



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chicago, Ill. 60604

General Information: (312) 353-1880

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Media Contact: Paul LaPorte

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INDIANA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2004

Fatal work injuries totaled 153 in 2004 for Indiana, an increase of 16 percent from 2003, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner, Jay A. Mousa noted that this year's fatality count, though higher than in 2002 and 2003, was in-line with the number of fatal work injuries that occurred during 2000 and 2001. Most workplace fatalities in the State in 2004 were the result of highway crashes (38), falls to a lower level (21), nonhighway transportation incidents, such as those that might occur on a farm or industrial premises, (16), struck by objects (13), and homicides (13). Taken together, these five events¹ accounted for almost two-thirds of the workplace fatalities in Indiana.

Highway crashes accounted for more on-the-job fatalities than any other event in both Indiana and the nation. The number of fatal injuries from highway crashes in the State was little different from its 2003 level of 40. During the 13 years this census has been conducted, the number of highway crashes in Indiana has ranged from 25 to 56. (See table A.) Work-related deaths due to highway crashes accounted for about one of every four fatalities in Indiana as well as the nation.

The number of fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level increased by 7 in 2004, the same level of increase as in the previous year. The 21 workplace fatalities in 2004 due to falls to a lower level were the most for this event since the series began in 1992. Work-related deaths due to falls to a lower level accounted for a similar share of the fatalities in both Indiana and the nation, at 14 and 13 percent, respectively.

Fatalities in Indiana resulting from nonhighway transportation accidents (excluding rail, air, and water) were little changed from their 2003 level. Work-

¹ Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides; and falls includes falls to a lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on the same level (as from grease on a floor or ice on a sidewalk).

related deaths due to nonhighway incidents in 2004 accounted for 10 percent of work-related deaths in the State; nationwide, this event accounted for 6 percent of the total.

The number of workplace homicides in Indiana has been edging down over the last five years, from 19 in 2000 to 13 in 2004. The State's fatality count in 2004 was the second lowest level recorded since the census began in 1992. Homicides accounted for 8 percent of fatal work injuries in Indiana and 10 percent nationwide.

Thirteen workers in Indiana were fatally injured after being struck by an object in 2004, up eight over the year. However, the level reported in 2003, at 5, was the lowest on record; interestingly, this followed the highest number recorded, 23 in 2002. Fatal work injuries from being struck by an object accounted for 8 percent of Indiana's and 10 percent of the United States' total in 2004.

Other work-related fatalities in Indiana included being caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (8), suicides (8), and railway accidents (7) in 2004. (See table 1.)

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Indiana by selected event groups, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to a lower level		Nonhighway transportation		Homicides		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	148	25	17	3	2	8	5	15	10	14	9
1993	136	36	26	8	6	11	8	11	8	6	4
1994	195	49	25	11	6	8	4	18	9	8	4
1995	156	41	26	16	10	7	4	16	10	17	11
1996	143	38	27	14	10	13	9	21	15	15	10
1997	190	45	24	18	9	13	7	31	16	19	10
1998	155	51	33	11	7	15	10	22	14	8	5
1999	171	56	33	19	11	13	8	13	8	16	9
2000	159	46	29	14	9	9	6	19	12	19	12
2001	152	41	27	10	7	12	8	17	11	17	11
2002	136	26	19	7	5	8	6	15	11	23	17
2003	132	40	30	14	11	15	11	14	11	5	4
2004	153	38	25	21	14	16	10	13	8	13	8

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2004, an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatalities reported for 2003. Despite the increase, the total for 2004 was the third lowest annual count recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway crashes were up slightly in 2004 after declining the two previous years. The 1,374 deaths from highway crashes in 2004 represented about one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from both falls to a lower level and being struck by an object represented the highest annual totals ever reported by the fatality census for these events. The number of work-related deaths from falls to a lower level

increased from 604 in 2003 to 732 in 2004, while workplace fatalities resulting from being struck by an object were up from 531 in 2003 to 596 in 2004.

The number of workplace homicides recorded in the U.S. in 2004 dropped sharply from the number reported in 2003. The 551 workplace homicides in 2004 represented a 13-percent decline over the year and was the lowest annual total yet recorded by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides were down 49 percent from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2004

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Struck by Object		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11
2003 ²	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004	5,703	1,374	24	732	13	596	10	551	10

¹Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

²The BLS news release issued September 22, 2004, reported a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 16 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2003 to 5,575.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Indiana in 2004:

- Men accounted for 93 percent of the work-related fatalities in the State with 143 deaths. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, accounted for over two-fifths of these fatal injuries. Among women, 5 of the 10 deaths resulted from transportation incidents and 4 from assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- In Indiana, 86 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were non-Hispanic whites (132 fatal work injuries), while non-Hispanic blacks (11) and Hispanics (7) made up 7 and 5 percent, respectively.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 56 percent of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2004; 40 percent were 55 years or older.

- Seventy-three percent of workers killed on-the-job in Indiana worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed.
- The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry had the largest number of fatalities (30) followed by transportation and warehousing (27). In both industries, transportation incidents were the primary cause of the fatalities. There were 21 fatal injuries in the construction industry, 8 of which were from falls. (See table 3.)
- From an occupational perspective, drivers of heavy trucks and tractor-trailers suffered the most work-related deaths (32), followed by managers of farms and ranches (23). In both cases, transportation incidents were responsible for most of the fatal injuries. (See table 4.)

Additional data available

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available from the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/iif. Data tables for 2004 are available for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and selected metropolitan areas.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides a complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2004 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources—including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports—as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or is outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the nation's fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees).

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Indiana Department of Labor for its efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National

Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Indiana, 2004

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	
Total.....	153	68	32	21	15	76	50	--	3	7	5	4	4	
Contact with objects and equipment.....	25	16	6	5	5	8	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by object.....	13	8	3	--	3	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by falling object.....	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	8	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.....	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Falls.....	22	15	4	8	3	6	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	
Fall to lower level.....	21	14	3	8	3	6	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	
Fall down stairs or steps.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Fall from roof.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	8	5	--	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	8	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Contact with electric current.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Transportation accidents.....	72	27	16	6	5	41	30	--	--	--	--	3	--	
Highway accident.....	38	9	5	3	--	28	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	24	5	3	--	--	19	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moving in intersection.....	9	3	--	--	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway.....	6	--	--	--	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	9	3	--	--	--	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Noncollision accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	16	13	11	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	
Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object.....	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Noncollision accident.....	10	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Overturned.....	8	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	10	--	--	--	--	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry¹ sector, Indiana, 2004 - continued

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway accident.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	25	7	5	--	--	16	10	--	--	--	3	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	13	--	--	--	--	12	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Shooting.....	10	--	--	--	--	9	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	8	3	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	8	3	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals.....	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults by animals, n.e.c.....	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2004 are preliminary.

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

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Indiana, 2004

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	153	72	25	25	22	8	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	112	51	17	19	17	8	--
Self-employed ⁵	41	21	8	6	5	--	--
Sex							
Men.....	143	67	21	24	22	8	--
Women.....	10	5	4	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	17	3	4	5	4	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	34	17	6	5	4	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	34	18	5	5	3	3	--
55 to 64 years.....	31	17	8	--	3	--	--
65 years and over.....	30	15	--	5	6	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	132	67	18	19	20	7	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	11	3	6	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	7	--	--	5	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

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

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Indiana, 2004

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		153	72	25	25	22	8	--
Private Industry		144	68	23	24	21	7	--
Goods Producing		68	27	7	16	15	--	--
Natural Resources and Mining⁵		32	16	5	6	4	--	--
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	30	16	5	5	3	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	23	14	--	4	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Animal Production.....	1129	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Construction		21	6	--	5	8	--	--
Construction	23	21	6	--	5	8	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	13	--	--	4	5	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	5	--	--	--	4	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	23816	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		15	5	--	5	3	--	--
Manufacturing	31-33	15	5	--	5	3	--	--
Food Manufacturing.....	311	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Primary Metal Manufacturing.....	331	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing.....	3311	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing.....	33111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iron and Steel Mills.....	331111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		76	41	16	8	6	5	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		50	30	10	5	--	4	--
Wholesale Trade	42	6	--	--	3	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Indiana, 2004 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant wholesalers.....	4249	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm Supplies Merchant wholesalers.....	42491	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade.....	44-45	17	4	8	--	--	3	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	441	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grocery Stores.....	4451	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Store Retailers.....	453	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	48-49	27	25	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	22	20	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	17	16	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	16	15	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and Messengers.....	492	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers.....	4921	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers.....	49211	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities.....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and Insurance.....	52	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities.....	524	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....		7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	56	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and Health Services.....		5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality.....		4	3	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Indiana, 2004 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries.....	711	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator Sports.....	7112	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator Sports.....	71121	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations.....	813	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious Organizations.....	8131	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious Organizations.....	81311	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

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

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Indiana, 2004

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	153	72	25	25	22	8	--
Management occupations.....	29	15	4	4	5	--	--
Other management occupations.....	27	14	4	4	4	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	23	12	3	4	3	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	23	12	3	4	3	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	14	6	8	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers.....	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	19	3	--	7	7	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	14	--	--	5	6	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Indiana, 2004 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other production occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	43	33	26	--	4	3	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	37	31	26	--	4	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	35	29	25	--	3	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	32	27	23	--	3	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

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