



The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming, 2022

Prepared by the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Published December 2023



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Published December 2023.
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Occupational Safety and Health: <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety.htm>
URL for this report:
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/OSH_22/SOII_WY_2022.pdf

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Who We Are

Research & Planning (R&P) functions as an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards. We work to make the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public’s representatives with the information needed for evidence-based, informed decision making.



Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming, 2022

by: *Christine McGrath, Senior Statistician*

Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2022 was 3.0, according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. Beginning in reference year 2023, biennial estimates of the case characteristics and worker demographics for cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction were published. The case characteristics and worker demographics include data from reference years 2021 and 2022.

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses which include: days away from work, and days of job transfer or restriction cases. For example, Wyoming had an estimated 2,600 occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2022. Non-recordable cases include, but are not limited to, first aid cases, such as an adhesive strip on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object. For further information on recordable and non-recordable cases, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

This publication is intended to introduce the reader to the data available for Wyoming from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. For additional information, please see <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

Methodology

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

form is a mandatory survey that was sent out in January 2023 requesting information from OSHA logs for calendar year 2022. The data collection period lasted approximately seven months, after which data and results were reviewed by state, regional, and national Bureau of Labor Statistics staff and incidence rates were calculated.

Data were reported by employers on the basis of a single incident or occurrence. If an employee experienced more than one nonfatal work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is referred to as a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was reported separately on the questionnaire. For a work-related injury/illness to be categorized as a recordable case, it must result in any of the following:

- death
- days away from work
- restricted work or transfer to another job
- medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness
- a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work, or job transfer.

For additional information see the OSHA Recordkeeping Rules online.

Total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and selected major industry sector for 2022 can be found on Table 1 (see pages 4 and 5).

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Worker Occupations and Selected Major Industry Sector, 2022

Occupation	Private industry 2,3,4	Goods-Producing			
		Total	Natural Resources & Mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufac- turing
Total	4,160	1,020	300	480	240
Management occupations	160	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	30	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	30	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	190	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	350	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	40	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	400	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	220	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	70	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	260	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	140	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	20	20	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	680	520	100	400	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	330	80	30	30	20
Production occupations	230	150	--	--	140
Transportation and material moving occupations	780	140	--	--	60

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 6, 2023

(Table continued on page 5)

(Table continued from page 4)

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Selected Worker Occupations and Selected Major Industry Sector

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Service-Providing						
		Total	Trade, transp. & utilities ⁴	Financial activities	Prof. & bus. serv.	Edu. & health serv.	Leisure & hosp.	Other serv.
Total	4,160	3,150	1,210	240	240	860	470	100
Management occupations	160	--	--	--	--	20	20	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	30	30	--	--	--	30	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	50	50	--	--	--	--	30	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	190	190	--	--	--	170	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	350	350	--	--	--	350	--	--
Protective service occupations	40	40	--	--	--	--	20	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	400	400	70	--	--	80	210	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	220	220	--	20	--	--	80	--
Personal care and service occupations	70	70	--	--	--	40	20	--
Sales and related occupations	260	260	240	--	--	--	20	--
Office and administrative support occupations	140	130	60	40	--	30	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	680	160	--	120	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	330	250	160	--	--	20	20	--
Production occupations	230	80	40	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	780	640	540	--	30	20	20	--

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 6, 2023

G L O S S A R Y

Case of Job Transfer	An injured or ill employee was assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.
Case of Restricted Duty	An employee was kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performed at least once per week) of his or her job, or was kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommended either of the above.
Cases with Days Away from Work	Severe cases that counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction. Up to 180 days away from work (and/or days of job transfer or restriction) are counted for each injury.
Incidence Rate	<p>Represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, calculated as $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N = number of injuries and illnesses • EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year • 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).
Mandatory Survey	Participation by private sector employers is required by Public Law 91-596 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Participation by public sector employers is required by law by Wyoming OSHA, as Wyoming is a State Plan State. If an employer receives a survey from the BLS, even if they are partially exempt by OSHA due to having less than 11 employees for example, they must still complete the survey.
Other Recordable Cases	Cases not involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Other recordable cases include, for example, stitches, prescription medication, a concussion, loss of consciousness, medical removal from job site, musculoskeletal disorders, or other significant diagnosed injury or illness.

Incidence Rates for Wyoming and the U.S.

As shown in Figure 1, the incidence rate for Wyoming’s private sector in 2022 was 3.0, while the U.S. private sector rate was 2.7. Wyoming’s public sector rate went from 3.9 in 2021 to 3.2 in 2022. Since 2012, the incidence rate for Wyoming’s private sector has remained between 2.9 and 3.5.

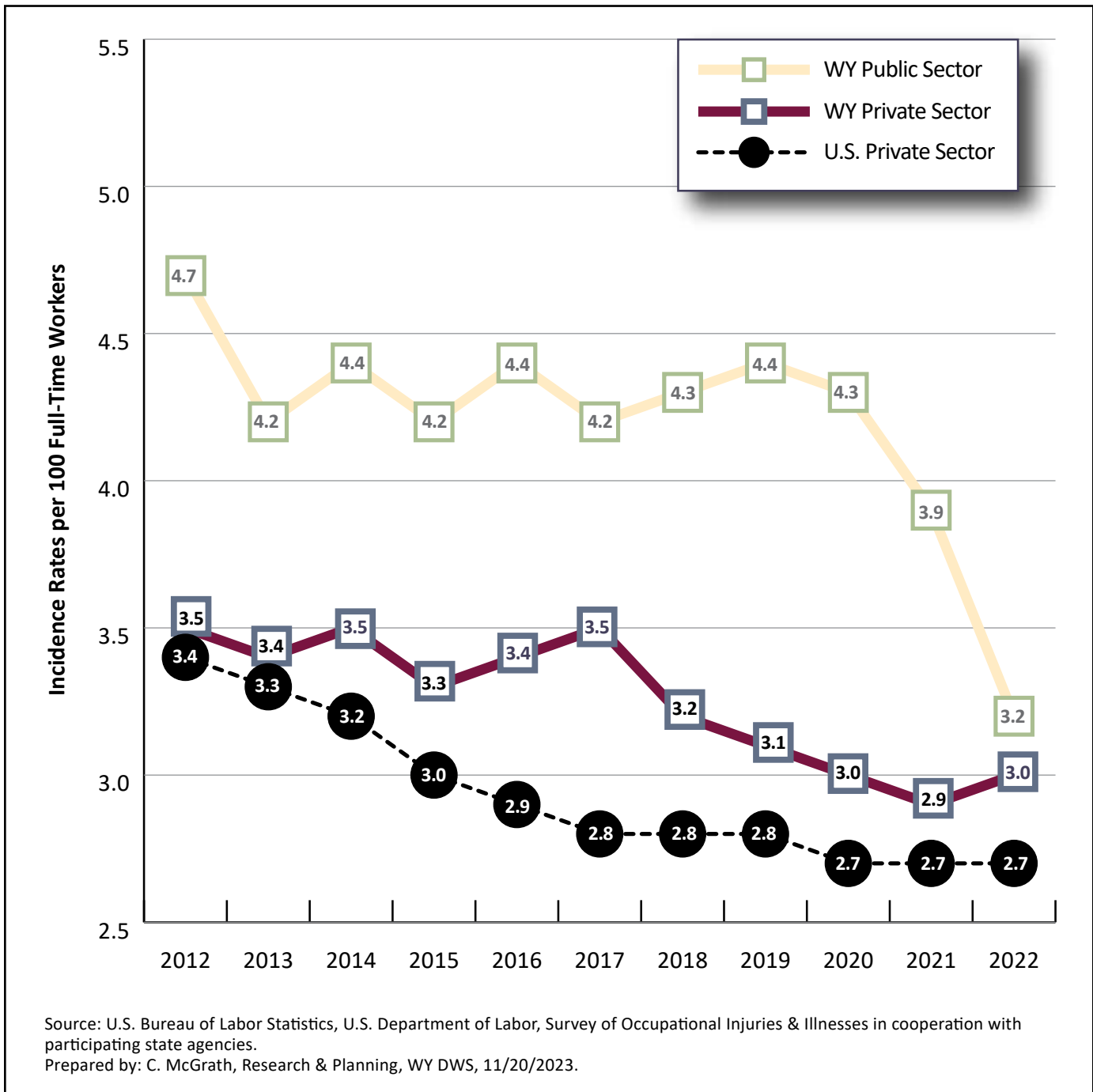


Figure 1: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming and the U.S., 2012-2022

Incidence Rates by Major Industry Sector, WY and U.S.

Figure 2 shows incidence rates by major industry sector for Wyoming and the United States. In 2022, education & health services had the highest incidence rates in Wyoming and the U.S. (4.8 and 4.2), followed by manufacturing in Wyoming (4.1) and trade, transportation, & utilities in the U.S. (3.7). Construction typically has a high incidence rate in Wyoming but in 2022 reported 3.1, while leisure & hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.3.

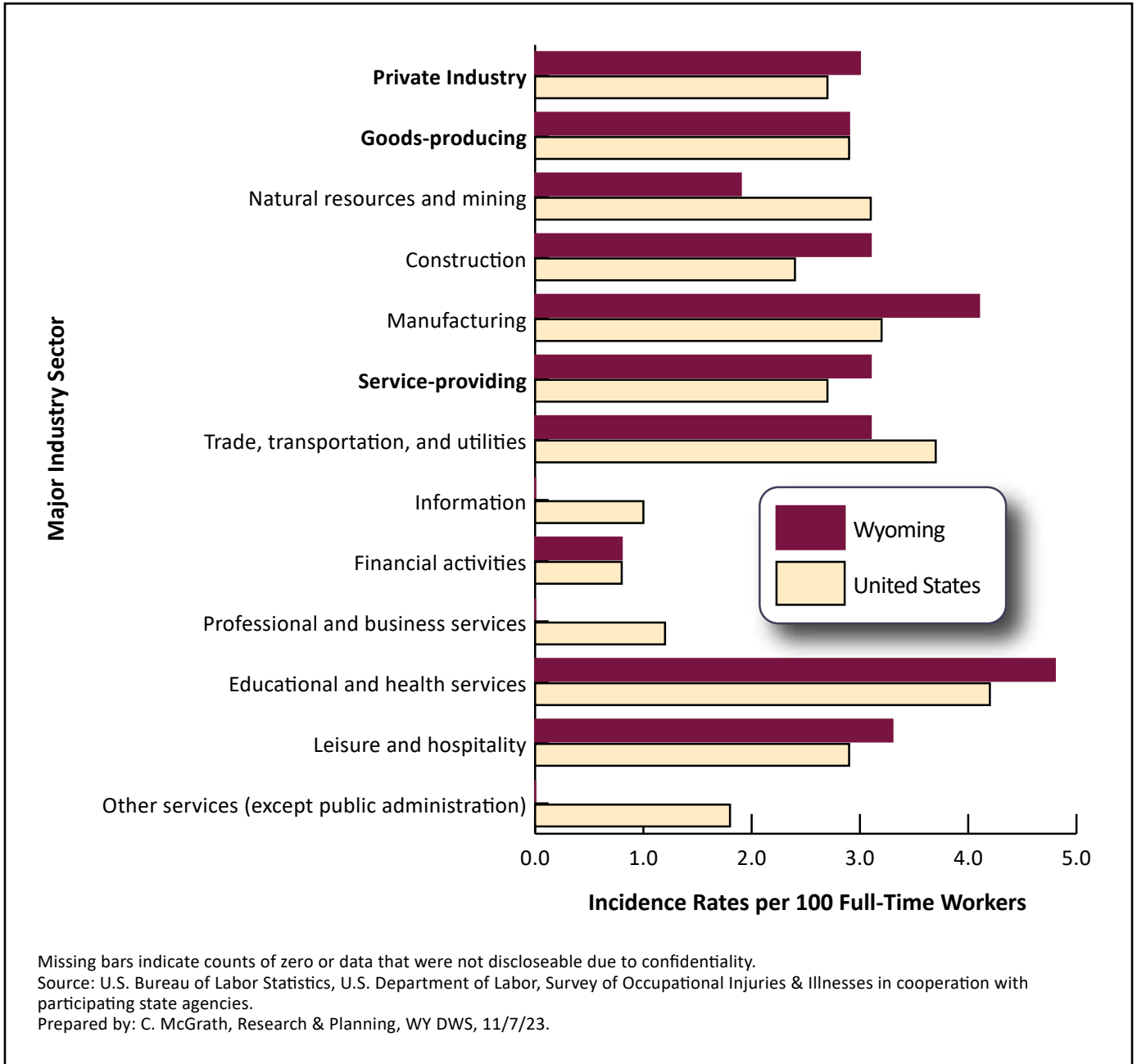


Figure 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector, Wyoming and the U.S., 2022

Incidence Rates by Major Industry Sector in WY

Goods-producing industries include agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing. Within private industry, Wyoming’s goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.9, compared to 2.7 in 2021 (see Figure 3). Incidence rates in goods-producing sectors in 2022 ranged from 1.9 in natural resources & mining to 4.1 in manufacturing. Construction had an incidence rate of 3.1 in 2022, compared to 2.8 in 2021.

The service-providing sectors — such as education & health services — had an incidence rate of 4.8 in 2022 compared to 4.0 in 2021. Incidence rates in service-providing sectors in 2022 varied from 0.8 in financial activities to 4.8 in education & health services. Leisure & hospitality had an incidence rate of 3.3 (see Figure 3).

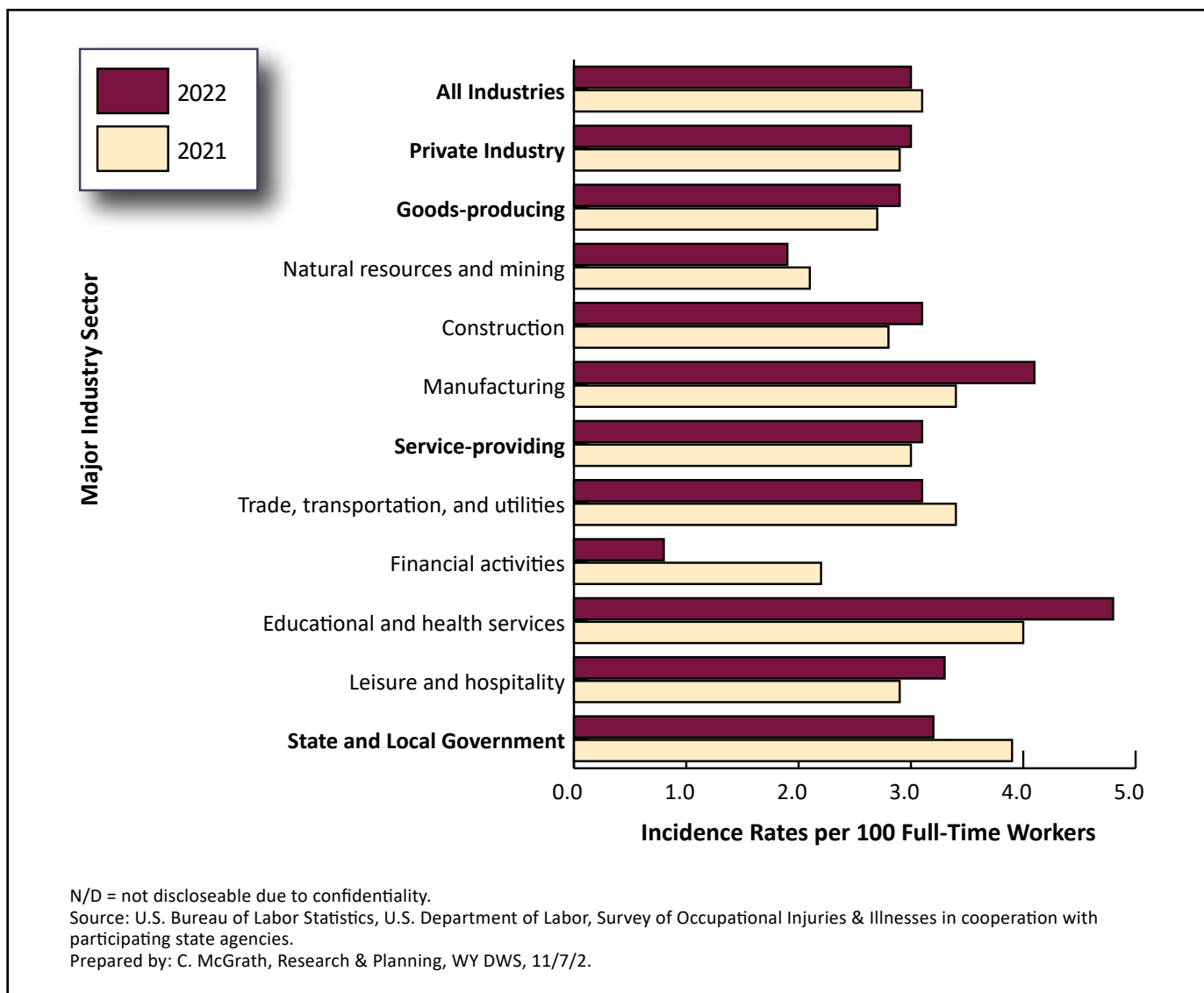


Figure 3: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Industry Sector in Wyoming, 2021 and 2022

Industry Subsectors with the Highest Incidence Rates

At the NAICS three-digit subsector level in Wyoming, nursing and residential care facilities had an incidence rate of 12.9 (see Figure 4), followed by wood product manufacturing (11.5) and local government nursing & residential care facilities (8.9).

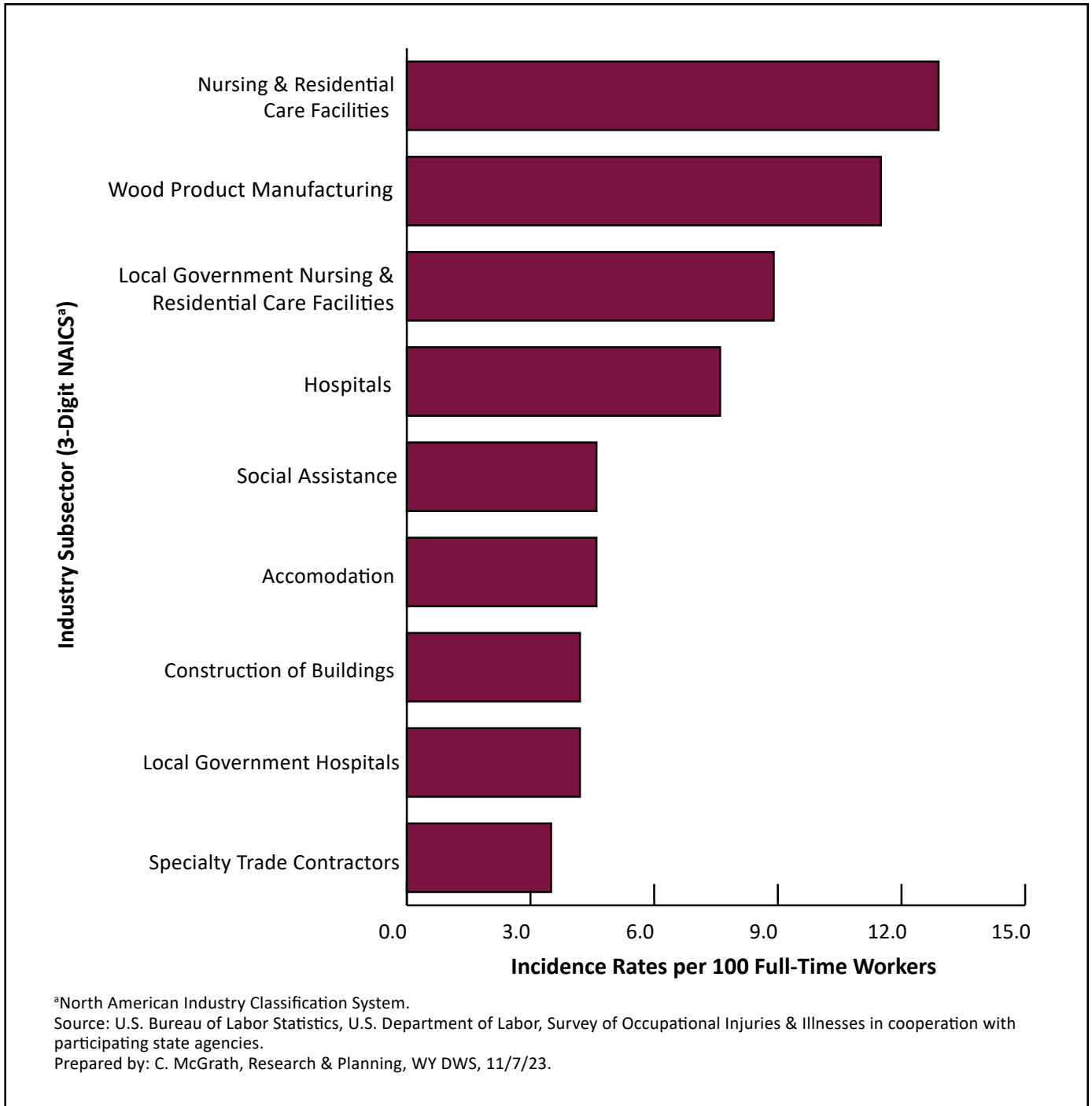


Figure 4: Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS) with the Highest Incidence Rates of Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming, 2022

Incidence Rates by Employer Size Class

Table 2 shows incidence rates for Wyoming and the U.S. by employer size class from 2018 to 2022. In Wyoming, employers with 50-249 employees had an incidence rate of 4.0 in 2022, followed by employers with 250-999 employees at 3.6 (see Figure 5).

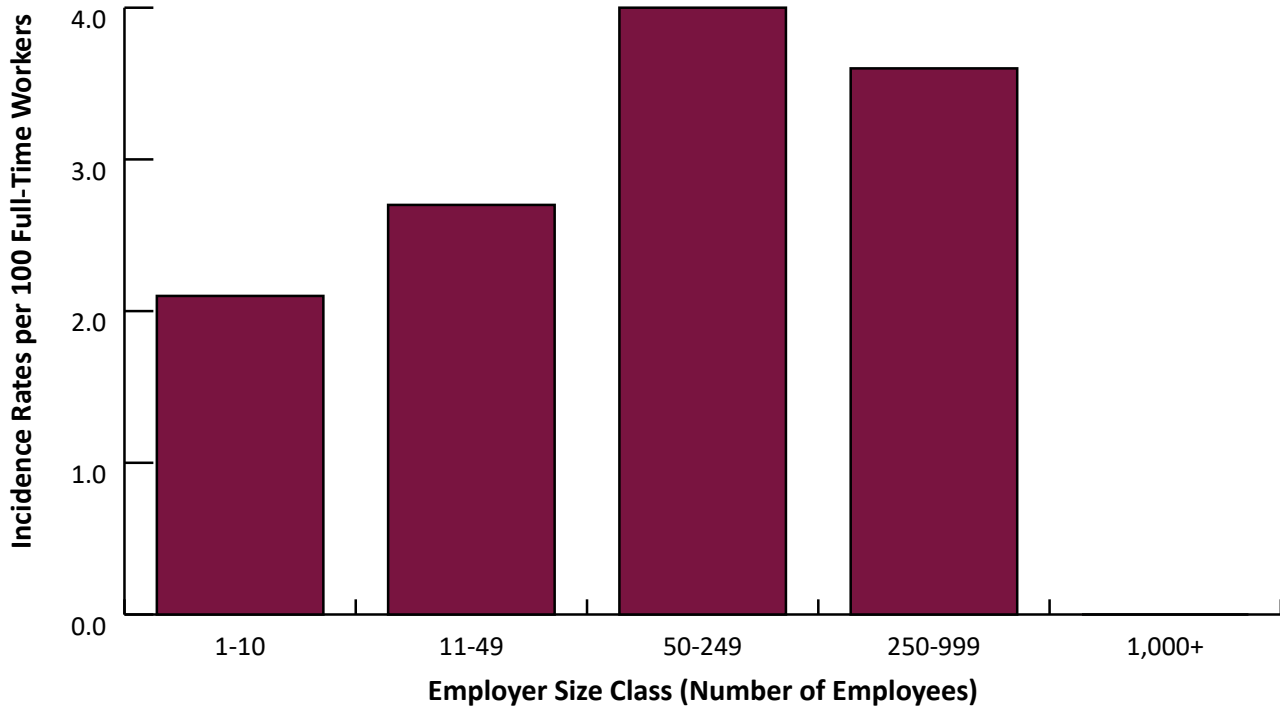
Table 2: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Employer Size Class in Wyoming, 2018-2022

Year	Number of Employees				
	1-10	11-49	50-249	250-999	1,000+
2018	1.9	3.5	3.7	-	-
2019	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.7
2020	-	2.9	3.7	3.3	-
2021	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.9	-
2022	2.1	2.7	4.0	3.6	-

N/D = not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/23



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Prepared by: C. McGrath, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/23.

Figure 5: Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Workers for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Employer Size Class in Wyoming and the U.S., 2022

Incidents by Major Occupation & Gender

Figure 6 shows the number of occupational injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender in private industry in Wyoming for 2021-2022. Days away from work, job transfer, or restriction counts were high in service occupations for women (920), while construction & extraction occupations were high for men (790). Transportation & material moving occupations recorded 760 injuries & illnesses for men and 270 for women.

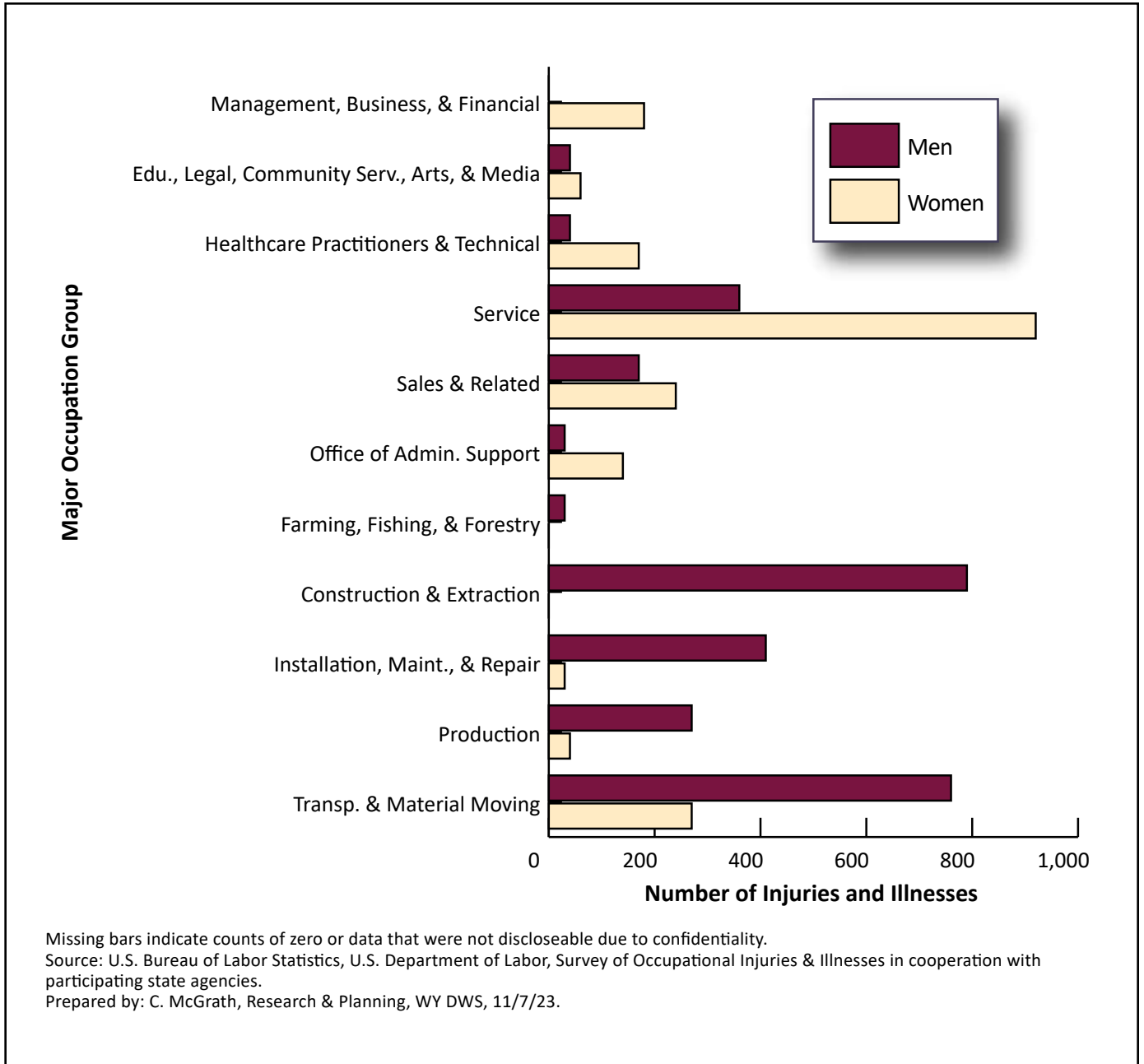


Figure 6: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Major Occupation and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Lost Time by Industry

The number of occupational injuries and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction in all industries in Wyoming for 2022 are shown in Figure 7. There were 1,600 days away from work (DAFW) cases in the service-providing industries with 600 cases in trade, transportation, & utilities. Education & health services and local government each had 500 cases. Construction recorded 200 cases, followed by manufacturing with 100 DAFW cases.

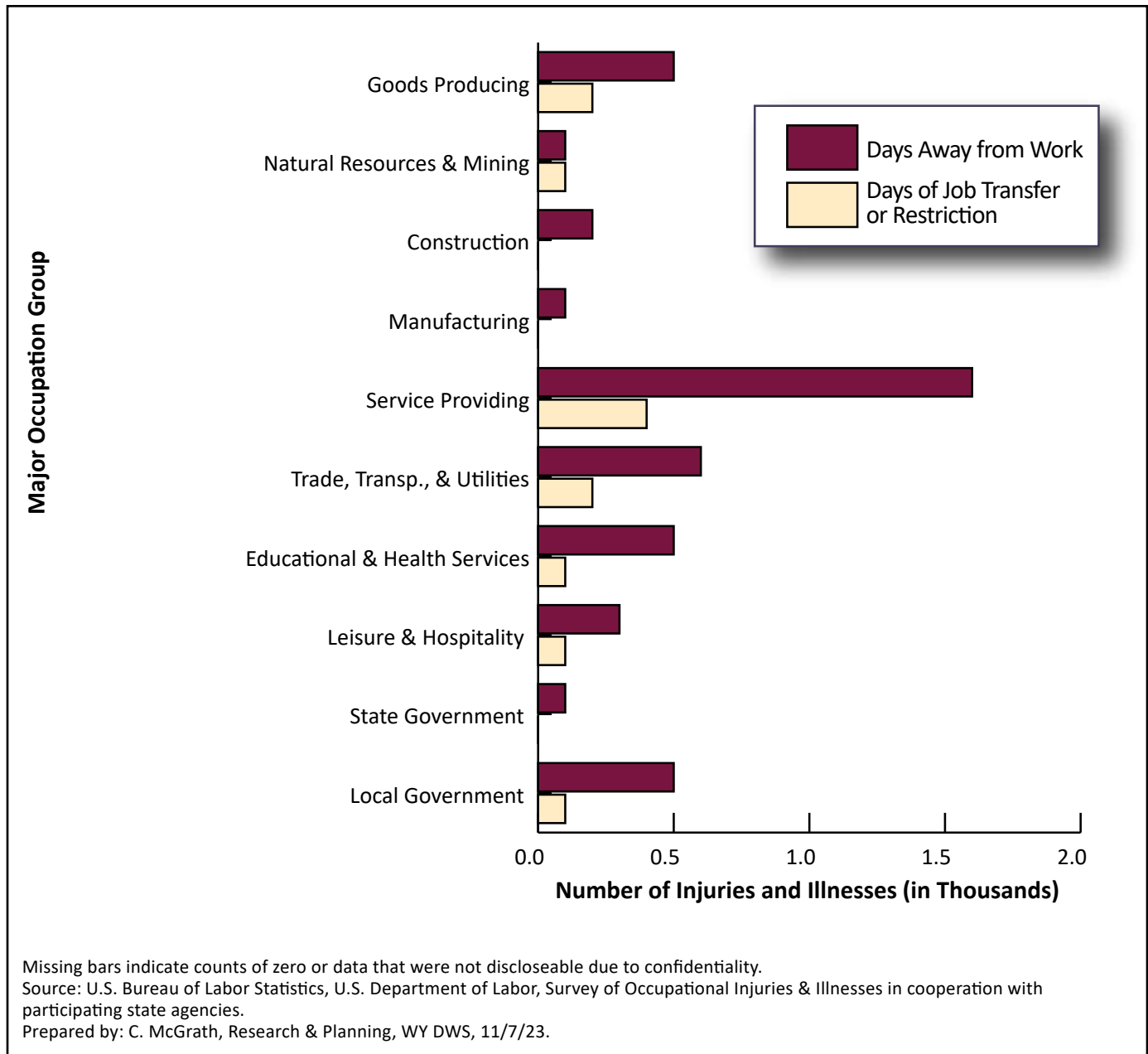


Figure 7: Number of Injury and Illness Cases With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction in Private Industry Sector, State Government, and Local Government In Wyoming 2022

Table 2: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction (Dart)¹ by Selected Worker Characteristics and Number of Days, Private Industry, Wyoming, 2021-2022

Characteristics	Total	1 Day	2 Days	3-5 Days	6-10 Days	11-20 days	21-30 days	31 days or more	Median Days
Total	100.0	12.0	6.9	15.5	20.0	11.2	9.0	25.3	9
Gender:									
Male	100.0	10.7	6.6	16.3	16.6	11.0	11.6	27.3	10
Female	100.0	13.8	7.6	14.8	25.7	11.4	5.2	21.4	7
Age:									
16 - 19	100.0	8.7	8.7	21.7	17.4	8.7	--	--	9
20 - 24	100.0	14.5	9.7	19.4	19.4	12.9	8.1	16.1	7
25 - 34	100.0	8.4	7.6	15.1	22.7	12.6	10.1	23.5	10
35 - 44	100.0	10.4	3.8	17.0	--	9.4	11.3	26.4	10
45 - 54	100.0	--	--	17.0	20.5	12.5	5.4	24.1	9
55 - 64	100.0	--	--	10.6	18.8	8.2	--	29.4	10
65 and over	100.0	--	--	11.5	11.5	11.5	--	30.8	10
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	9.0	7.9	14.6	15.7	11.2	13.5	27.0	11
3 - 11 months	100.0	10.3	6.0	19.0	14.7	12.9	6.0	31.0	11
1 - 5 years	100.0	11.5	7.1	20.3	20.9	12.1	7.7	20.3	7
5 years or more	100.0	15.5	--	8.5	27.5	7.7	10.6	23.2	9
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	13.1	7.7	18.2	19.3	10.2	10.2	21.2	8
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	--	7.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	7.7	38.5	15
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.0	32
Asian	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	--	--	25.0	37.5	--	15

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 7, 2023.

Length of Service

Figure 9 shows the proportion of injuries and illnesses by length of service and gender in private industry in Wyoming in 2021-2022. Of the 3,190 injuries and illnesses reported for men, 31.0% occurred among men who had been with an employer for five years or more. For women, 42.4% of the 2,100 reported injuries and illnesses occurred among those who had been with an employer for 1-5 years, followed by 22.4% employed 3-11 months.

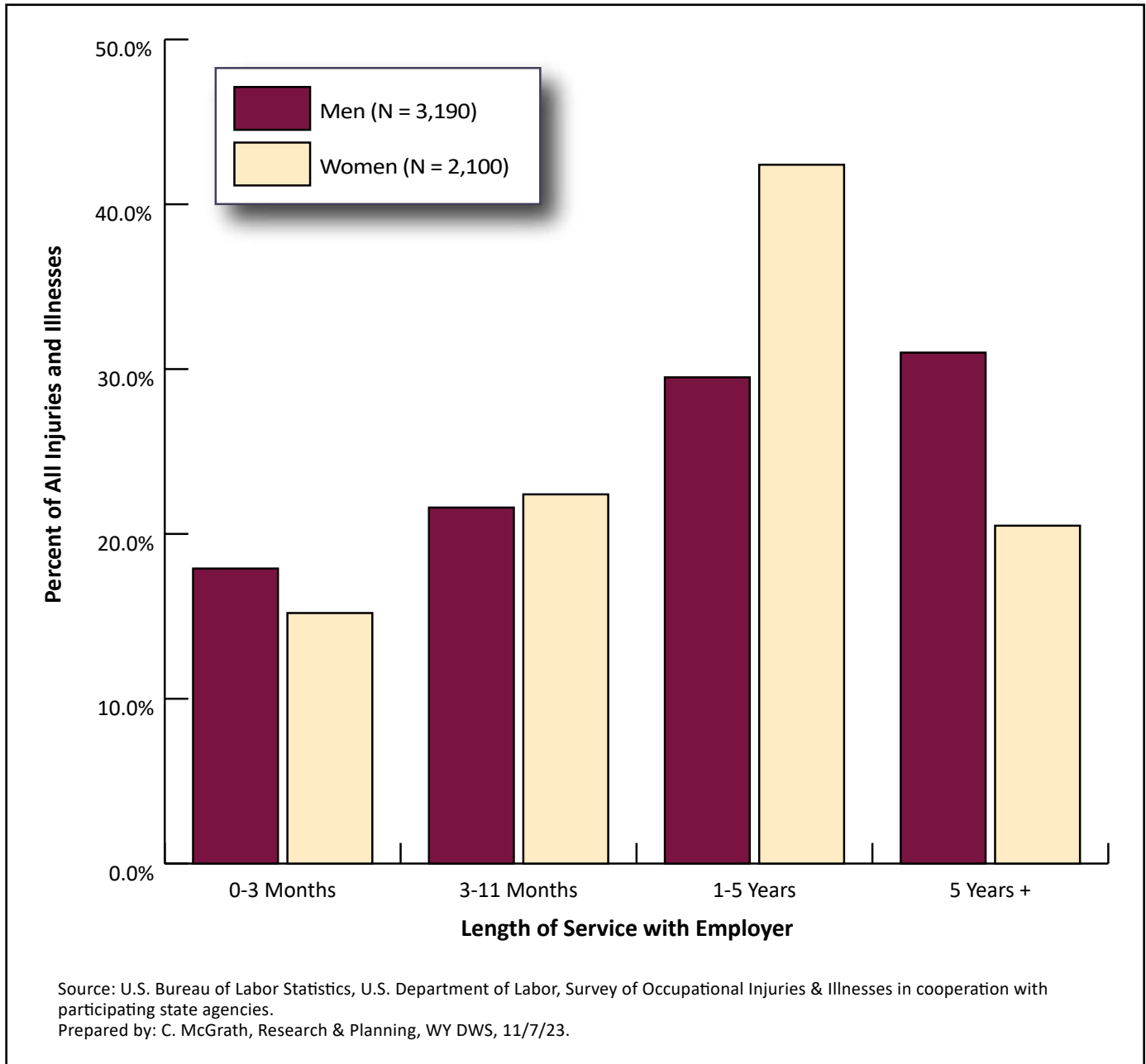


Figure 9: Proportion of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction by Length of Service and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Nature of Injury or Illness

The *nature of injury or illness* refers to the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains. Figure 10 shows that in 2021-2022, 26.8% of the 5,340 cases of nonfatal occupational injuries or illness in private industry in Wyoming resulted in sprains, strains, tears, and 20.8% caused soreness, pain. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures accounted for 8.2% of the nature of injury or illness.

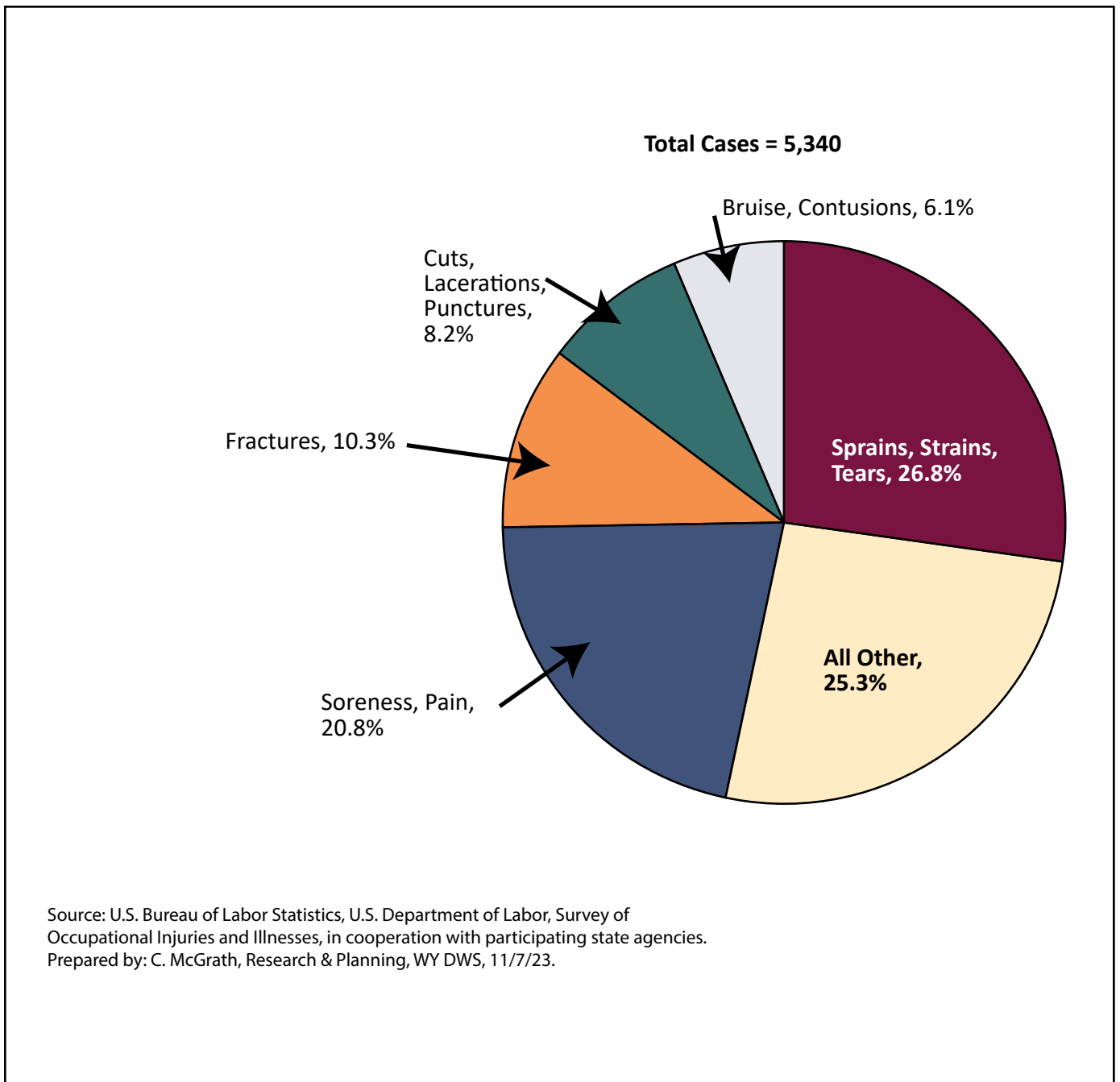


Figure 10: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work , Job Transfer, or Restriction, by Nature in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Part of the Body

The part of the body is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye. Figure 11 shows that upper extremities had 1,670 injuries and illnesses, or 31.3% of the total 5,340 cases in 2021-2022. The category titled *upper extremities* includes the elbow, arm, wrist, fingers, hand, and shoulder. There were 1,140 (21.3%) injuries and illnesses related to lower extremities, which includes the thigh, leg, knee, foot, and toes.

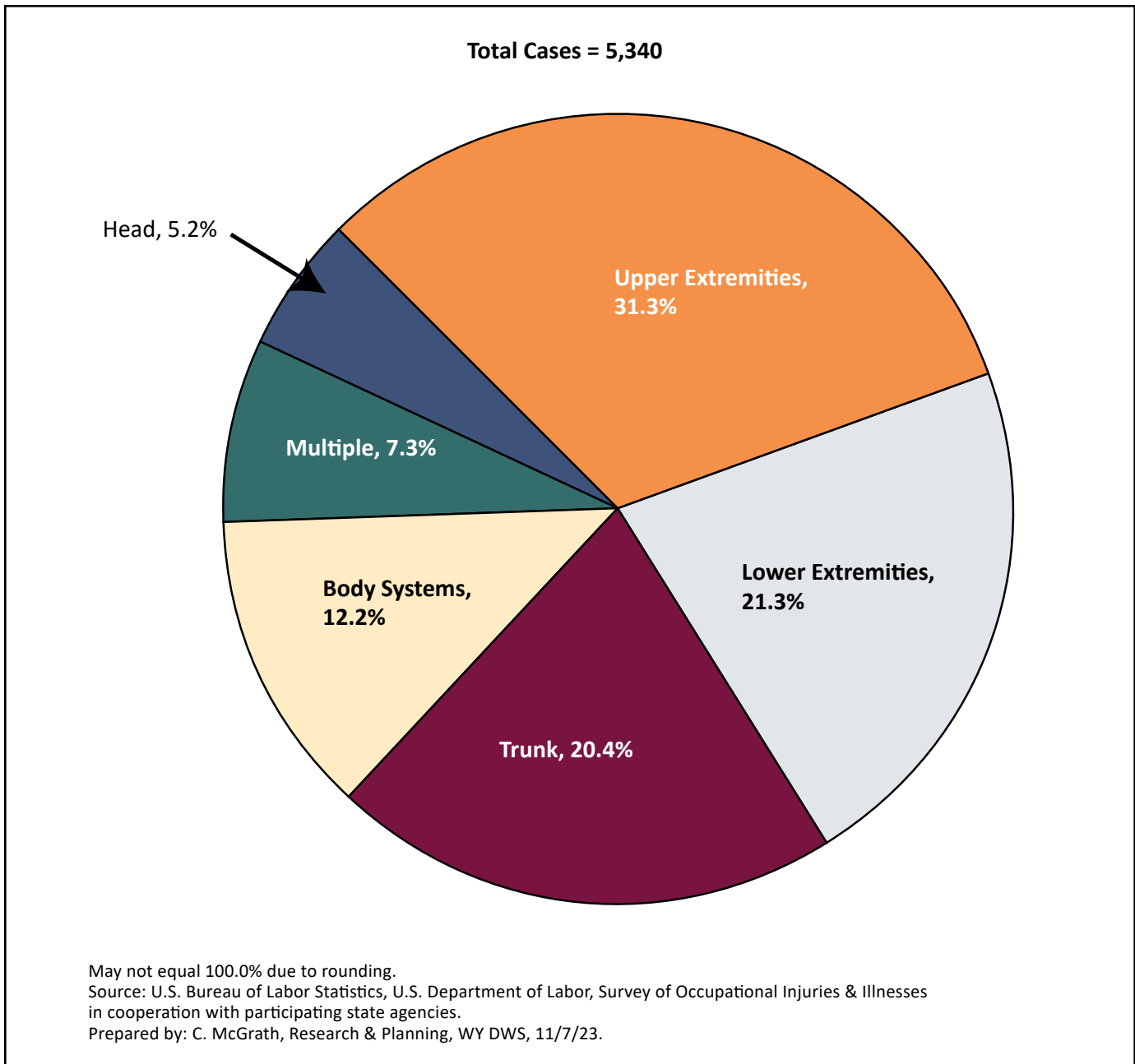


Figure 11: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work , Job Transfer, or Restriction, by Part of Body in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Event or Exposure

The *event or exposure* in a case is the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion. Overexertion and bodily reaction, and contact with object, equipment, accounted for 960 and 920 injuries or illnesses, respectively, among men in 2021-2022 (see Figure 12). For women, overexertion and bodily reaction accounted for 600 injuries or illnesses, followed by falls, slips, trips (580).

An example of an injury or illness that would be produced by overexertion and bodily reaction would be a job that required excessive amounts of physical exertion, such as standing, climbing, kneeling, bending, or stepping, which resulted in the injury or illness. Falls, slips, trips is a much broader category and includes falls on the same level, falls and jumps to lower levels, slips and trips on uneven surfaces, a substance, a hole, etc. The injuries or illnesses inflicted in contact with object, equipment category are a result of contact between the injured person and the source. Examples would be an employee being cut by a slipping knife or an employee caught under collapsing material.

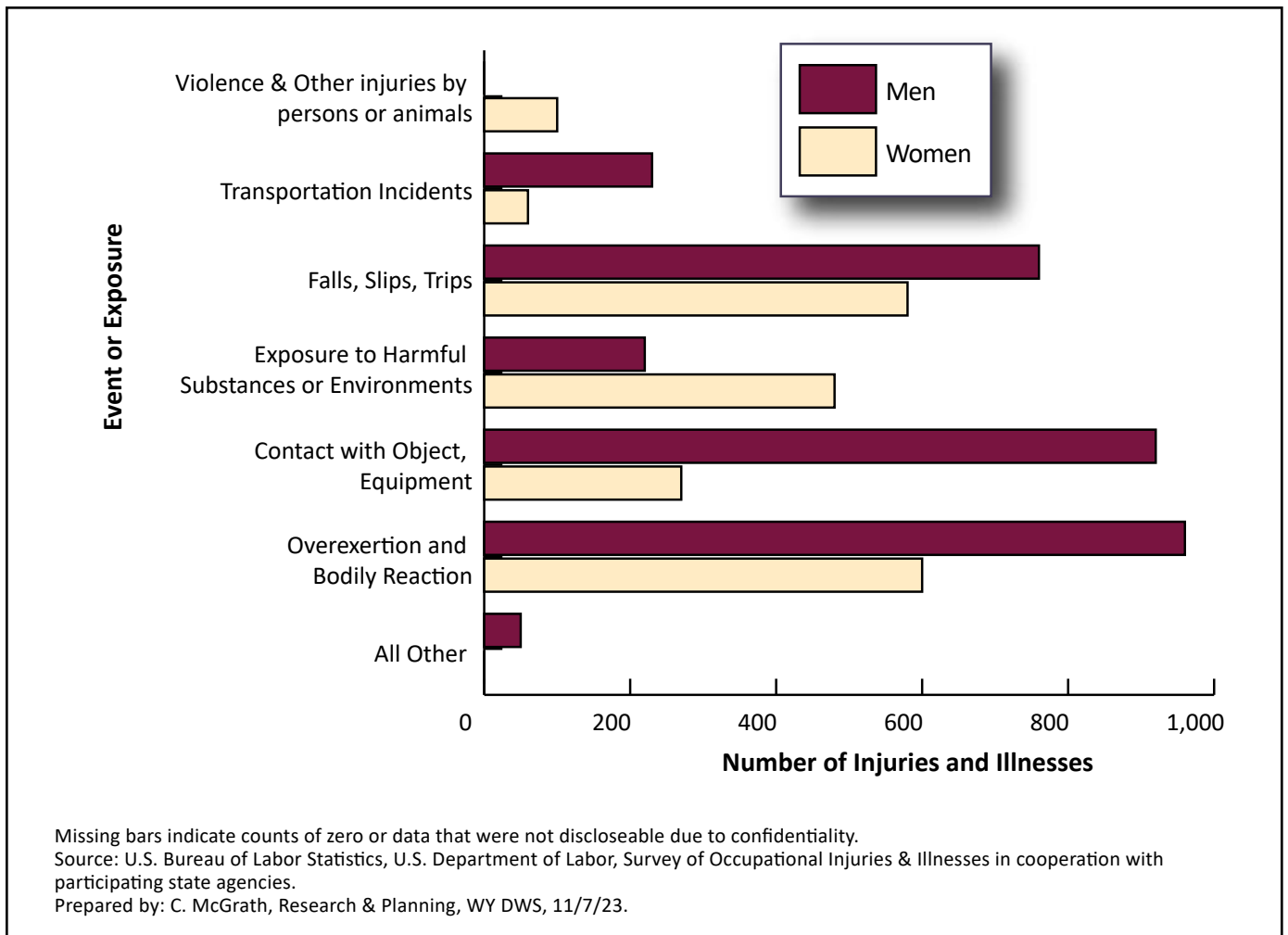


Figure 12: Number of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction (Dart) by Event or Exposure and Gender in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022

Source of Injury or Illness

The *source of a nonfatal occupational injury or illness* is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery. Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of injuries and illnesses by source for private industry in Wyoming in 2021-2022. Of the 5,340 total cases, person, injured or ill worker was the source for 15.2% of all cases. Floors, walkways, ground surfaces followed with 750 cases, or 14%. If an employee was injured when slipping on ice in a parking lot or sidewalk, the source would be the parking lot or sidewalk and would be included in the category floors, walkways, ground surfaces. In one example of when the injured or ill worker is the source of an injury, it involved an incident with a slip or trip without falling. If a worker trips over a box on the floor without falling and suffers a sprain, the source is the employee and the box is the secondary source as a contributing factor.

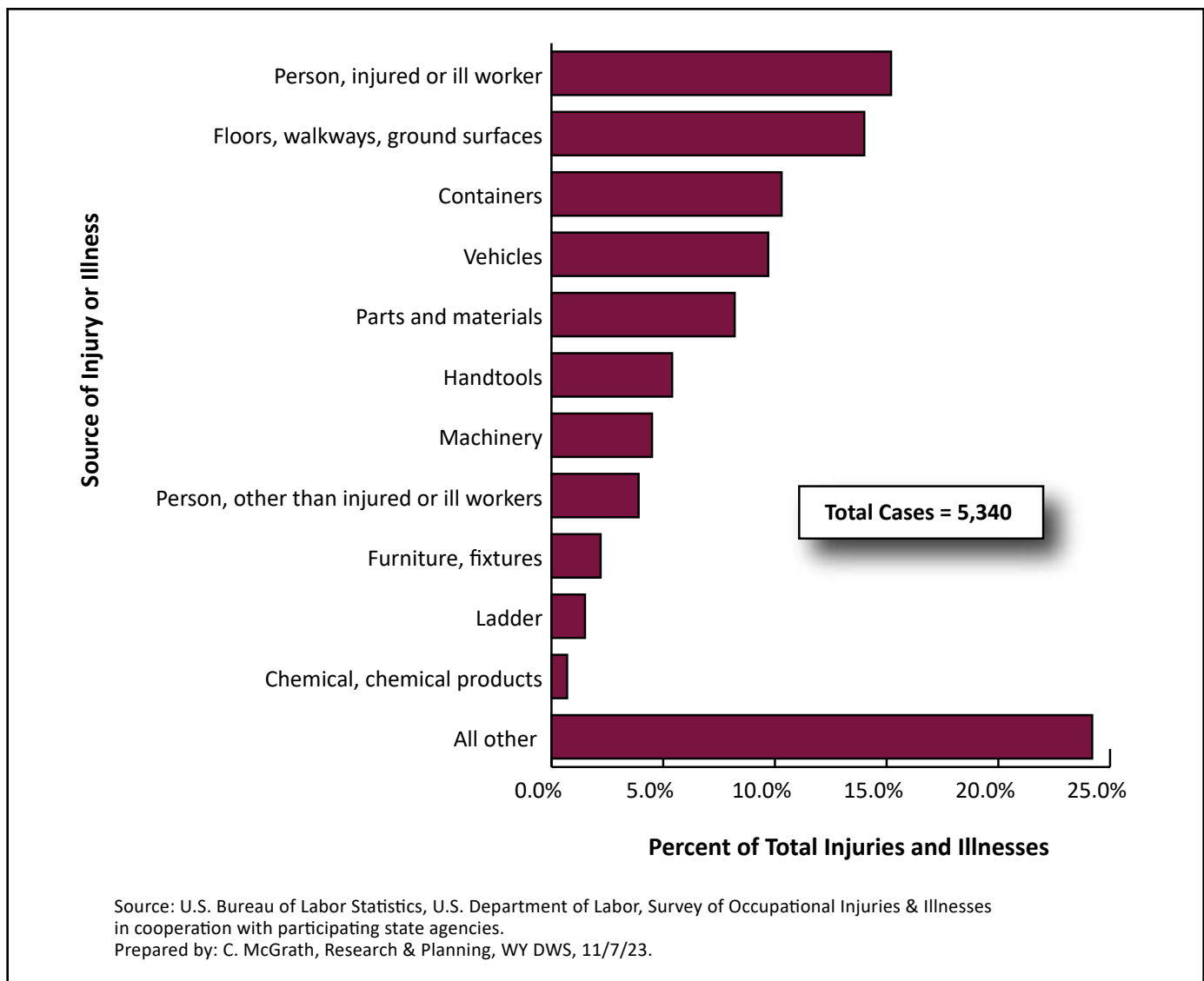


Figure 13: Distribution of Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Job Transfer, or Restriction (Dart) by Source in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2021-2022



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