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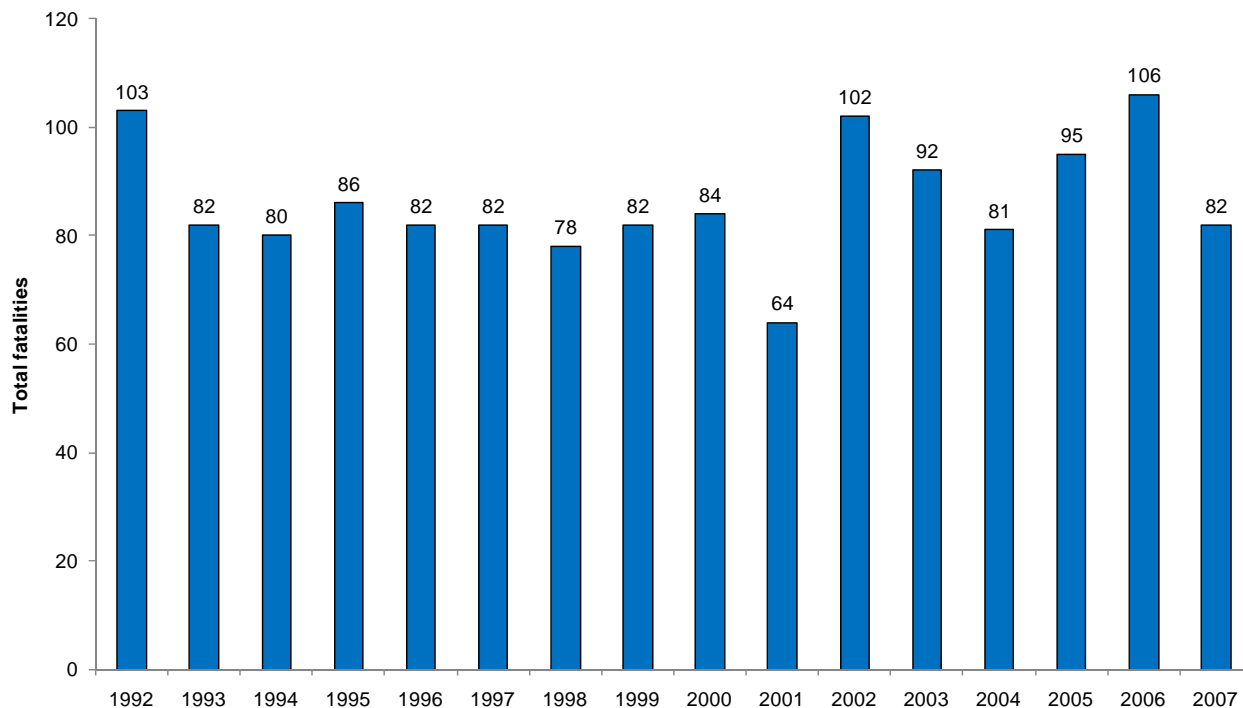
FOR RELEASE:

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Workplace Fatalities in Maryland for 2007

Fatal work injuries in Maryland totaled 82 in 2007¹, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Sheila Watkins, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted that the number of work-related fatalities in 2007 decreased 23 percent from the series-high revised total of 106 that was recorded in 2006. (See chart A.) The most frequent types of workplace fatalities in 2007 were homicides (17), highway crashes (15), pedestrian incidents (15), and falls to a lower level (12); these four types of events² accounted for 72 percent of the deaths in the State.

Chart A. Total workplace fatalities in Maryland, 1992-2007



Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Homicides led all events as the most frequent type of on-the-job fatalities for the State in 2007. The number of workplace homicides in Maryland decreased from 21 in 2006 to 17 in 2007. (See table A.) Homicides accounted for 21 percent of fatal work injuries in Maryland and 11 percent of the work-related fatalities in the nation in 2007.

¹ The 2007 figures are considered preliminary. Final figures will be released in April 2009.

² 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. See the Occupational Injury & Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual on our Web site at www.bls.gov/iif/oshioics.htm for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this survey.

The 15 fatalities resulting from highway crashes in Maryland in 2007 was the lowest level recorded since 2001 when 14 fatalities were reported. Highway crashes (officially titled highway incidents) accounted for 18 percent of Maryland's and 24 percent of the nation's occupational fatalities in 2007.

On the other hand, the 15 fatalities resulting from pedestrian incidents in Maryland in 2007 was the highest level recorded since the series began in 1992. In 2006, just eight on-the-job fatalities were reported. Fatal work injuries from pedestrian incidents in 2007 accounted for 18 percent of work-related deaths in Maryland; in the U.S., this event accounted for 6 percent of the total.

Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level in Maryland decreased from the series high of 19 in 2006 to 12 in 2007. Work-related fatalities from falls to a lower level in 2007 accounted for 15 percent of workplace deaths in Maryland; in the United States, this event accounted for 13 percent of the total.

Other types of fatal work-related events in the State in 2007 included being struck by objects or equipment (4), contact with electric current (3), and nonhighway incidents (3). (See table 1.) All together, these three events were responsible for 12 percent of the fatal work injuries in Maryland in 2007.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Maryland by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Homicides		Highway crashes		Pedestrian Incidents		Falls to lower level	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	103	24	23	19	18	4	4	12	12
1993	82	12	15	10	12	9	11	7	9
1994	80	17	21	13	16	8	10	11	14
1995	86	28	33	18	21	5	6	7	8
1996	82	20	24	16	20	3	4	5	6
1997	82	20	24	14	17	6	7	8	10
1998	78	15	19	19	24	8	10	7	9
1999	82	20	24	20	24	6	7	6	7
2000	84	14	17	19	23	3	4	18	21
2001	64	15	23	14	22	-	-	6	9
2002	102	22	22	22	22	7	7	12	12
2003	92	13	14	23	25	8	9	14	15
2004	81	6	7	22	27	8	10	7	9
2005	95	15	16	18	19	10	11	16	17
2006 ¹	106	21	20	20	19	8	8	19	18
2007	82	17	21	15	18	15	18	12	15

¹ The BLS news release issued October 23, 2007, reported a total of 105 fatal work injuries in Maryland for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional workplace fatality was identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for Maryland in 2006 to 106.

Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Nationwide, a total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were reported in 2007, a decrease of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries reported in 2006. While these results are considered preliminary, the 2007 level represents the smallest annual total since the series began in 1992. (See table B.) Highway crashes in 2007 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. Still, the 2007 count of 1,311 fatal injuries in highway crashes was the lowest annual total since 1993. The 2007 total of 733 fatal falls to a lower level was the third highest since the fatality census began, but was slightly lower than the 738 recorded in 2006. The number of workers (504) who were fatally injured from being struck by objects or equipment in 2007 was at the lowest level since the fatality census began and represented a 14-percent decline from the 2006 total.

Workplace homicides increased by 13 percent to 610 in 2007 from the series low of 540 that was reported in 2006. Even after the increase, workplace homicides have declined 44 percent from the high of 1,080 reported in 1994.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides		Pedestrian Incidents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	1,044	17	346	6
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	1,074	17	365	6
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	1,080	16	391	6
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	1,036	17	388	6
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	927	15	353	6
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	860	14	367	6
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	714	12	413	7
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	651	11	377	6
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	677	11	370	6
2001 ¹	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	643	11	383	6
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	609	11	356	6
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	632	11	337	6
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	559	10	378	7
2005	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	567	10	391	7
2006 ²	5,840	1,356	23	738	13	540	9	379	6
2007	5,488	1,311	24	733	13	610	11	342	6

¹ Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

² The BLS national news release issued August 9, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840.

Note: Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Maryland in 2007:

- Men accounted for 89 percent (73) of the work-related fatalities in the State. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, accounted for two-fifths of these deaths. Nine women were fatally injured on the job, with four of these deaths resulting from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Fifty-two percent of those who died from a workplace injury in Maryland were white, non-Hispanic (43); 32 percent were black, non-Hispanic (26); 9 percent were Hispanic or Latino (7); and 7 percent were Asian (6). The most frequent cause of death for white, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic workers was transportation incidents, while for Asian workers, assaults and violent acts was the most prevalent. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 59 percent of the State's work-related fatalities in 2007; the proportion of worker deaths for this age group at the national level was 63 percent. (See table 2.)
- Eighty-five percent of workers killed on the job worked for wages and salaries, the rest were self-employed. The leading cause of death for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents (29). Transportation incidents and assaults and violent acts (4 each) accounted for the majority of fatal injuries among the self-employed workers. (See table 2.)
- Four industry sectors made up 68 percent of the workplace fatalities in Maryland—construction (18 fatalities), transportation and warehousing (15), government (12), and retail trade (11). Falls accounted for the largest number of fatal occupational injuries in construction, while transportation incidents was the leading cause of death in both the transportation and warehousing sector and the government sector. Work-related deaths in retail trade were mainly caused by assaults and violent acts. (See table 3.)
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatalities at 25, followed by construction and extraction occupations with 18; combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 52 percent of all fatalities in Maryland. Transportation incidents was the most frequent event in transportation and material moving, while in construction and extraction, falls was the most frequent type of fatal injury. (See table 4.)
- Among Maryland's metropolitan areas, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. registered the highest number of work-related fatalities at 76, followed by Baltimore-Towson, Md. at 37. (See chart 1.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at www.bls.gov/iif/. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Create Customized Tables, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. For personal assistance or further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Mid-Atlantic Information Office at 215-597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET. Information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and other programs and surveys are available on our Web site at www.bls.gov/ro3/.

Technical Note

Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the U.S. in each calendar year. The program uses diverse State, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS Web site. To get to that document, click on Workplace Injuries on the BLS home page, scroll down to IIF Documentation, and then click on "BLS Handbook of Methods." The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part 2 of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

Federal/State agency coverage

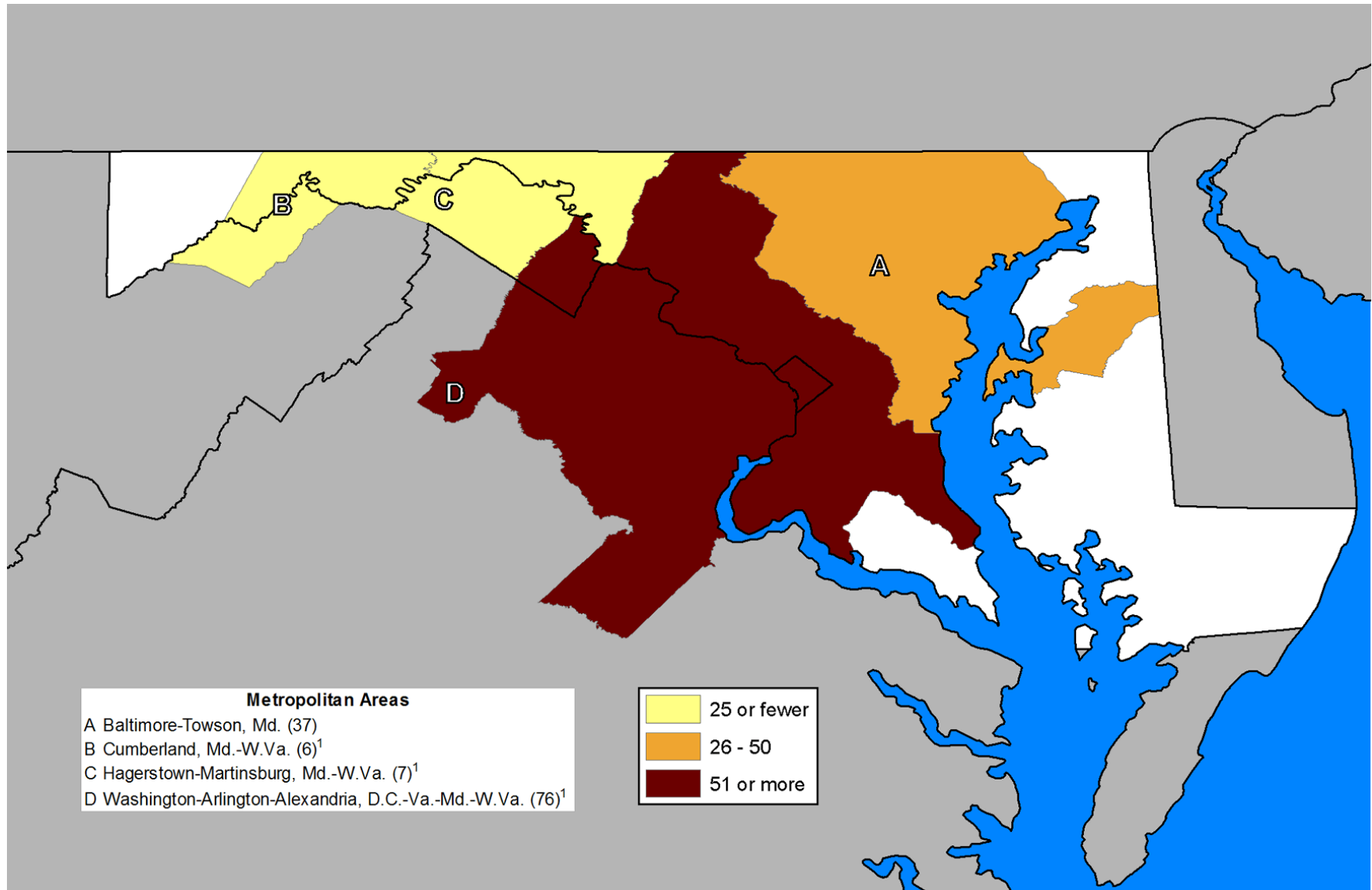
The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or State agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between 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.

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation for their 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 entities 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 Federal Railroad Administration; 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.

Chart 1. Total workplace fatalities for metropolitan areas in Maryland, 2007



¹ Includes workplace fatalities in the entire metropolitan area, not just the State of Maryland portion.

Note: CFOI data for a particular metropolitan area may be published if the area records five or more fatalities or three or more distinct incidents. Metropolitan areas containing four or fewer fatalities based on one or two incidents are confidential and cannot be published.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry¹ sector, Maryland, 2007

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.....	82	23	5	18	--	47	30	--	--	6	--	4	--
Contact with objects and equipment.....	7	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	14	8	--	8	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	12	7	--	7	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	7	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	33	5	--	--	--	23	14	--	--	4	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	15	--	--	--	--	13	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	7	--	--	--	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	6	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	15	--	--	--	--	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	7	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	18	--	--	--	--	15	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	17	--	--	--	--	14	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shooting.....	15	--	--	--	--	13	9	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 2007 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, Maryland, 2007

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.....	82	33	18	7	14	7	--
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	70	29	14	5	12	7	--
Self-employed ⁵	12	4	4	--	--	--	--
Gender							
Men.....	73	29	17	6	13	6	--
Women.....	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	21	7	8	--	--	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	11	4	5	--	--	--	--
45 to 54 years.....	16	11	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	15	4	--	--	5	--	--
65 years and over.....	11	4	--	--	5	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin⁶							
White, non-Hispanic.....	43	19	4	6	9	4	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	26	11	9	--	3	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
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 2007 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, Maryland, 2007

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		82	33	18	7	14	7	--
Private Industry		70	28	16	7	11	6	--
Goods Producing		23	5	--	4	8	5	--
Natural Resources and Mining		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		18	--	--	--	8	4	--
Construction	23	18	--	--	--	8	4	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drywall and Insulation Contractors.....	23831	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		47	23	15	3	3	--	--
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		30	14	11	--	--	--	--
Retail Trade	44-45	11	--	9	--	--	--	--
Food and Beverage Stores.....	445	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	15	10	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	7	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	5	4	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	485	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and Messengers.....	492	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services		6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government ⁶		12	5	--	--	3	--	--
State Government		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	92	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
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 2007 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, Maryland, 2007

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.....	82	33	18	7	14	7	--
Management occupations.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	18	--	--	4	8	3	--
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	--	--	--	8	3	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction laborers.....	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	25	17	4	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	20	15	3	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	17	13	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	11	9	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	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.

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