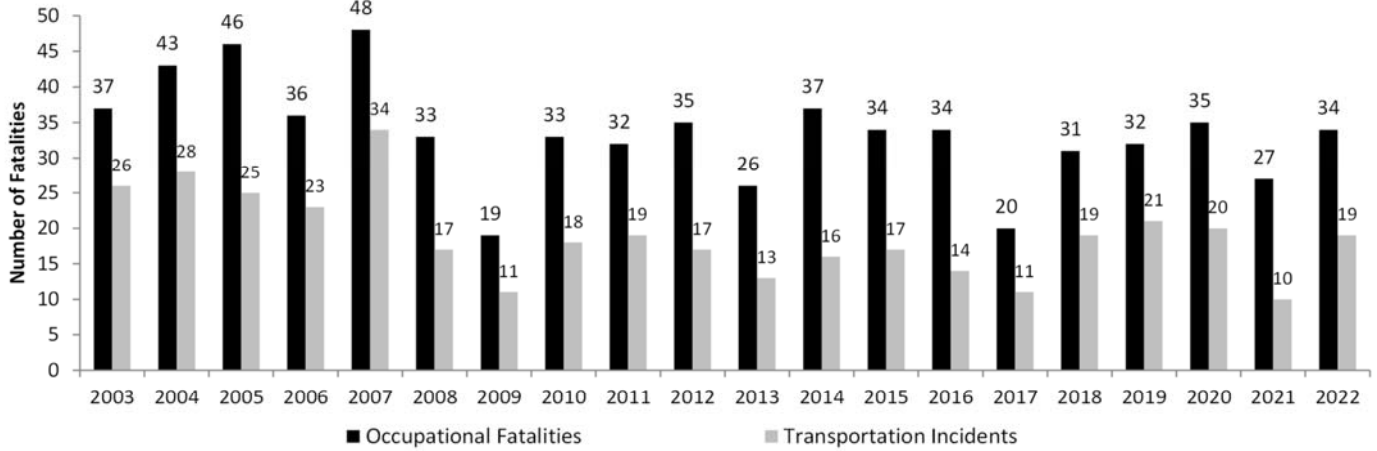
Table: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2022

Industry	Number	Col. %
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>91.2%</b>
<b>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, &amp; Hunting</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
<b>Mining, Quarrying, &amp; Oil &amp; Gas Extraction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	ND	-----
<b>Transportation &amp; Warehousing</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35.3%</b>
<b>All Other Industries</b>	ND	-----
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.8%</b>

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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**Figure 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2022**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.  
 From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). From 2011 to 2022 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.

**Wyoming Department of Workforce Services  
 Research & Planning**  
 Internet Address: <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>

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