

State of Rhode Island

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: 13

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): 3.3

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (26)**
Rate: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (45.9)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (27)**
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (17.5)**



The State of Rhode Island had 128 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 125 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 3.3 for Rhode Island compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 80.6 per 100,000 workers for Rhode Island compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Rhode Island and had a fatality rate of 4.7 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.3 for

females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Rhode Island shows that Whites accounted for 87% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 6%, and Hispanics for 6% as shown in **Table RI-1**. As shown in **Figure RI-1**, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (15%). Of all Rhode Island occupational fatality victims, 79% were Rhode Island residents (**Table RI-2**).

Figure RI-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Rhode Island and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Rhode Island were motor vehicle incidents (17%), falls (16%), and suicides (10%).

Table RI-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	111	86.7
Black	8	6.3
Hispanic	8	6.3
Other	1	0.8

In Rhode Island, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (21%), services (16%), manufacturing (14%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (14%). The agriculture/forestry/fishing industry had the highest fatality rate at 45.9 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (16.5), and transportation/communication/public utilities (12.6) (**Figure RI-3**). **Table RI-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

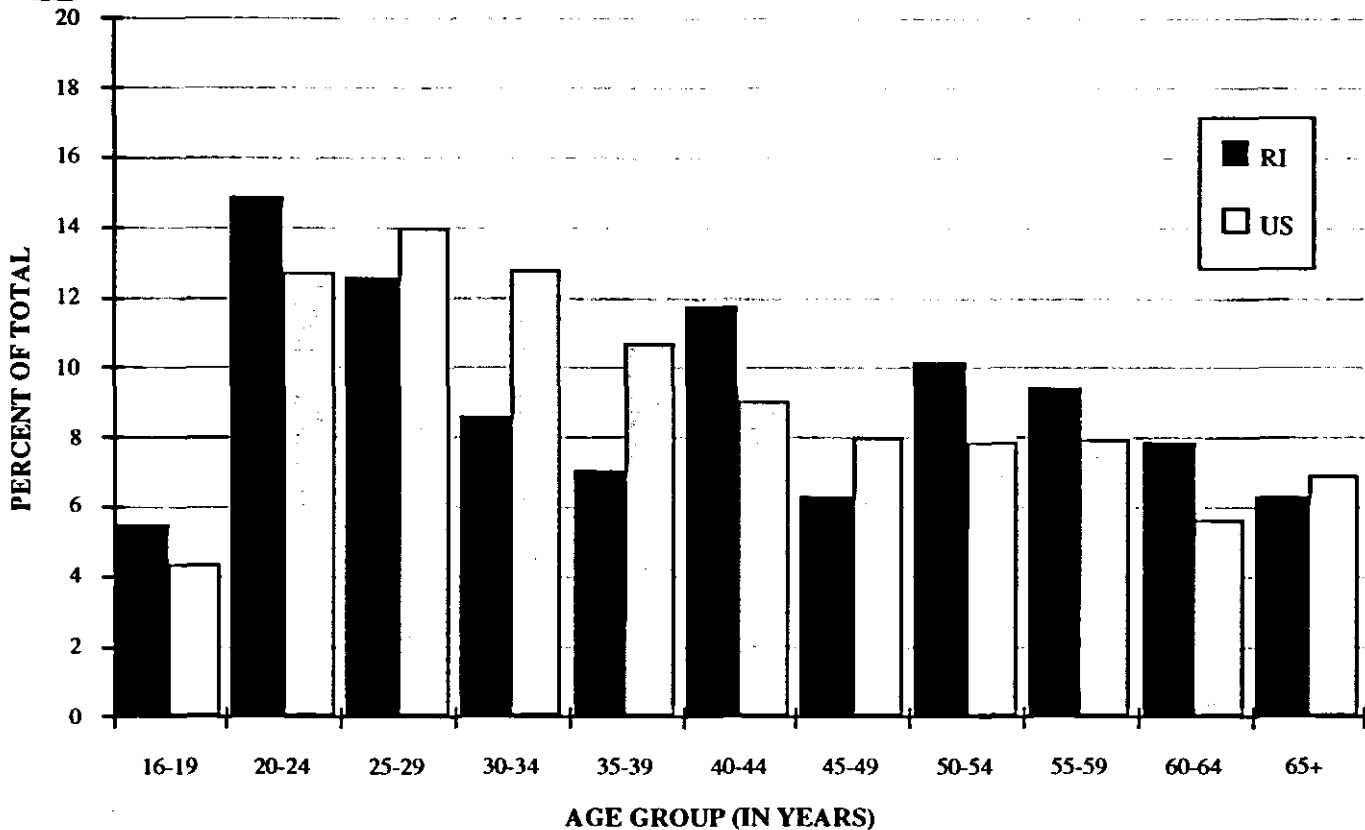


Figure RI-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

Table RI-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Rhode Island	101	78.9
Massachusetts	13	10.2
Connecticut	3	2.3
New Jersey	3	2.3
Other	8	6.3

The occupation divisions in Rhode Island with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (22%), executives/administrators/managers (18%), and laborers (16%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (17.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (12.8), and transportation/material movers (8.0) (Figure RI-4). Table RI-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Rhode Island decreased 3%, from 3.7 in 1980 to 3.6 in 1989. A high of 4.6 and a low of 0.9 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1985 and 1983, respectively (Figure RI-5).

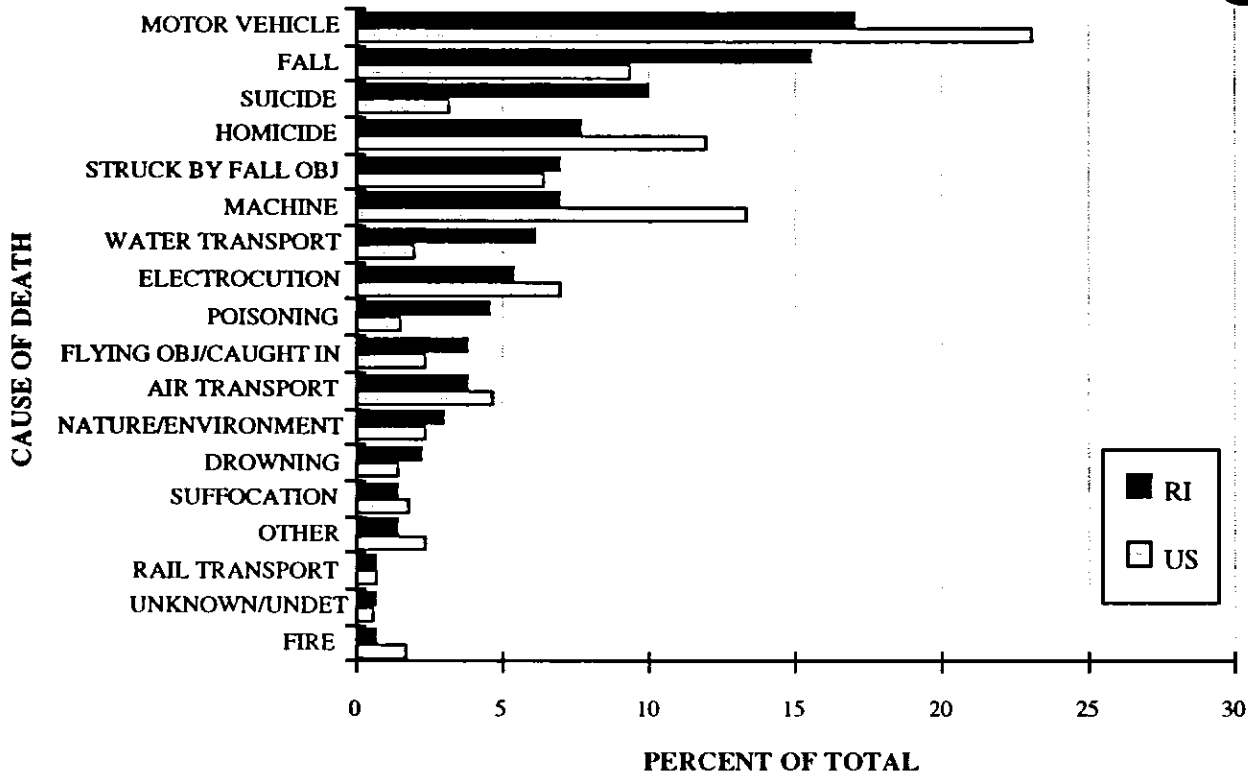


Figure RI-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

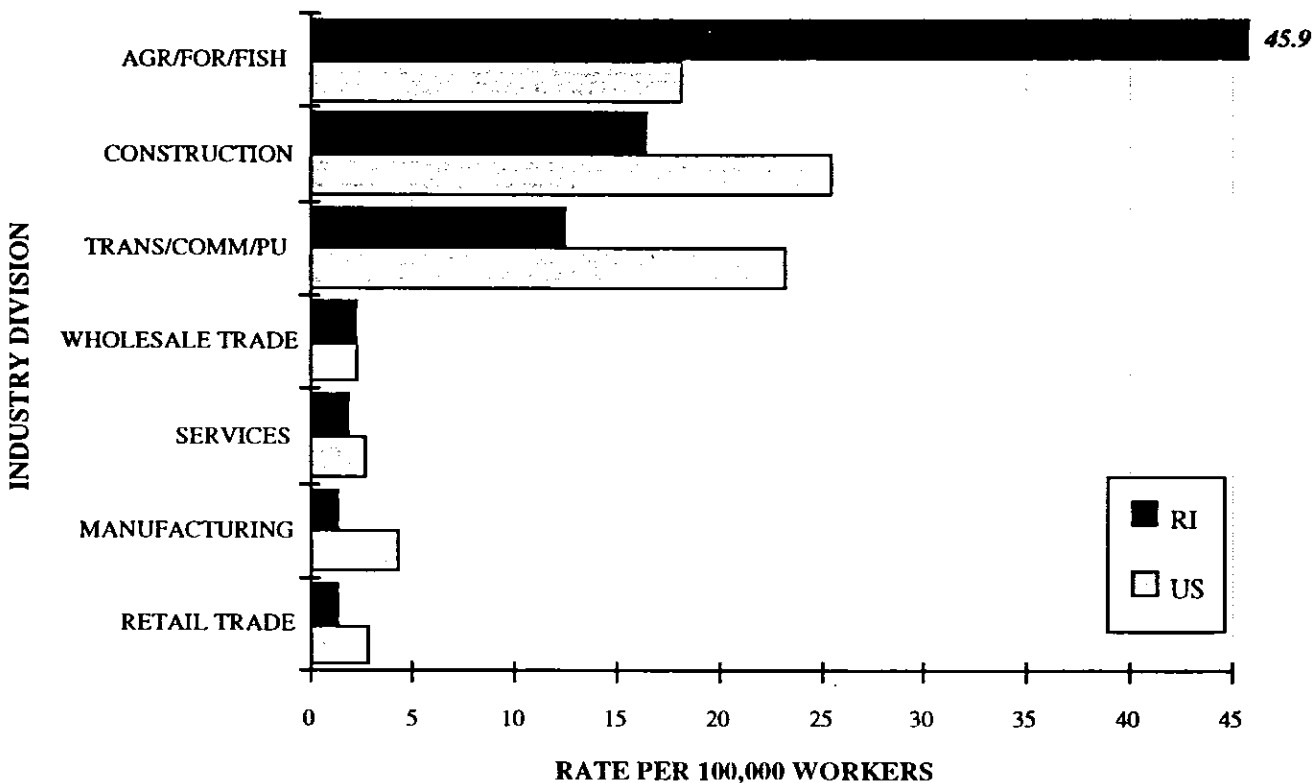


Figure RI-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

Table RI-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989			
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	13	45.9
CONSTRUCTION	3	--	--	--	--	5	--	5	--	5	26	16.5	
TRANS/COMM/PU	3	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	17	12.6	
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	5	2.4	
SERVICES	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	5	4	3	20	2.0	
MANUFACTURING	5	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	4	18	1.5	
RETAIL TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	11	1.5	
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A	
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	N/A	
NOT CLASSIFIED	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	N/A	
STATE	14	13	10	3	6	19	16	17	12	15	125	3.3	

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

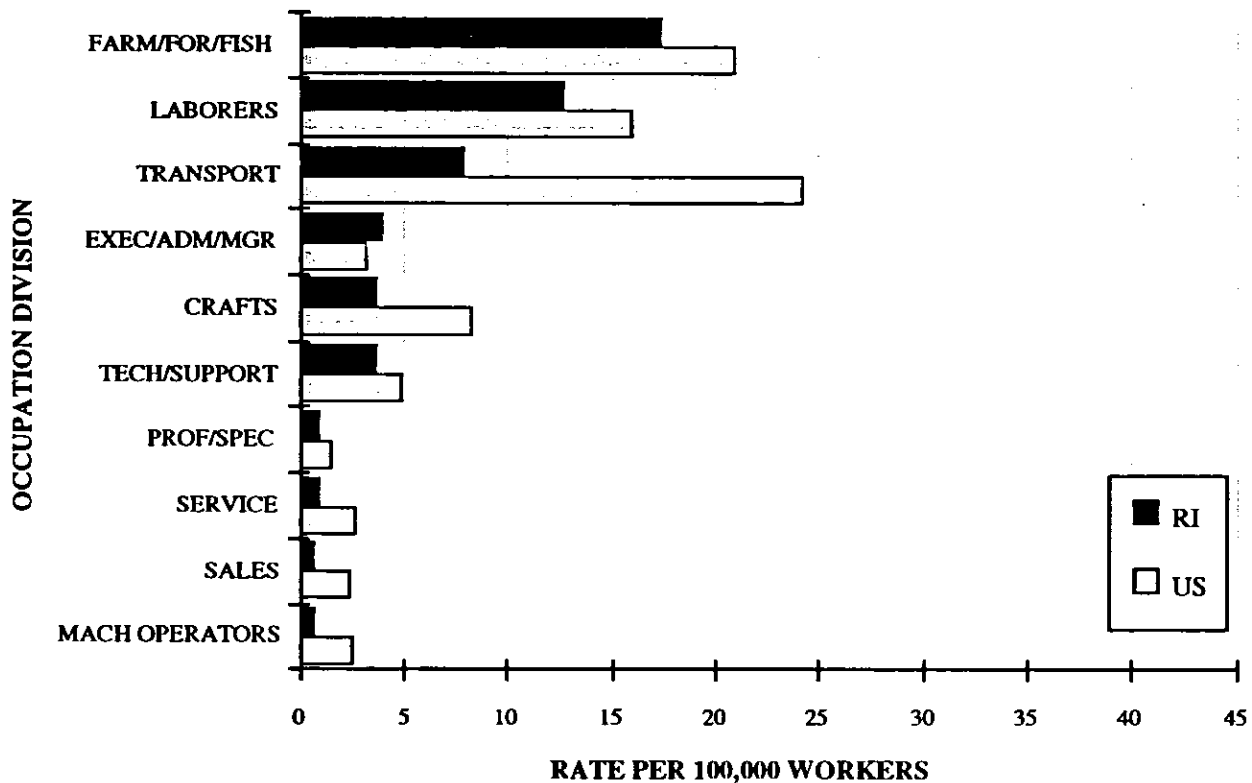


Figure RI-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Rhode Island, 1983-1989.

Table RI-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Rhode Island.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	10	17.5
LABORERS	20	12.8
TRANSPORT	13	7.9
EXEC/ADM/MGR	22	4.1
CRAFTS	27	3.9
TECH/SUPPORT	4	3.8
PROF/SPEC	6	1.1
SERVICE	7	1.1
SALES	4	0.8
MACH OPERATORS	6	0.8
CLERICAL	--	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	5	N/A

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

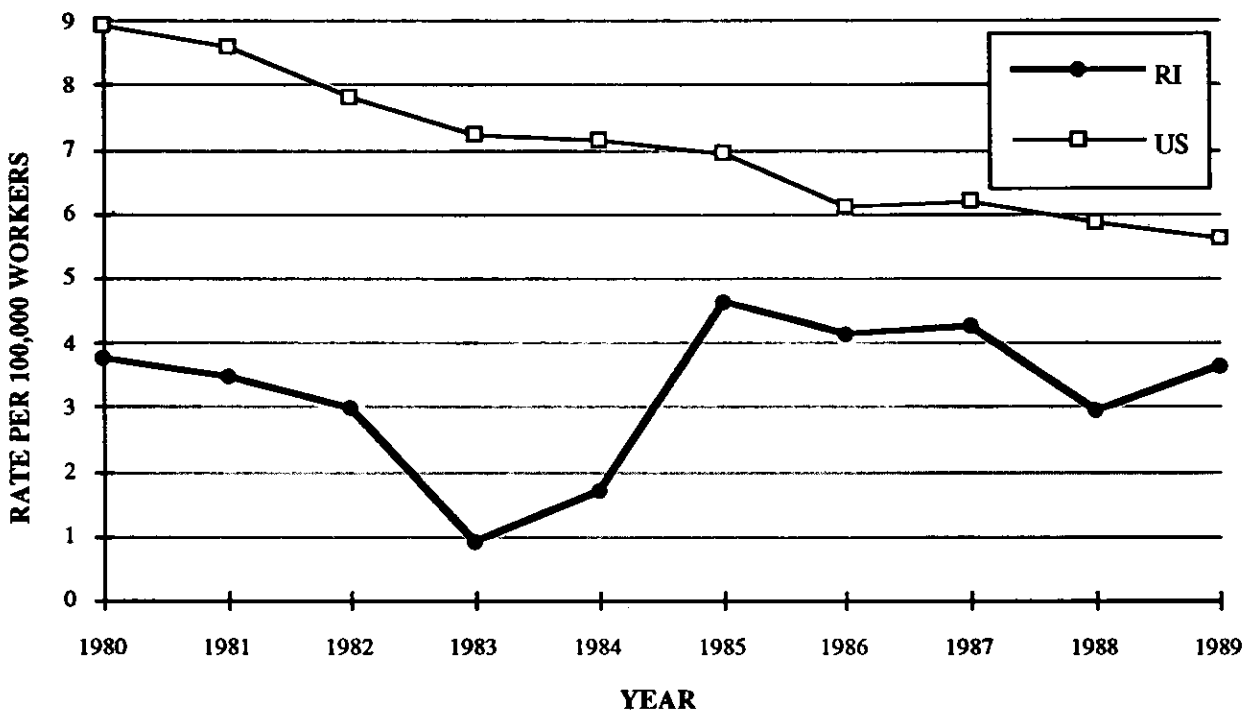


Figure RI-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Rhode Island, 1980-1989.

State of South Carolina

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **80**

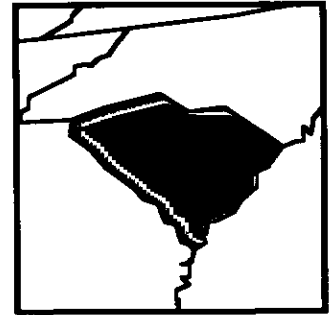
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **6.8**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Manufacturing (171)**
Rate: **Mining (35.9)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (173)**
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (21.9)**



The State of South Carolina had 803 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 784 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 6.8 for South Carolina compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 170.7 per 100,000 workers for South Carolina compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 93% of the civilian occupational fatalities in South Carolina and had a fatality

rate of 9.3 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.9 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of South Carolina shows that Whites accounted for 68% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 30% as shown in **Table SC-1**. As shown in **Figure SC-1**, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (14%). Of all South Carolina occupational fatality victims, 90% were South Carolina residents (**Table SC-2**).

Figure SC-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of South Carolina and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in South Carolina were homicides (20%), machine-related incidents (16%), and being struck by falling objects (12%).

Table SC-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, South Carolina, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	549	68.4
Black	242	30.1
Hispanic	6	0.7
Asian	4	0.5
Other	2	0.2

In South Carolina, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were manufacturing (22%), construction (20%), and retail trade (13%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 35.9 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (17.7), and construction (15.7) (**Figure SC-3**). **Table SC-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

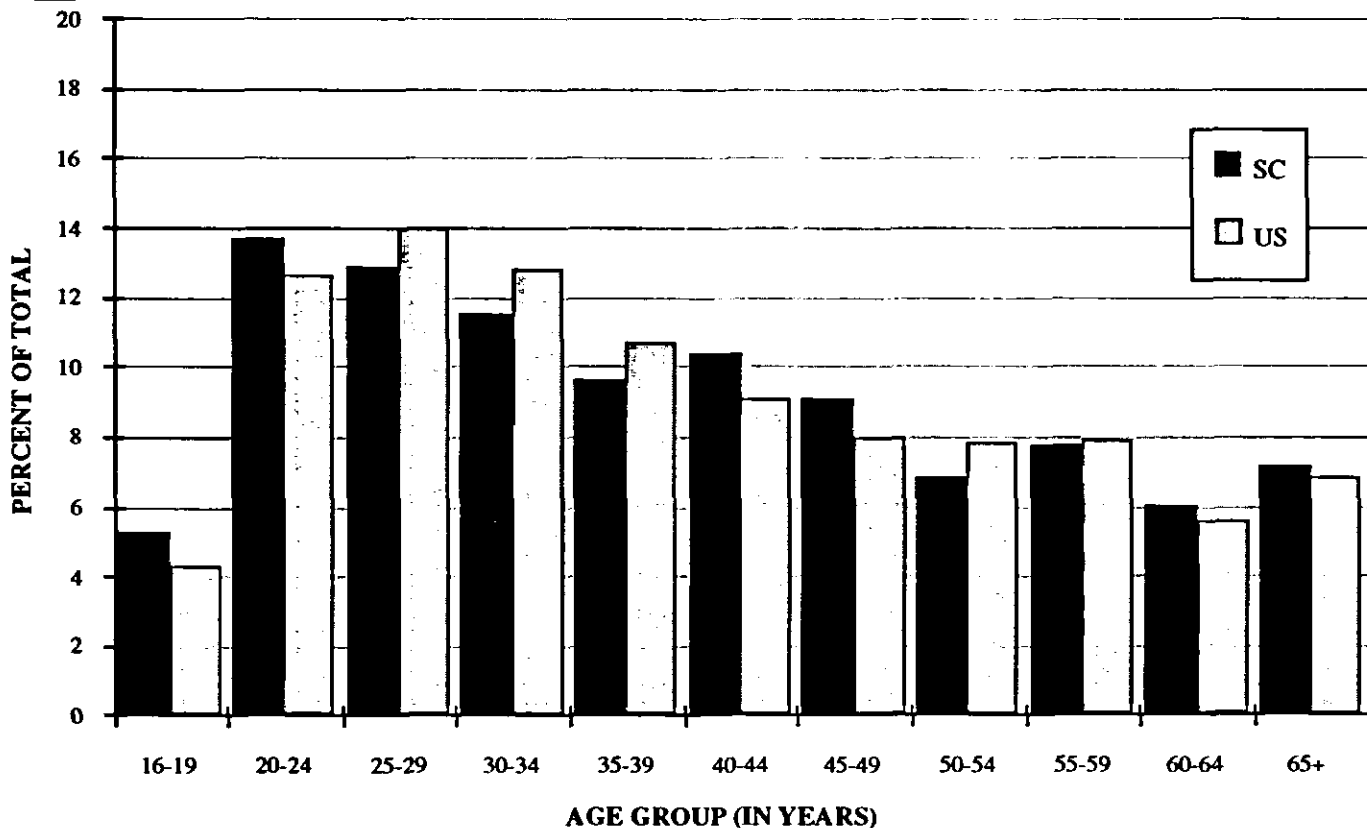


Figure SC-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and South Carolina, 1980-1989.

Table SC-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, South Carolina, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
South Carolina	723	90.0
North Carolina	23	2.9
Georgia	17	2.1
Florida	5	0.6
Louisiana	4	0.5
Other	31	3.9

The occupation divisions in South Carolina with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (22%), laborers (14%), transportation/material movers (11%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (11%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (21.9 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (14.3), and laborers (12.7) (Figure SC-4). Table SC-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in South Carolina decreased 5%, from a high of 8.6 in 1980 to 8.2 in 1989. A low of 5.4 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1988 (Figure SC-5).

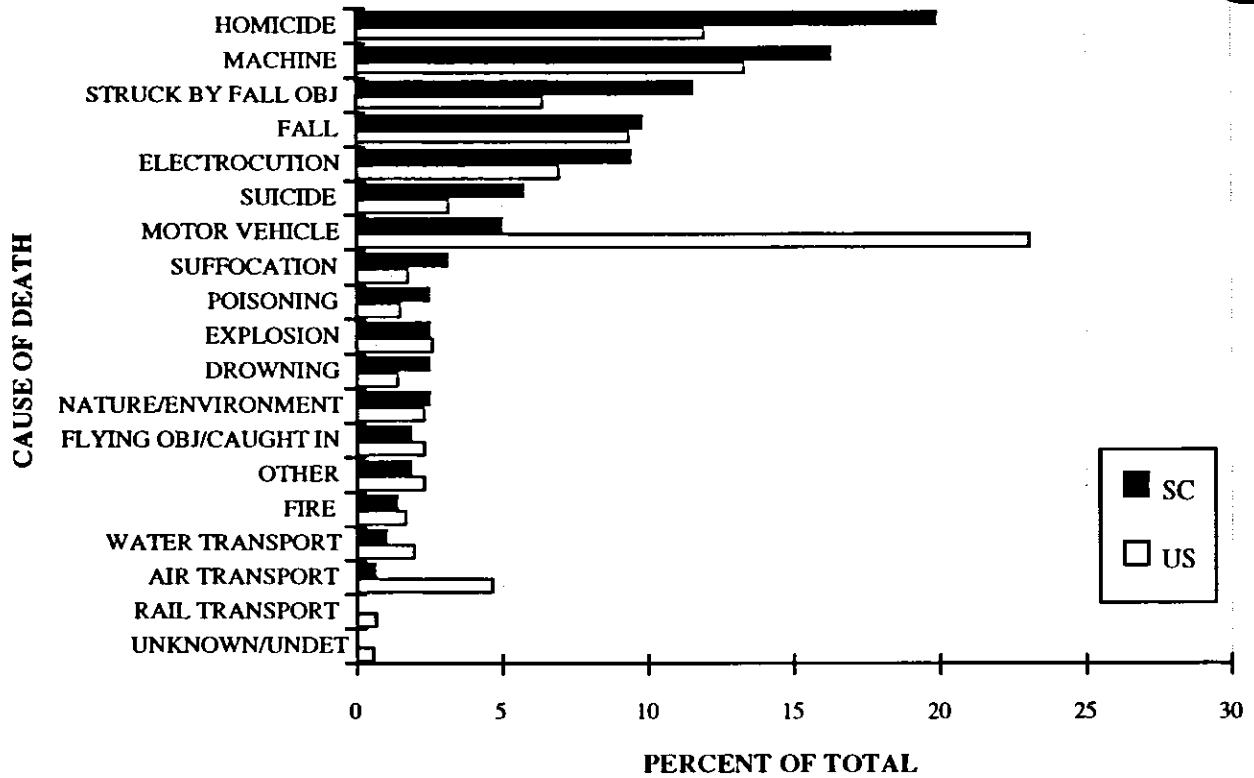


Figure SC-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and South Carolina, 1980-1989.

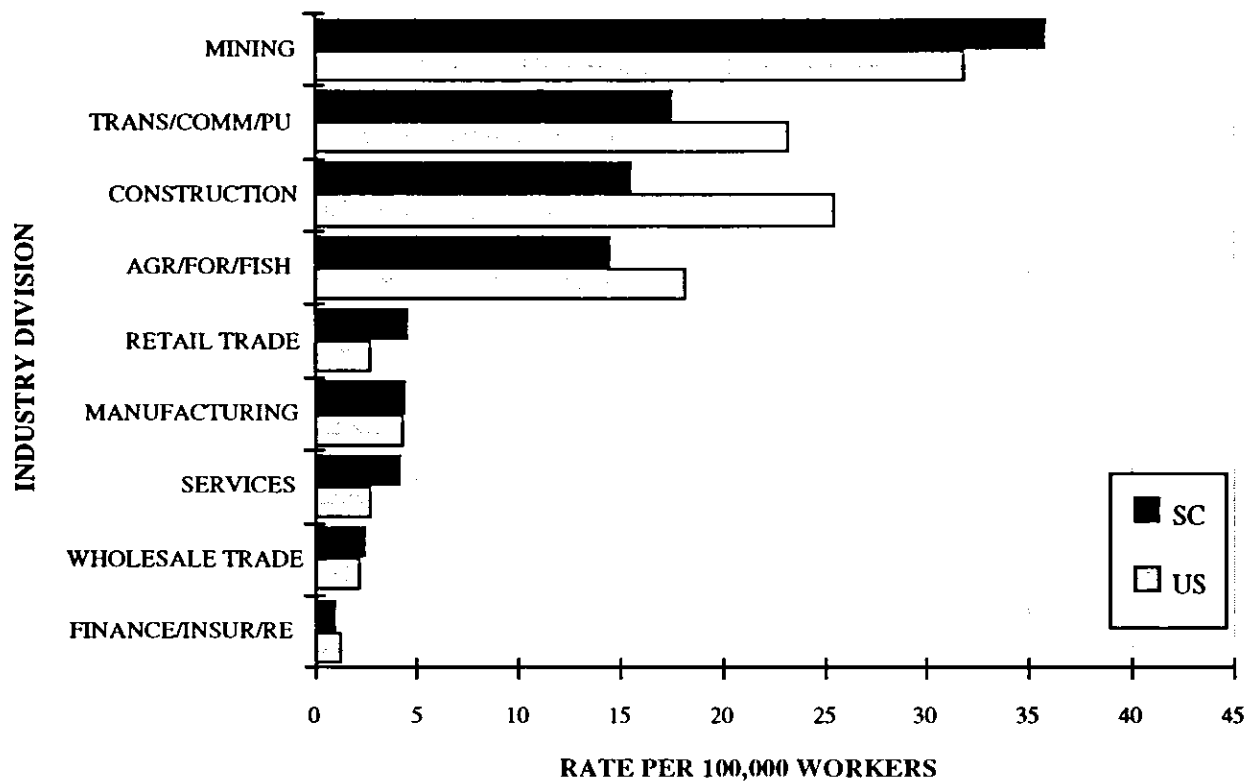


Figure SC-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and South Carolina, 1980-1989.

Table SC-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, South Carolina, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	35.9
TRANS/COMM/PU	9	5	4	6	8	6	7	6	4	24	79	17.7
CONSTRUCTION	15	12	15	19	7	11	15	23	17	24	158	15.7
AGR/FOR/FISH	3	11	8	6	4	7	7	9	--	10	67	14.6
RETAIL TRADE	16	11	5	8	12	7	10	9	9	11	98	4.7
MANUFACTURING	18	17	14	16	16	15	21	18	22	14	171	4.6
SERVICES	9	5	11	5	10	10	5	11	5	13	84	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	4	--	13	2.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6	1.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	3	--	3	3	--	7	--	6	4	9	40	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	15	9	10	6	--	5	4	8	--	3	62	N/A
STATE	89	74	70	71	65	70	71	92	69	113	784	6.8

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

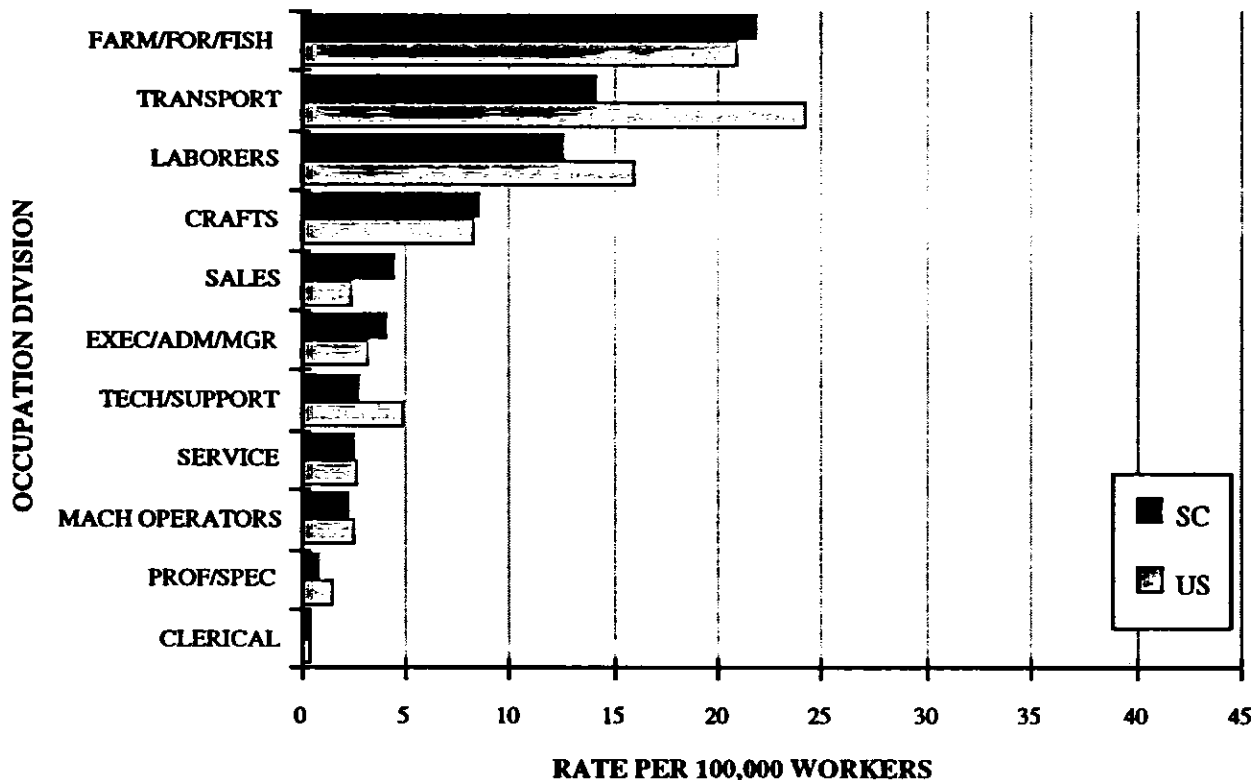


Figure SC-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and South Carolina, 1983-1989.

Table SC-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, South Carolina.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	86	21.9
TRANSPORT	86	14.3
LABORERS	112	12.7
CRAFTS	173	8.6
SALES	75	4.6
EXEC/ADM/MGR	53	4.2
TECH/SUPPORT	9	3.0
SERVICE	49	2.7
MACH OPERATORS	49	2.4
PROF/SPEC	16	1.0
CLERICAL	13	0.6
NOT CLASSIFIED	63	N/A

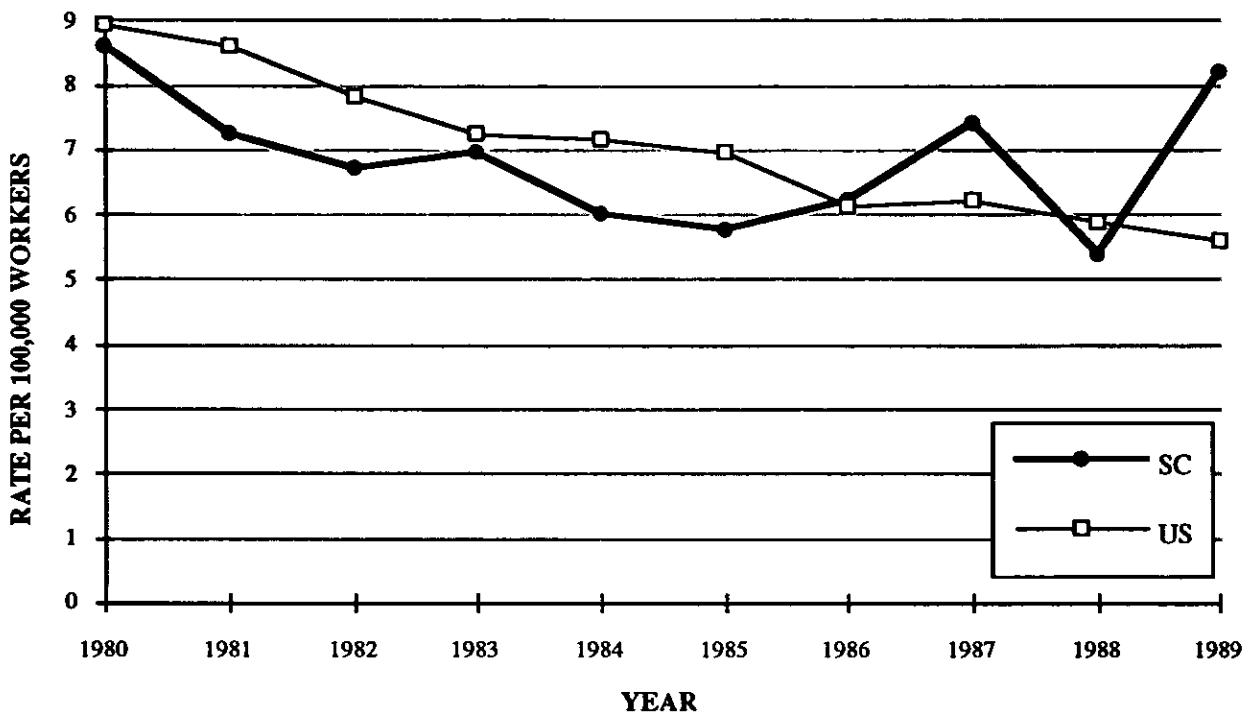


Figure SC-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and South Carolina, 1980-1989.

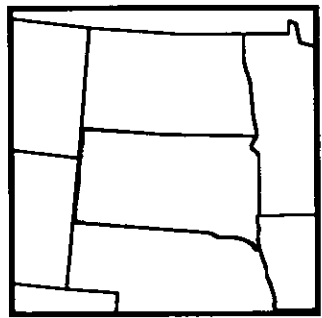
State of South Dakota

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: 34

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate (deaths per 100,000 workers): 14.2

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:
 Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (151)**
 Rate: **Construction (60.1)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:
 Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (142)**
 Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (33.5)**



The State of South Dakota had 338 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 331 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 14.2 for South Dakota compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 310.9 per 100,000 workers for South Dakota compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in South Dakota and had a fatality rate of 17.1 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.3 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity**

Table SD-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, South Dakota, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	330	97.6
Native American	7	2.1
Other	1	0.3

for the State of South Dakota shows that Whites accounted for 98% of the total fatalities and Native Americans for 2% as shown in **Table SD-1**. As shown in **Figure SD-1**, workers aged 65 years and older accounted for the largest number of fatalities (14%). Of all South Dakota occupational fatality victims, 88% were South Dakota residents (**Table SD-2**).

Figure SD-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of South Dakota and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in South Dakota were machine-related incidents (31%), motor vehicle incidents (25%), and air transportation (7%).

In South Dakota, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (46%), construction (15%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (14%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 60.1 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (37.6), and mining (33.3) (**Figure SD-3**). **Table SD-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

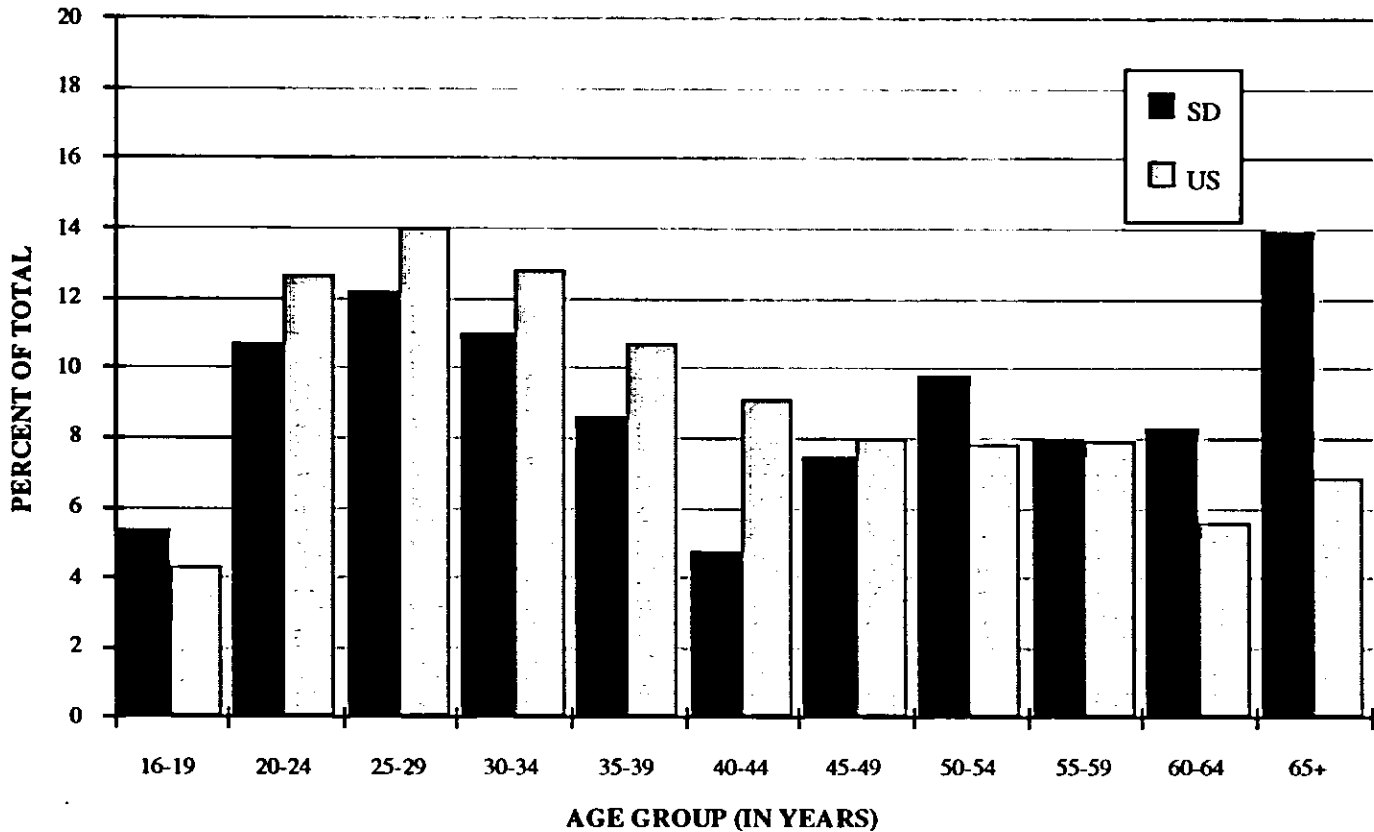


Figure SD-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and South Dakota, 1980-1989.

Table SD-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, South Dakota, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
South Dakota	296	87.6
Minnesota	17	5.0
Iowa	5	1.5
Colorado	3	0.9
North Dakota	3	0.9
Wyoming	3	0.9
Other	11	3.3

The occupation divisions in South Dakota with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (43%), transportation/material movers (14%), and laborers (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (33.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (32.0), and farmers/foresters/fishers (29.6) (Figure SD-4). Table SD-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in South Dakota decreased 25%, from 17.5 in 1980 to 13.2 in 1989. A high of 17.8 and a low of 10.0 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1984 and 1988, respectively (Figure SD-5).

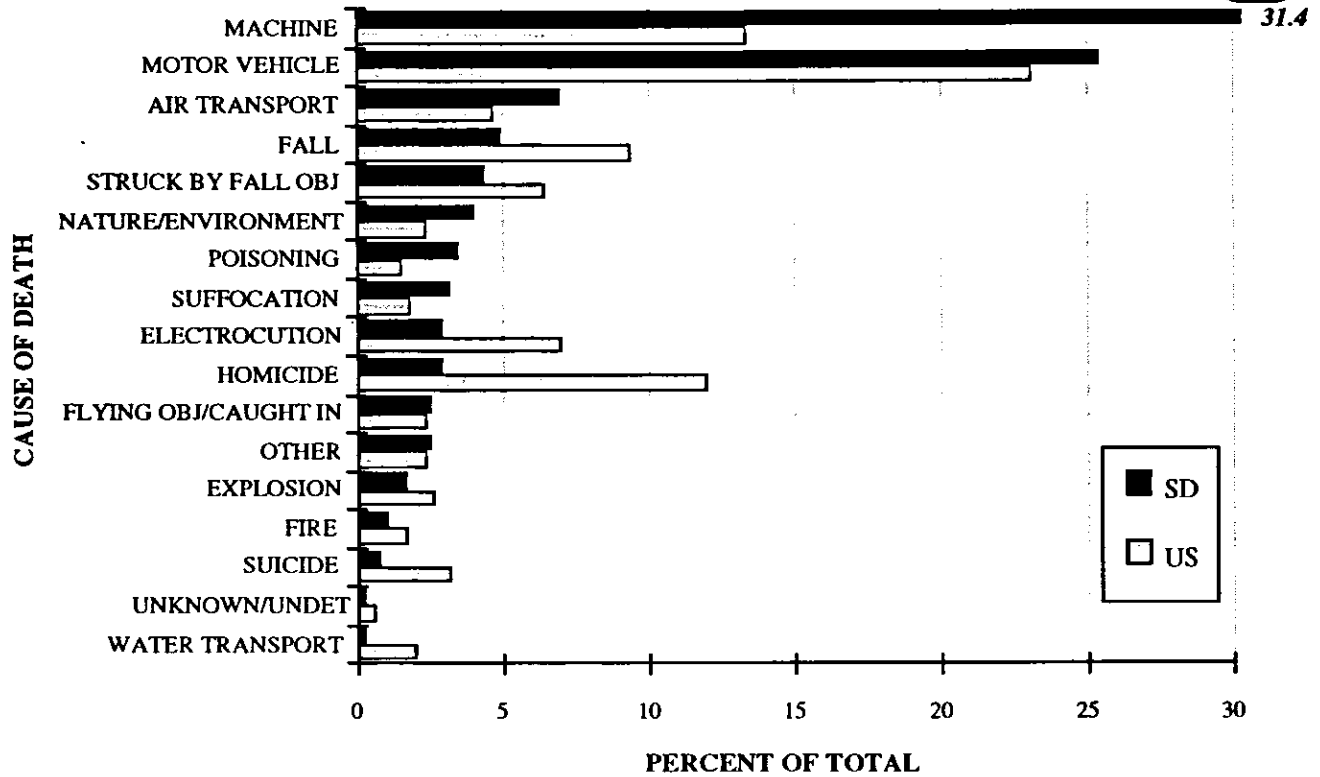


Figure SD-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and South Dakota, 1980-1989.

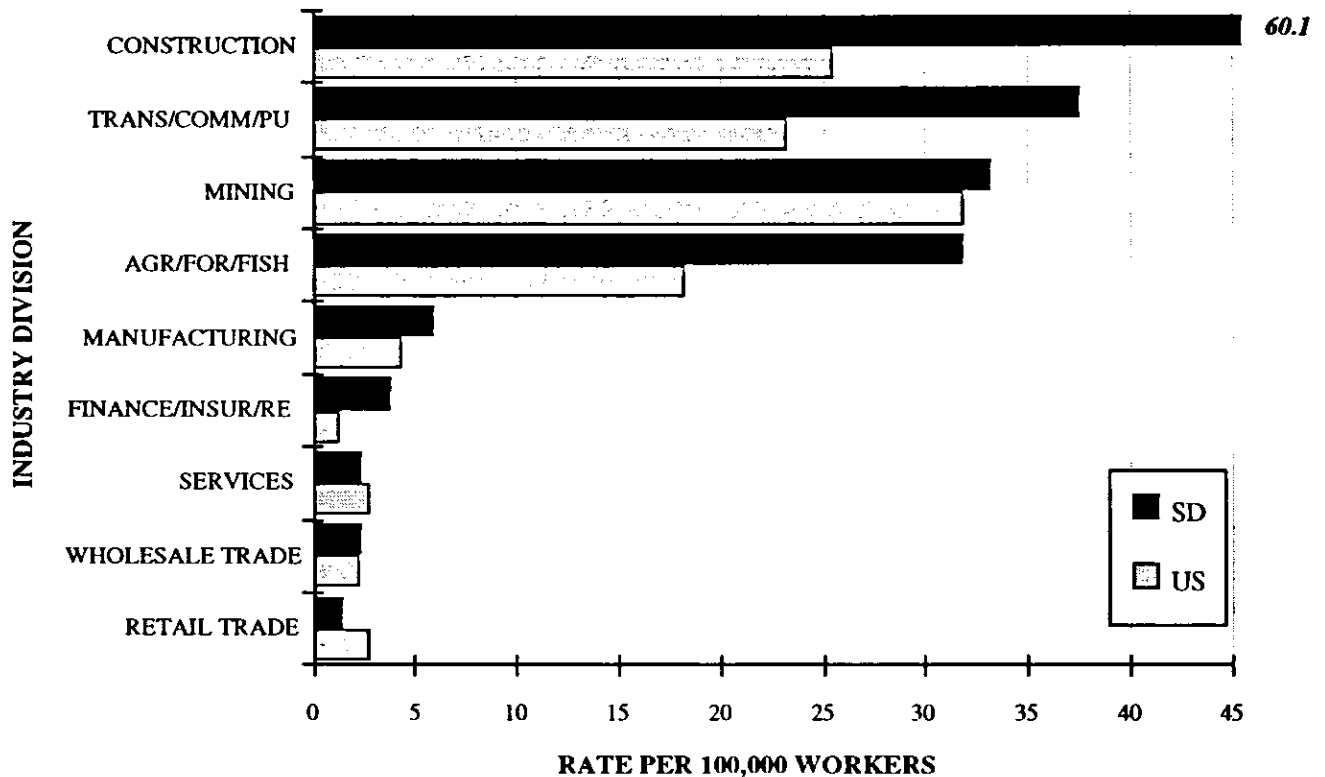


Figure SD-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and South Dakota, 1980-1989.

Table SD-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, South Dakota, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	5	6	3	3	7	9	--	3	5	5	48	60.1
TRANS/COMM/PU	5	4	5	5	6	3	8	5	--	5	47	37.6
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	33.3
AGR/FOR/FISH	16	11	18	17	20	13	15	16	9	16	151	31.9
MANUFACTURING	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	16	6.0
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	3.8
SERVICES	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	13	2.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	2.5
RETAIL TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1.5
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	3	--	--	--	4	5	--	--	--	--	24	N/A
STATE	39	26	34	32	41	36	31	34	25	33	331	14.2

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

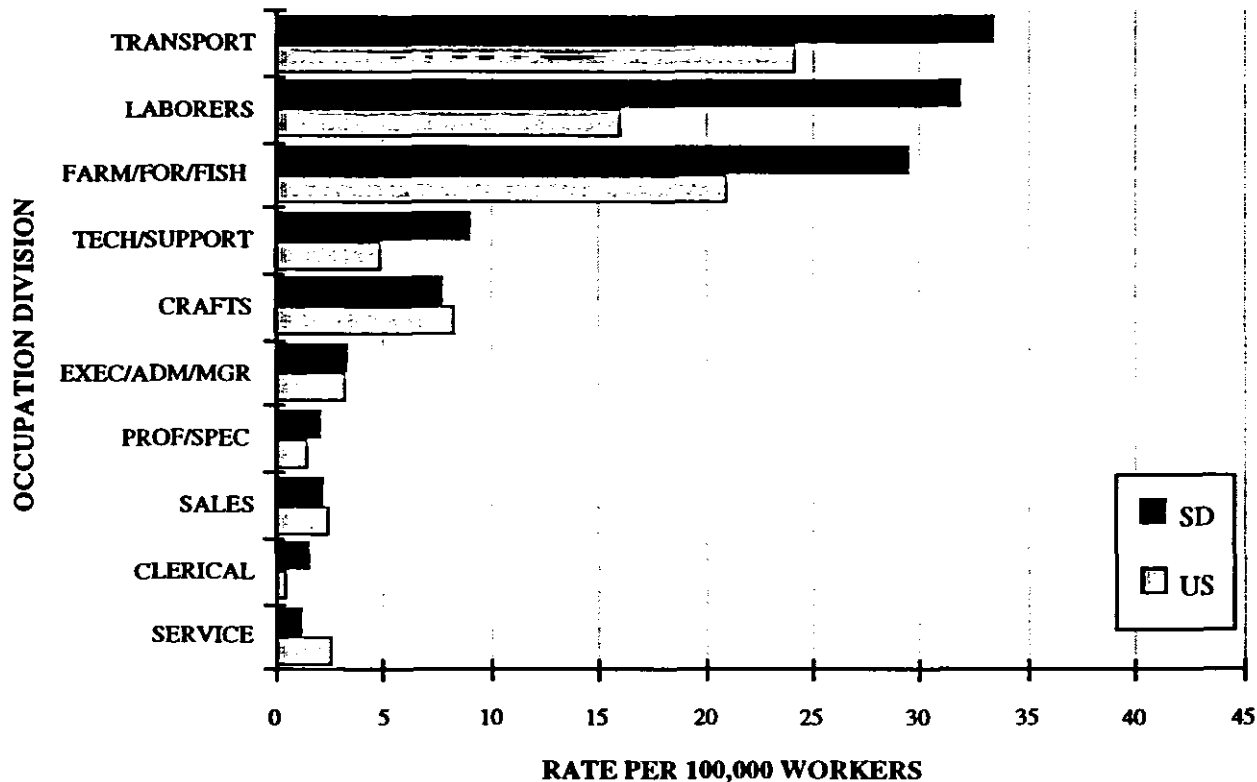


Figure SD-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and South Dakota, 1983-1989.

Table SD-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, South Dakota.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	45	33.5
LABORERS	40	32.0
FARM/FOR/FISH	142	29.6
TECH/SUPPORT	6	9.2
CRAFTS	26	7.9
EXEC/ADM/MGR	15	3.4
SALES	8	2.3
PROF/SPEC	9	2.2
CLERICAL	6	1.6
SERVICE	10	1.4
MACH OPERATORS	--	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	22	N/A

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

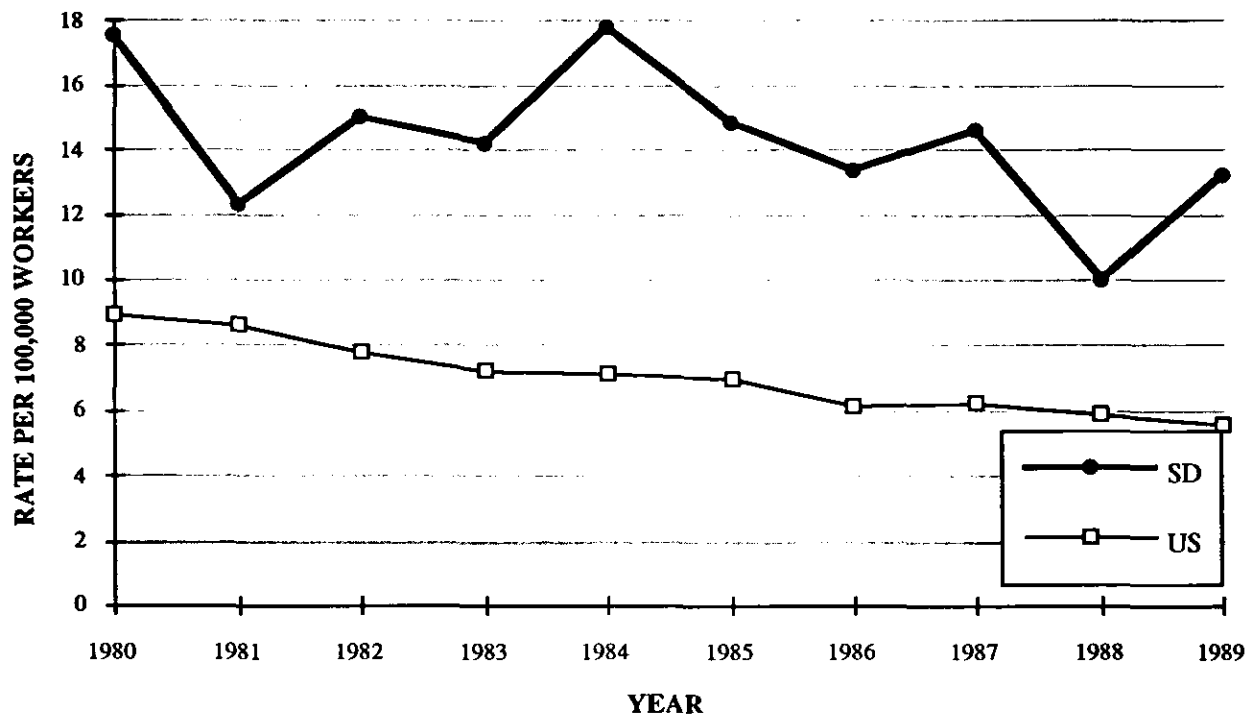


Figure SD-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and South Dakota, 1980-1989.

State of Tennessee

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **144**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **7.8**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

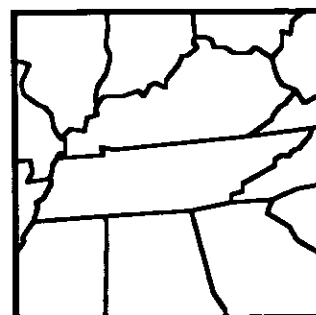
Number: **Construction (266)**

Rate: **Mining (68.5)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (280)**

Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (25.9)**



The State of Tennessee had 1,435 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,392 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 7.8 for Tennessee compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 185.2 per 100,000 workers for Tennessee compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Tennessee and had a fatality rate of

11.6 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.8 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Tennessee shows that Whites accounted for 87% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 11% as shown in **Table TN-1**. As shown in **Figure TN-1**, workers aged 35 to 39 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (13%). Of all Tennessee occupational fatality victims, 81% were Tennessee residents (**Table TN-2**).

Figure TN-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Tennessee and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Tennessee were motor vehicle incidents (20%), machine-related incidents (16%), and homicides (13%).

Table TN-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Tennessee, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1251	87.2
Black	163	11.4
Hispanic	10	0.7
Asian	6	0.4
Other	5	0.3

In Tennessee, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (19%), transportation/communication/public utilities (18%), and manufacturing (15%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 68.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (32.0), and transportation/communication/public utilities (29.7) (**Figure TN-3**). **Table TN-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

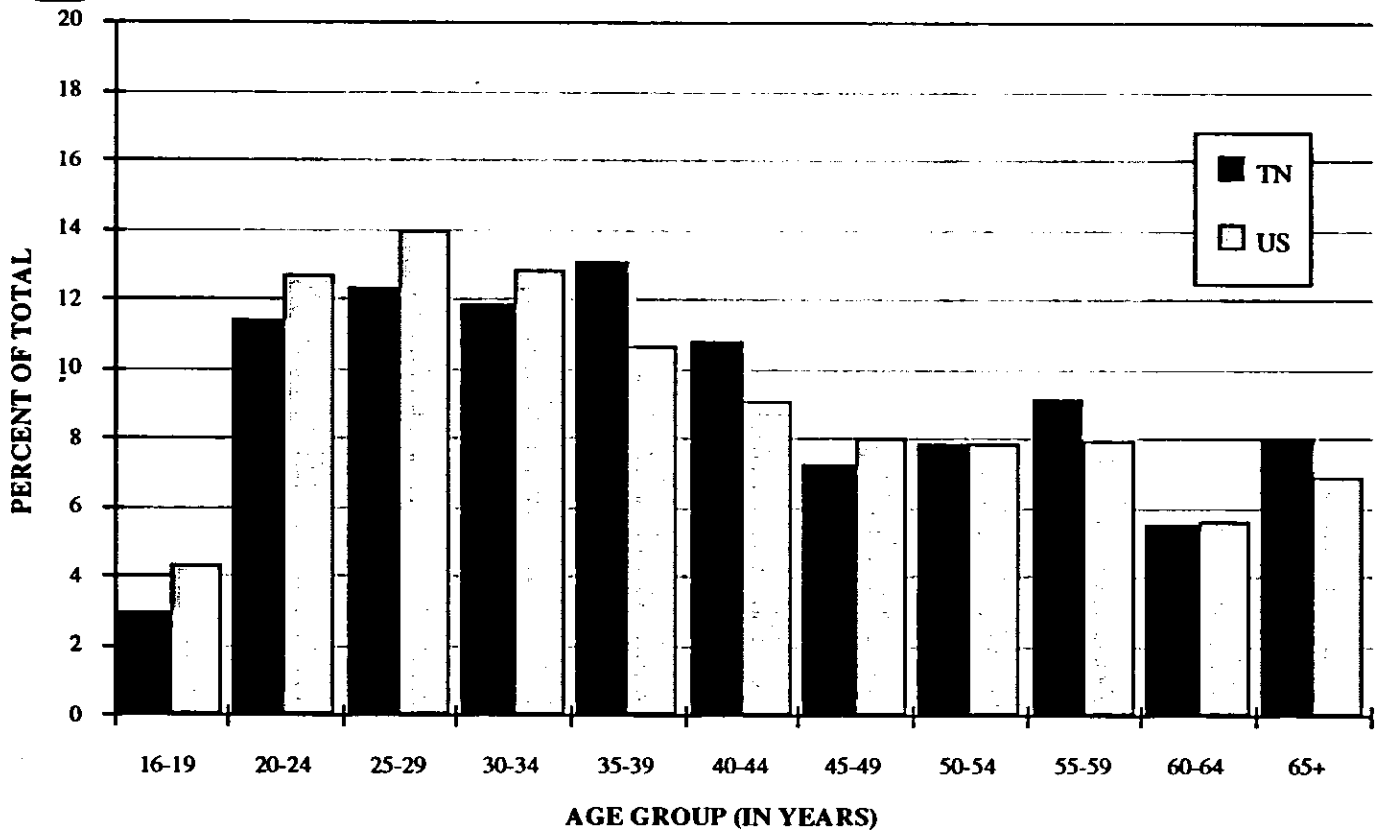


Figure TN-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Tennessee, 1980-1989.

Table TN-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Tennessee, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Tennessee	1156	80.6
Kentucky	51	3.6
Mississippi	30	2.1
Georgia	29	2.0
Arkansas	26	1.8
Virginia	21	1.5
Alabama	20	1.4
South Carolina	17	1.2
North Carolina	16	1.1
Illinois	10	0.7
Texas	10	0.7
Ohio	8	0.6
Other	41	2.9

The occupation divisions in Tennessee with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (20%), transportation/material movers (18%), and laborers (14%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (25.9 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (22.3), and laborers (18.2) (Figure TN-4). Table TN-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Tennessee decreased 25%, from 8.9 in 1980 to 6.7 in 1989. A high of 9.9 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1981; a low of 6.7 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1987, 1988, and 1989 (Figure TN-5).

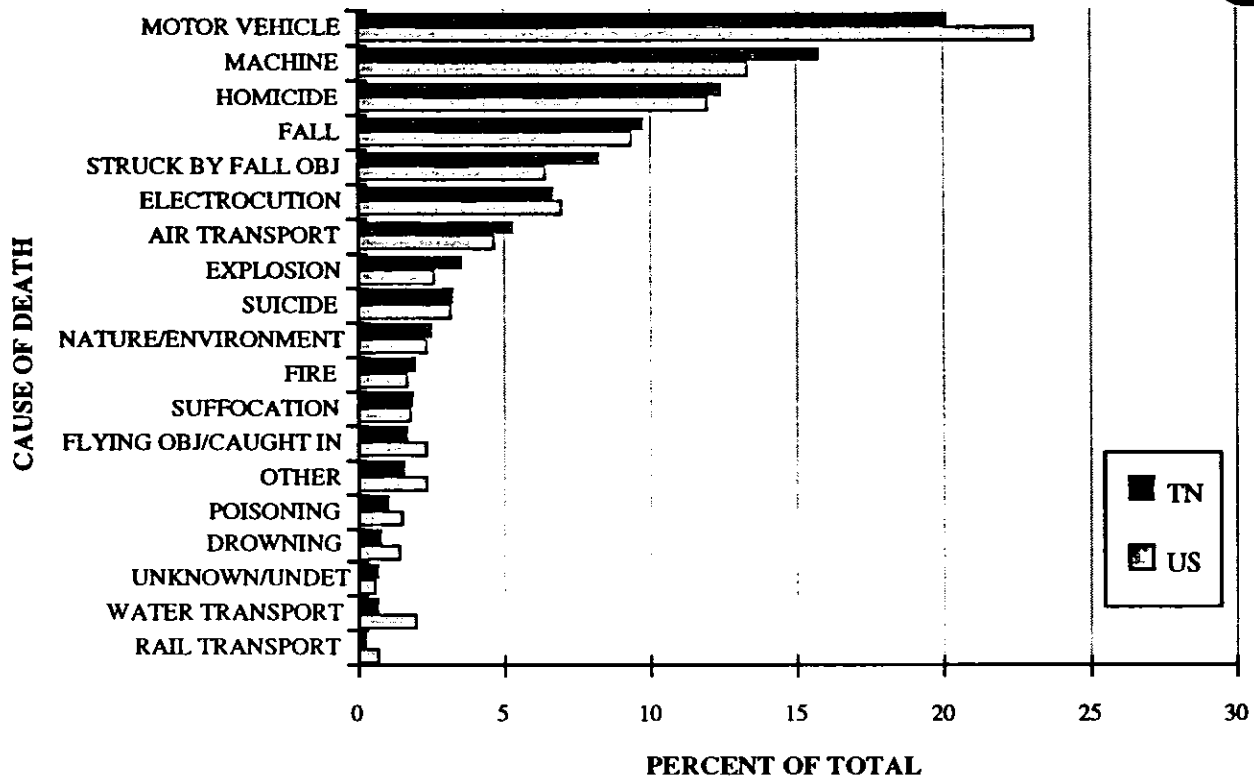


Figure TN-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Tennessee, 1980-1989.

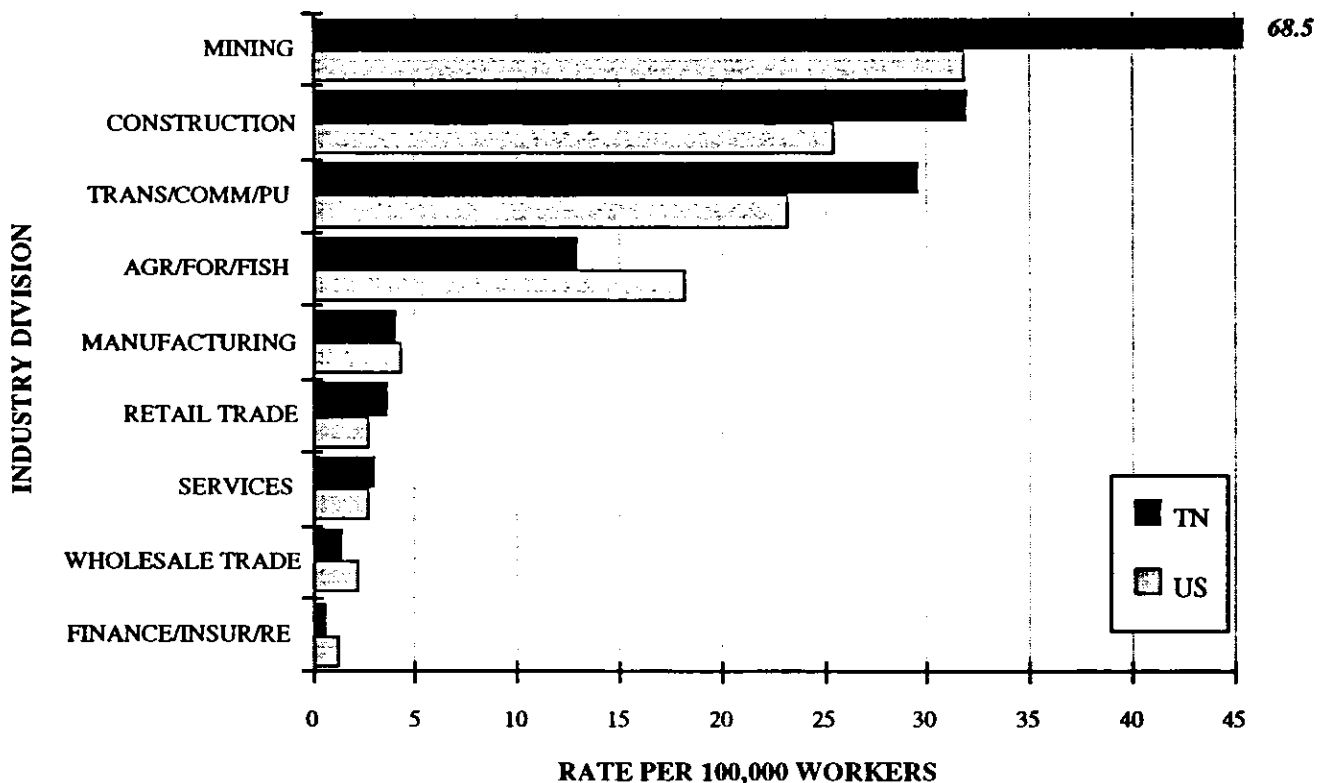


Figure TN-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Tennessee, 1980-1989.

Table TN-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Tennessee, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	5	17	5	6	5	--	5	5	3	3	56	68.5
CONSTRUCTION	35	34	27	19	17	22	22	29	21	40	266	32.0
TRANS/COMM/PU	25	23	23	24	14	32	34	20	30	20	245	29.7
AGR/FOR/FISH	23	20	21	9	16	19	11	20	14	16	169	13.0
MANUFACTURING	19	18	23	21	23	24	26	13	17	19	203	4.2
RETAIL TRADE	11	14	9	14	13	10	13	11	12	10	117	3.8
SERVICES	7	12	10	12	9	9	12	9	16	18	114	3.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	4	--	17	1.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	0.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	4	8	17	--	13	4	12	4	8	5	77	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	8	11	15	19	14	10	14	14	9	7	121	N/A
STATE	140	157	151	130	125	136	151	127	136	139	1392	7.8

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

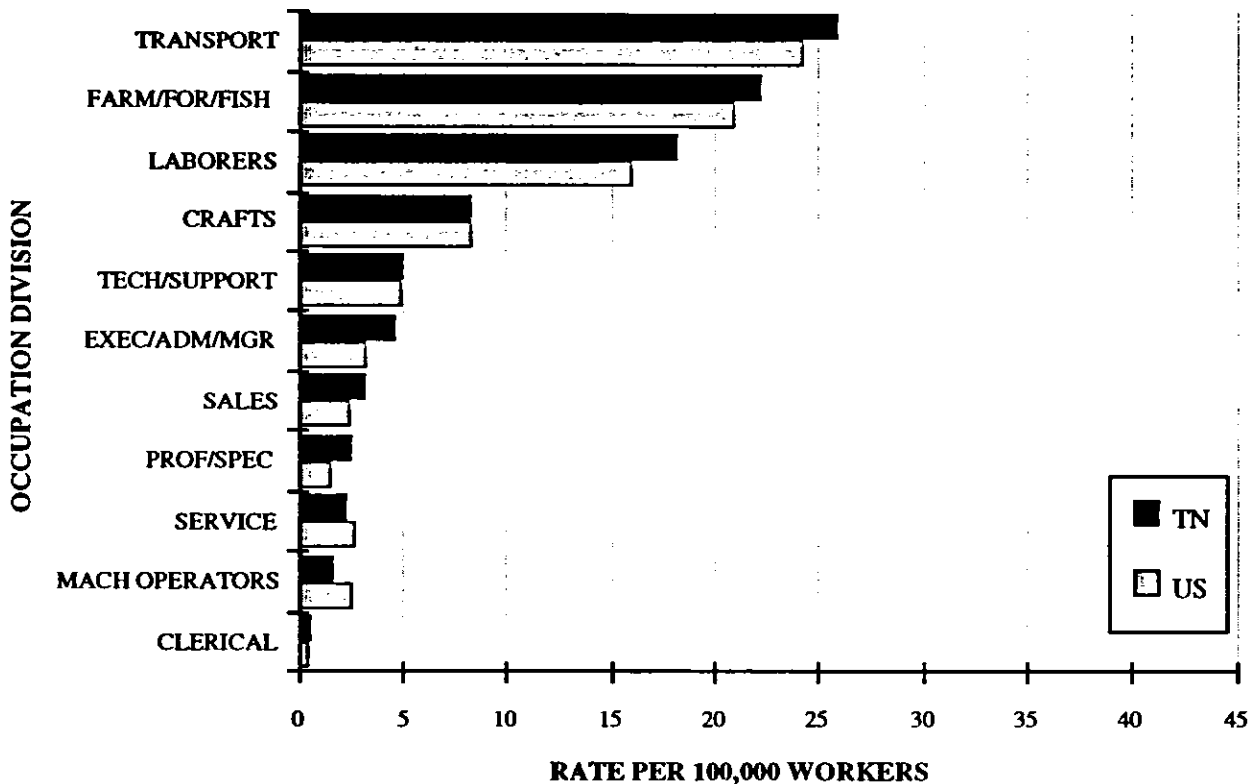


Figure TN-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Tennessee, 1983-1989.

Table TN-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Tennessee.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	255	25.9
FARM/FOR/FISH	175	22.3
LABORERS	195	18.2
CRAFTS	280	8.4
TECH/SUPPORT	29	5.1
EXEC/ADM/MGR	90	4.7
SALES	74	3.3
PROF/SPEC	51	2.6
SERVICE	70	2.4
MACH OPERATORS	52	1.7
CLERICAL	18	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	103	N/A

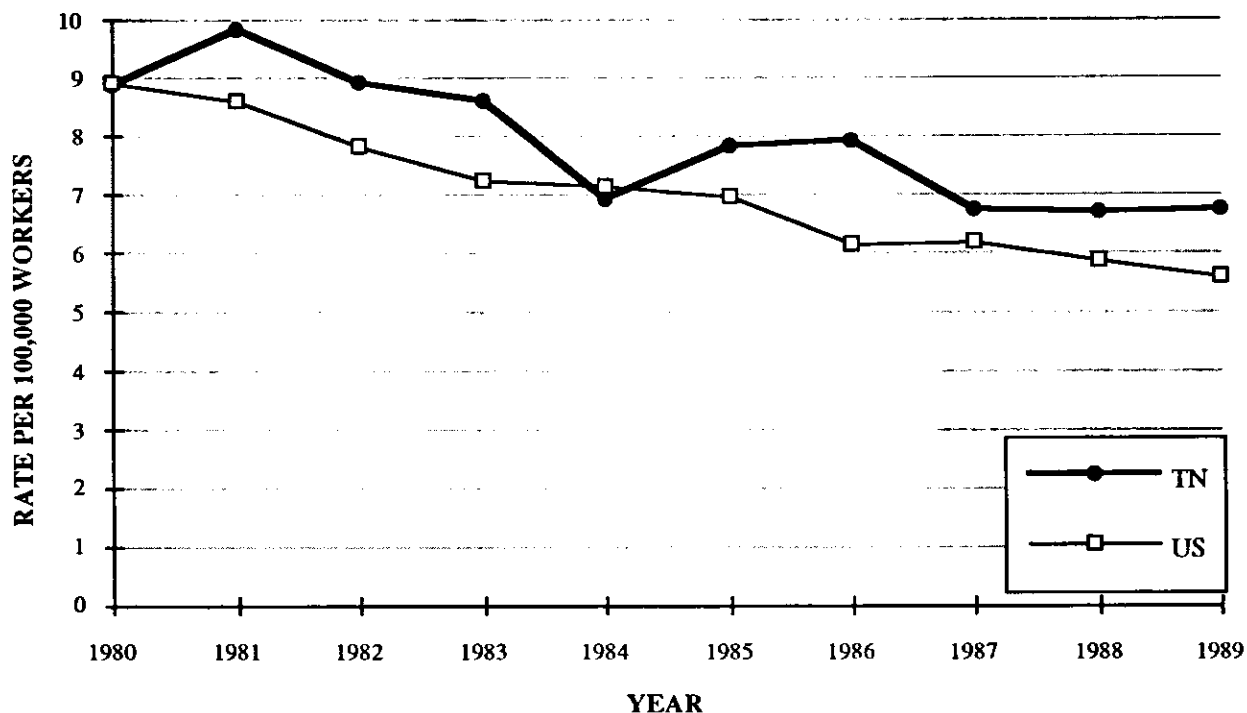


Figure TN-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Tennessee, 1980-1989.

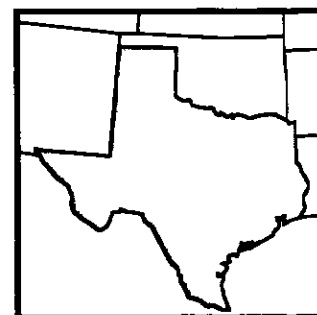
State of Texas

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **682**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **11.3**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (1,436)**
Rate: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (35.6)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (1,402)**
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (36.4)**

The State of Texas had 6,816 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 6,664 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 11.3 for Texas compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 311.6 per 100,000 workers for Texas compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Texas and had a fatality rate of 15.1

Table TX-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	4756	69.8
Hispanic	1260	18.5
Black	667	9.8
Asian	106	1.6
Native American	8	0.1
Other	19	0.2

per 100,000 workers compared to 1.4 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Texas shows that Whites accounted for 70% of the total fatalities, Hispanics for 19%, and Blacks for 10% as shown in **Table TX-1**. As shown in **Figure TX-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (16%). Of all Texas occupational fatality victims, 90% were Texas residents (**Table TX-2**).

Figure TX-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Texas and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Texas were motor vehicle incidents (26%), homicides (14%), and machine-related incidents (11%).

In Texas, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (22%) and transportation/communication/public utilities (19%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 35.6 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (33.7), and mining (26.8) (**Figure TX-3**). **Table TX-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

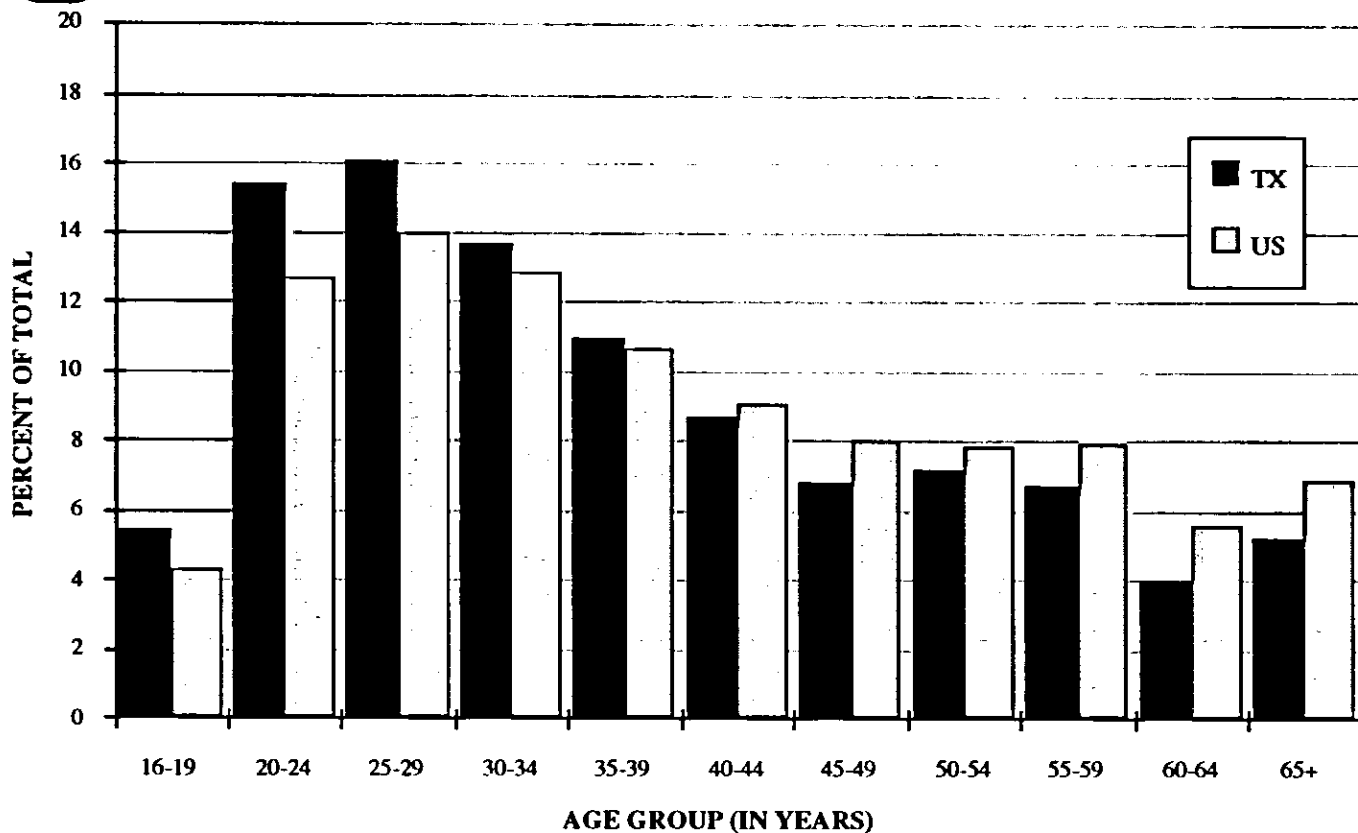


Figure TX-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Texas, 1980-1989.

Table TX-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Texas, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Texas	6097	89.5
Louisiana	101	1.5
Oklahoma	76	1.1
Arkansas	51	0.7
New Mexico	47	0.7
Florida	31	0.5
Mississippi	29	0.4
California	26	0.4
Alabama	21	0.3
Missouri	20	0.3
Kansas	16	0.2
Other	301	4.4

The **occupation divisions** in Texas with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (21%), transportation/material movers (20%), and laborers (16%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (36.4 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (28.7), and farmers/foresters/fishers (18.3) (Figure TX-4). Table TX-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the **fatality rates** in Texas decreased 46%, from a high of 16.3 in 1980 to 8.8 in 1989. A low of 8.2 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1986 (Figure TX-5).

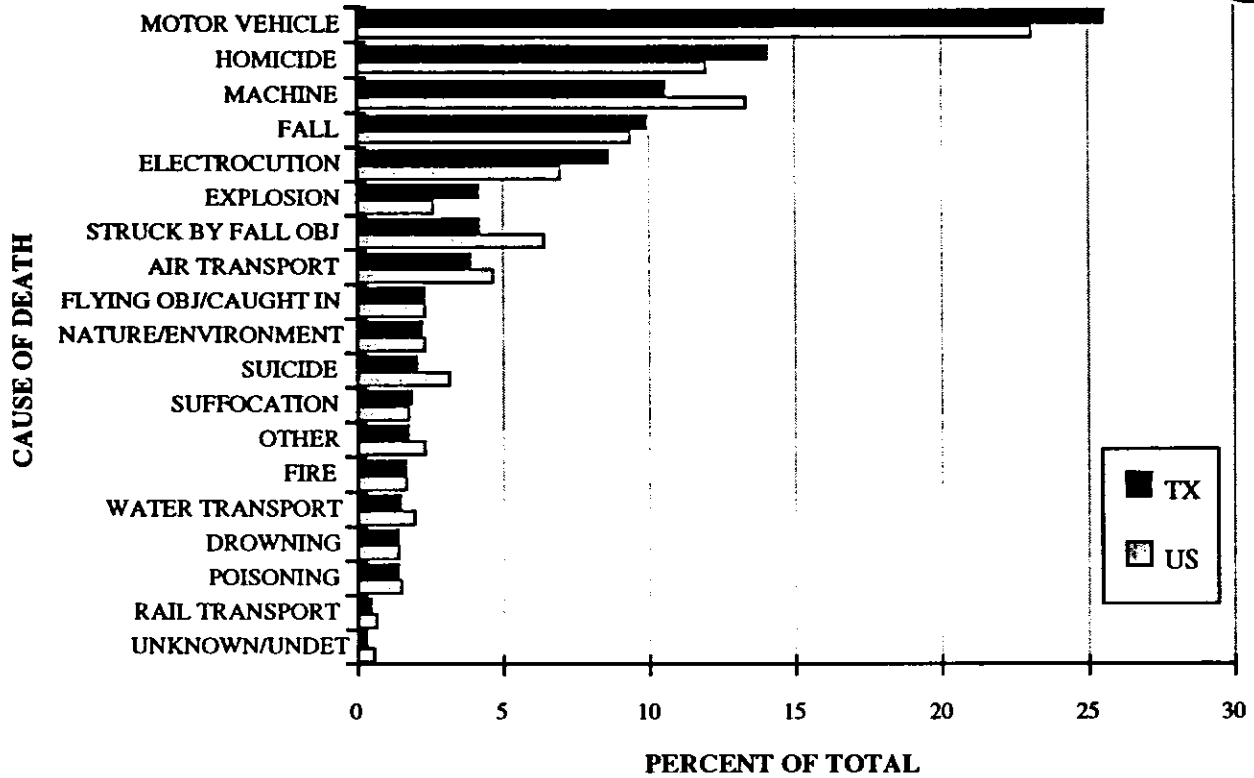


Figure TX-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Texas, 1980-1989.

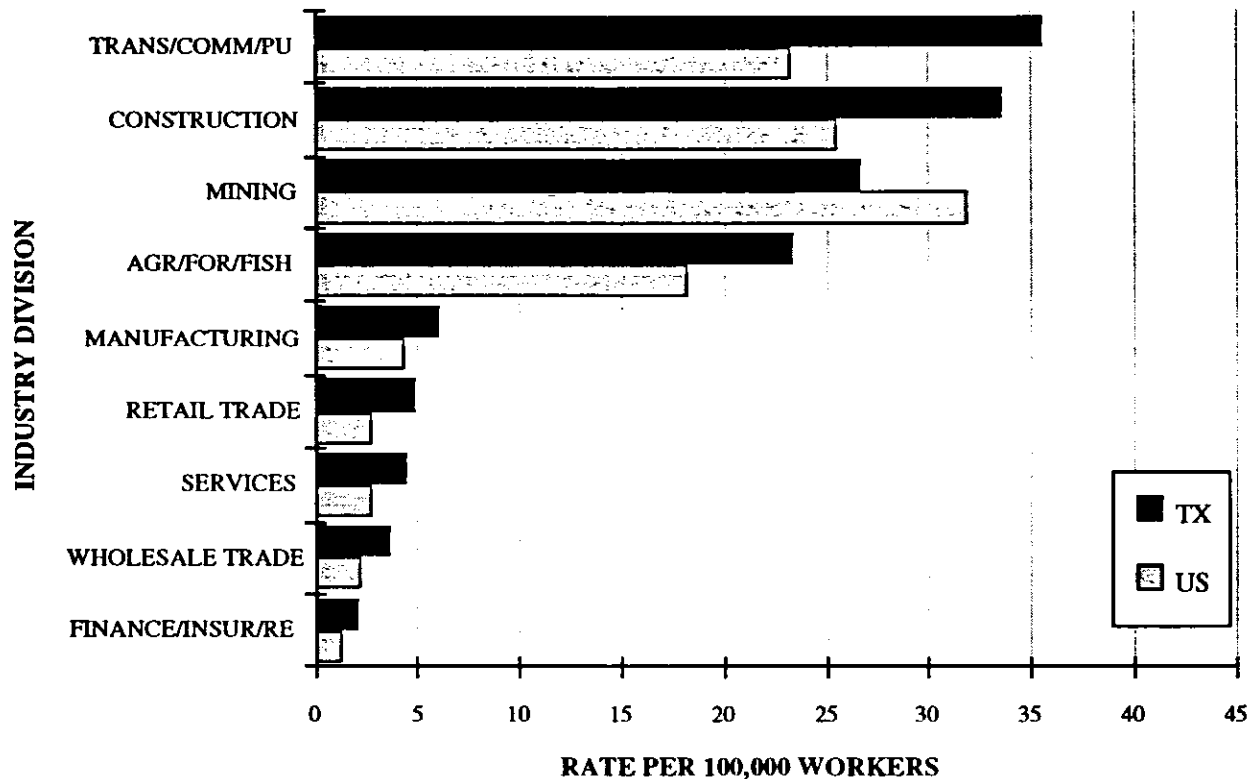


Figure TX-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Texas, 1980-1989.

Table TX-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Texas, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	194	157	149	122	135	146	85	92	108	91	1279	35.6
CONSTRUCTION	158	164	173	151	155	160	114	112	127	122	1436	33.7
MINING	80	103	64	74	70	73	37	32	36	32	601	26.8
AGR/FOR/FISH	58	58	56	43	49	58	61	44	52	62	541	23.4
MANUFACTURING	92	90	84	44	72	36	43	46	43	63	613	6.1
RETAIL TRADE	75	56	75	61	57	67	40	45	51	44	571	4.9
SERVICES	73	57	63	62	62	65	46	58	55	51	592	4.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	22	27	20	20	15	15	11	12	8	11	161	3.8
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	8	7	9	16	12	7	9	9	7	--	86	2.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	36	38	41	34	29	36	17	31	27	32	321	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	66	65	55	44	68	43	31	39	15	37	463	N/A
STATE	862	822	789	671	724	706	494	520	529	547	6664	11.3

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

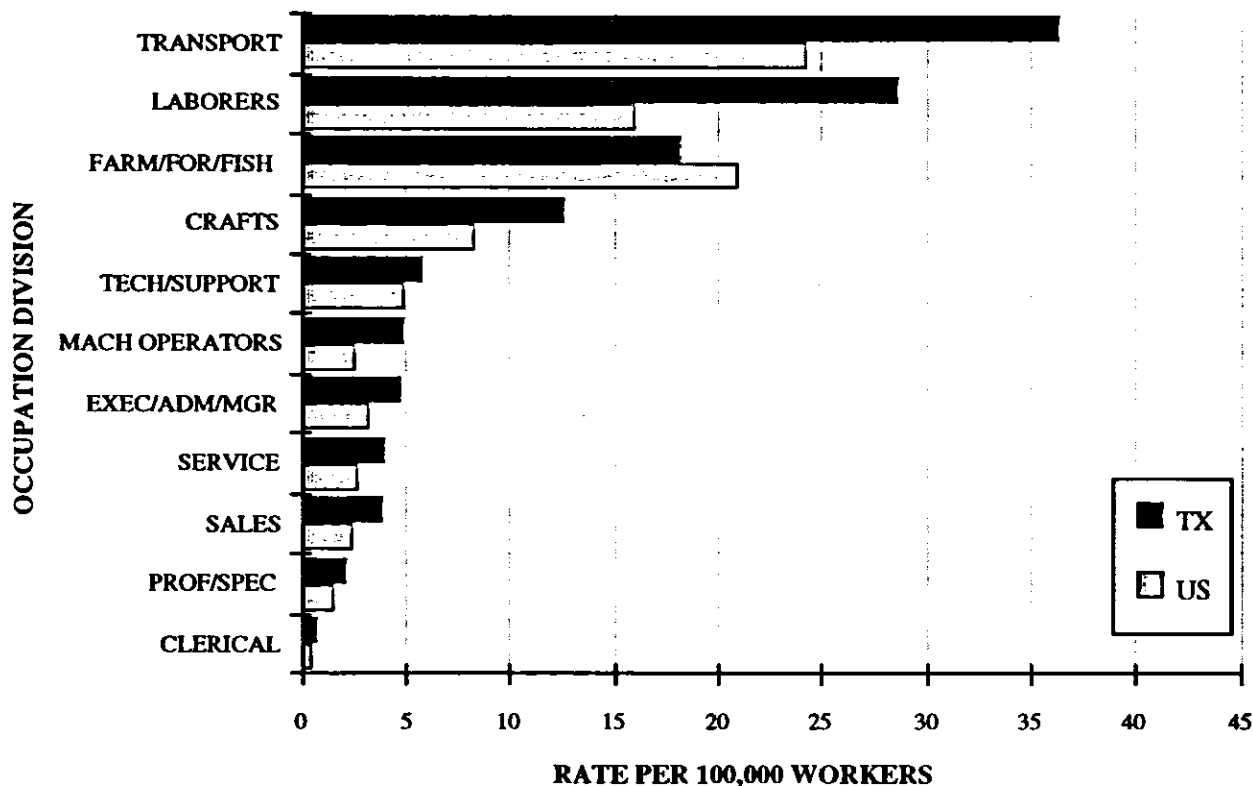


Figure TX-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Texas, 1983-1989.

Table TX-4. Distribution and Average Annual-Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Texas.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	1363	36.4
LABORERS	1066	28.7
FARM/FOR/FISH	463	18.3
CRAFTS	1402	12.7
TECH/SUPPORT	167	5.9
MACH OPERATORS	253	4.9
EXEC/ADM/MGR	454	4.9
SERVICE	421	4.1
SALES	422	3.9
PROF/SPEC	213	2.3
CLERICAL	113	0.8
NOT CLASSIFIED	327	N/A

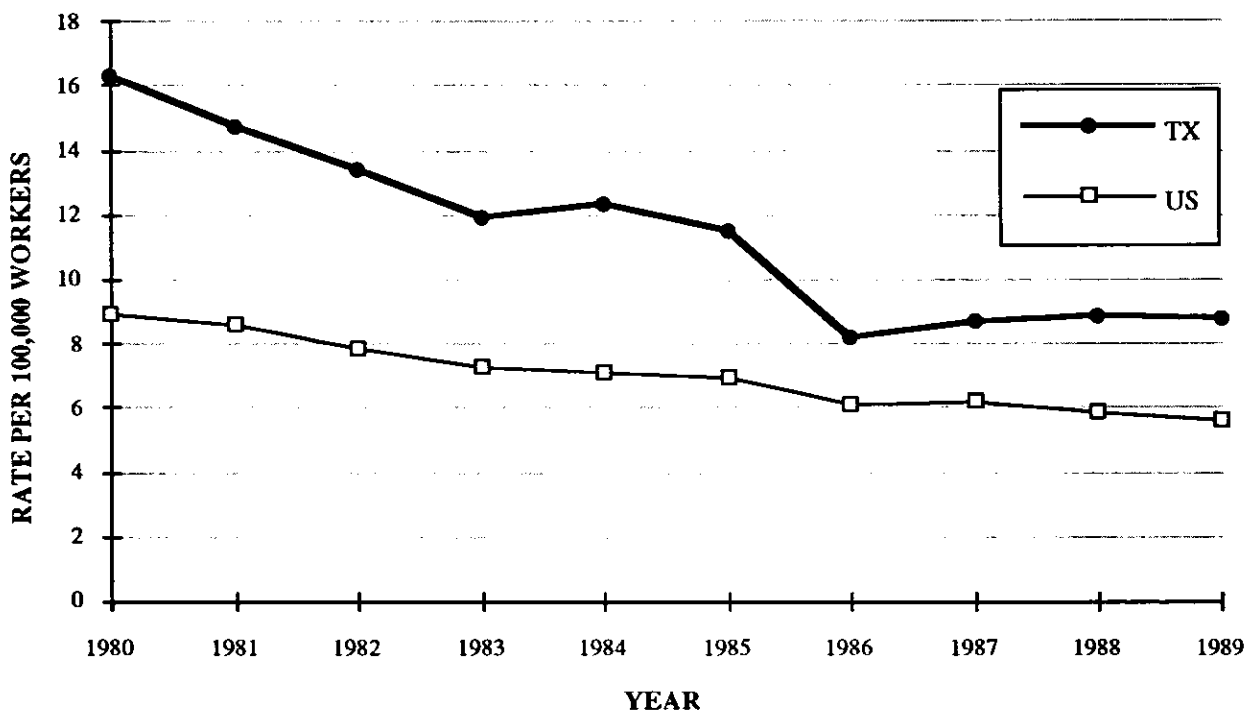


Figure TX-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Texas, 1980-1989.

State of Utah

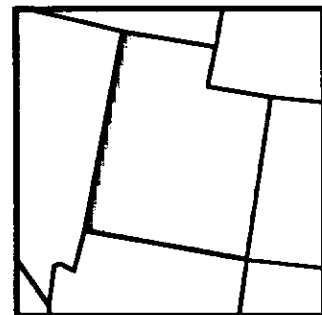
Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **66**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **12.3**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (132)**

Rate: **Mining (79.5)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (145)**

Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (44.0)**

The State of Utah had 655 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 647 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 12.3 for Utah compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 345.8 per 100,000 workers for Utah compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 96% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Utah and had a fatality rate of 16.0

Table UT-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Utah, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	617	94.2
Hispanic	26	4.0
Native American	6	0.9
Black	4	0.6
Other	2	0.3

per 100,000 workers compared to 1.0 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Utah shows that Whites accounted for 94% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 4% as shown in **Table UT-1**. As shown in **Figure UT-1**, workers aged 30 to 34 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (18%). Of all Utah occupational fatality victims, 78% were Utah residents (**Table UT-2**).

Figure UT-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Utah and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Utah were motor vehicle incidents (34%), air transportation (10%), and machine-related incidents (10%).

In Utah, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (20%), mining (15%), and construction (14%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 79.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (39.4), and construction (33.3) (**Figure UT-3**). **Table UT-3** provides the number of deaths in each industry division by year of occurrence, and the total number and rate of fatalities for each industry division for the 10-year period.

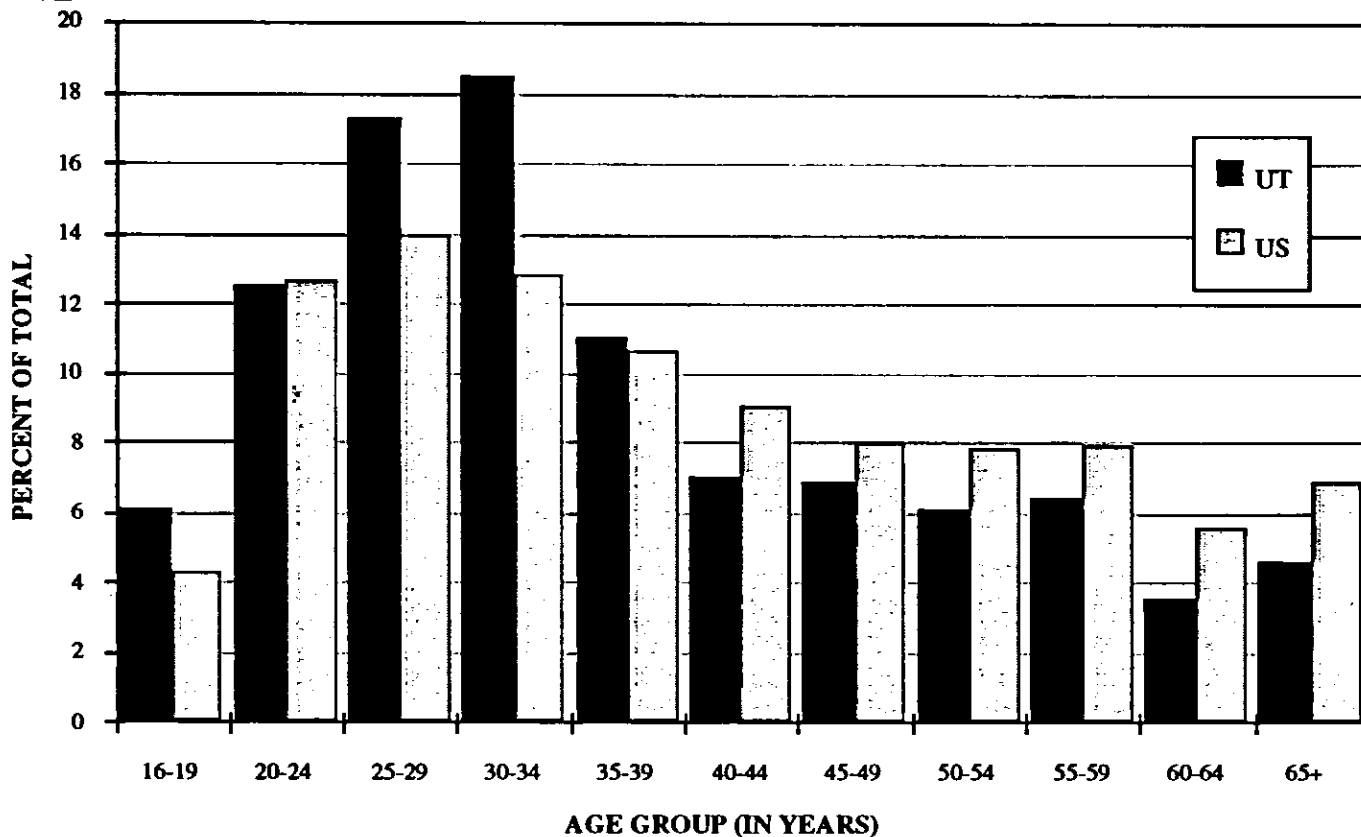


Figure UT-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Utah, 1980-1989.

Table UT-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Utah, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Utah	508	77.6
Colorado	22	3.4
Idaho	20	3.1
Wyoming	19	2.9
Texas	13	2.0
California	9	1.4
Georgia	9	1.4
Montana	5	0.8
New Mexico	5	0.8
Alabama	4	0.6
Nevada	4	0.6
Washington	4	0.6
Other	33	5.0

The occupation divisions in Utah with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair and transportation/material movers, each accounting for 22%. The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (44.0 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (22.9), and laborers (15.8) (Figure UT-4). Table UT-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Utah decreased 68%, from 13.8 in 1980 to a low of 4.4 in 1989. A high of 22.5 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1984 (Figure UT-5).

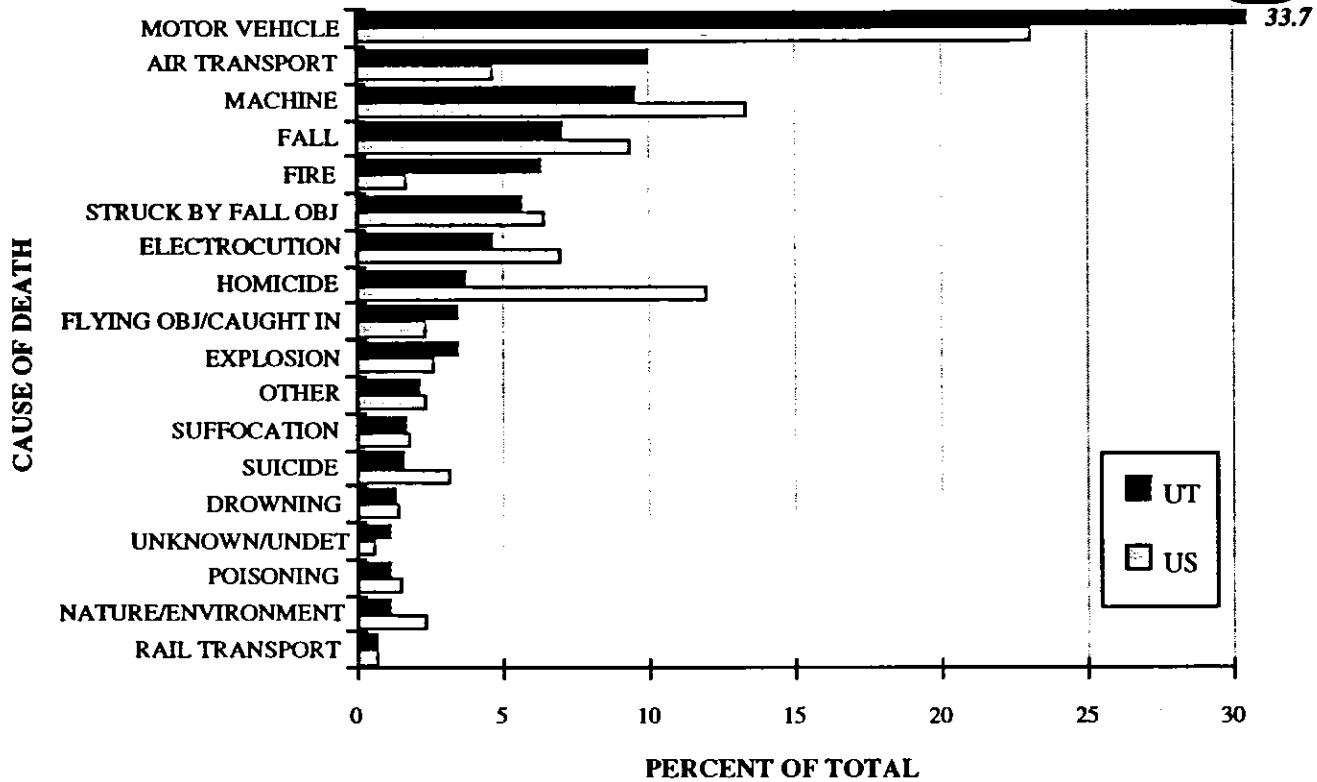


Figure UT-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Utah, 1980-1989.

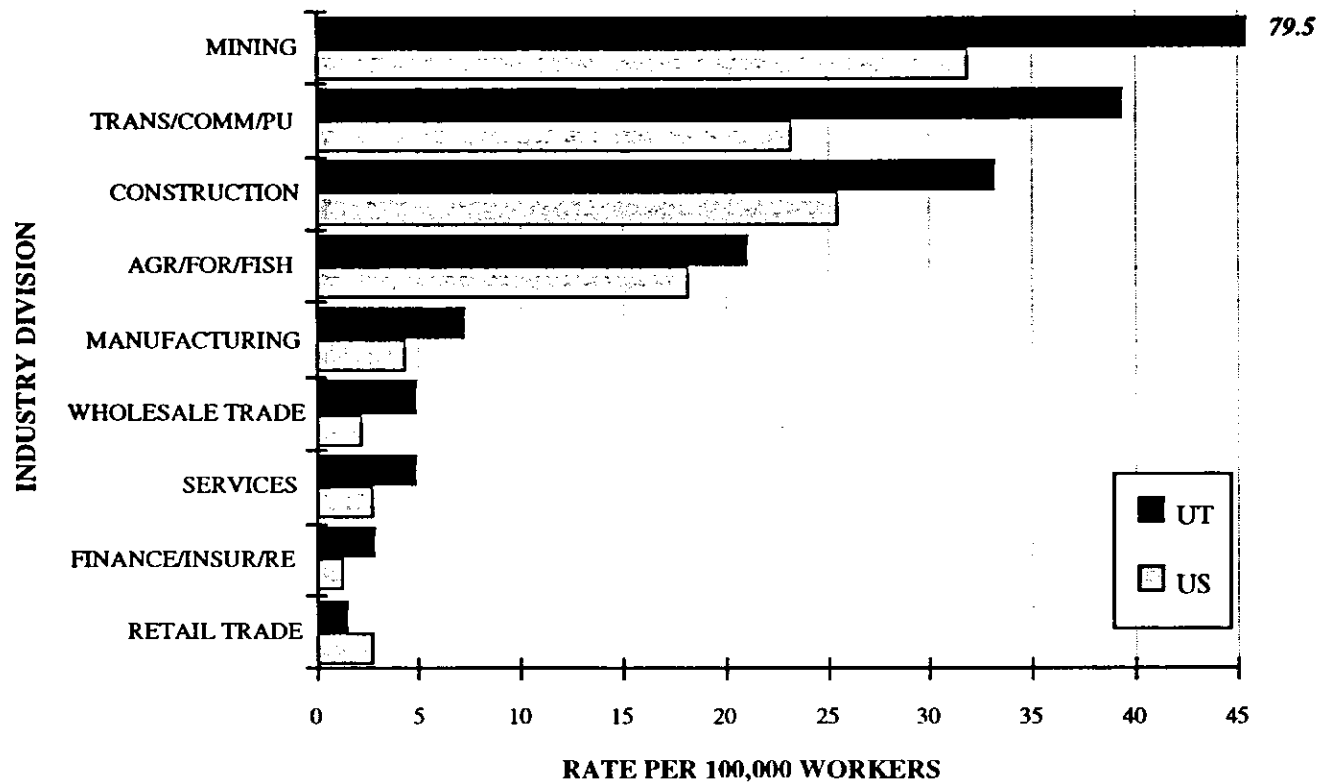


Figure UT-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Utah, 1980-1989.

Table UT-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Utah, 1980-1989.

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	9	10	13	9	36	5	8	--	5	--	98	79.5
TRANS/COMM/PU	15	22	10	14	19	7	10	15	14	6	132	39.4
CONSTRUCTION	9	16	8	11	15	9	6	9	4	4	91	33.3
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	6	6	4	8	3	10	4	5	--	48	21.3
MANUFACTURING	6	9	7	9	8	8	4	11	--	--	66	7.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	3	--	--	17	5.0
SERVICES	5	7	10	5	8	8	3	4	8	6	64	4.9
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	2.9
RETAIL TRADE	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	17	1.6
PUBLIC ADMIN	5	4	4	5	5	--	3	7	5	3	42	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	14	6	8	5	6	5	8	3	4	4	63	N/A
STATE	67	90	68	66	112	49	55	62	50	28	647	12.3

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

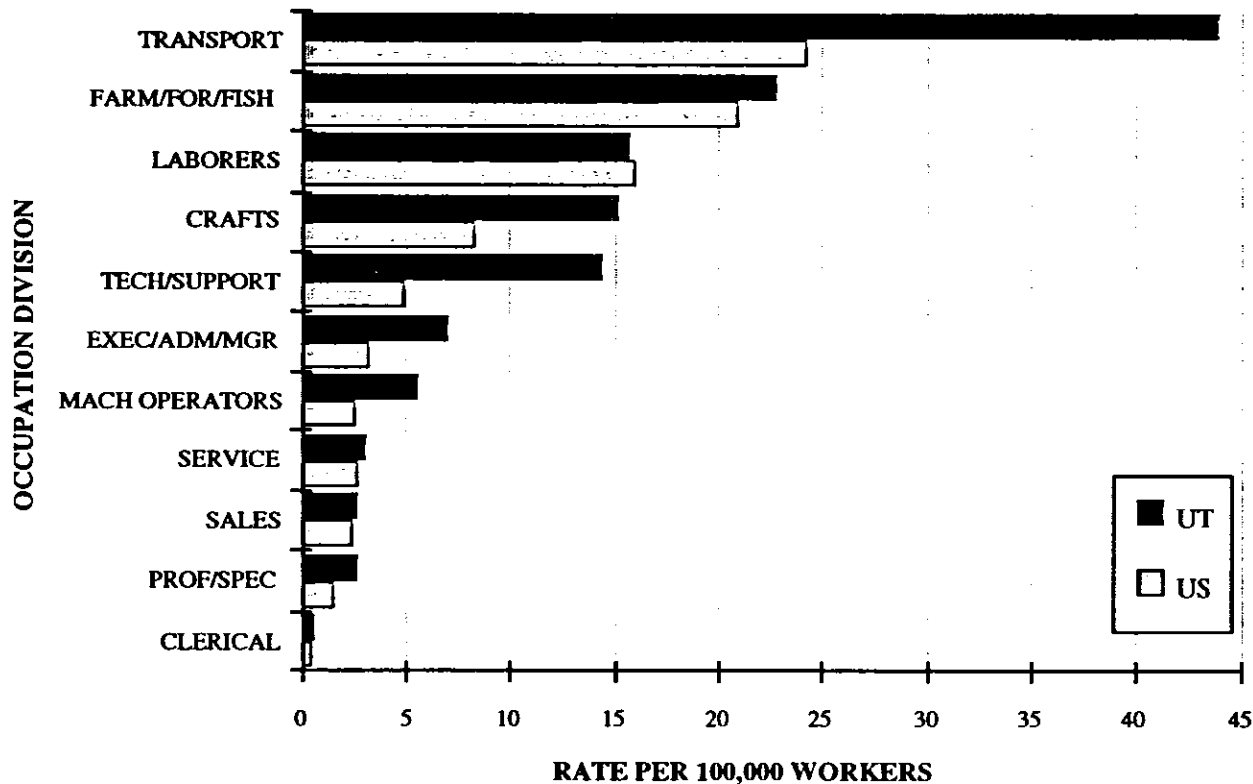


Figure UT-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Utah, 1983-1989.

Table UT-4. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,000 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, Utah.

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	142	44.0
FARM/FOR/FISH	52	22.9
LABORERS	54	15.8
CRAFTS	145	15.3
TECH/SUPPORT	28	14.4
EXEC/ADM/MGR	52	7.1
MACH OPERATORS	23	5.7
SERVICE	31	3.2
SALES	22	2.8
PROF/SPEC	30	2.7
CLERICAL	8	0.6
NOT CLASSIFIED	60	N/A

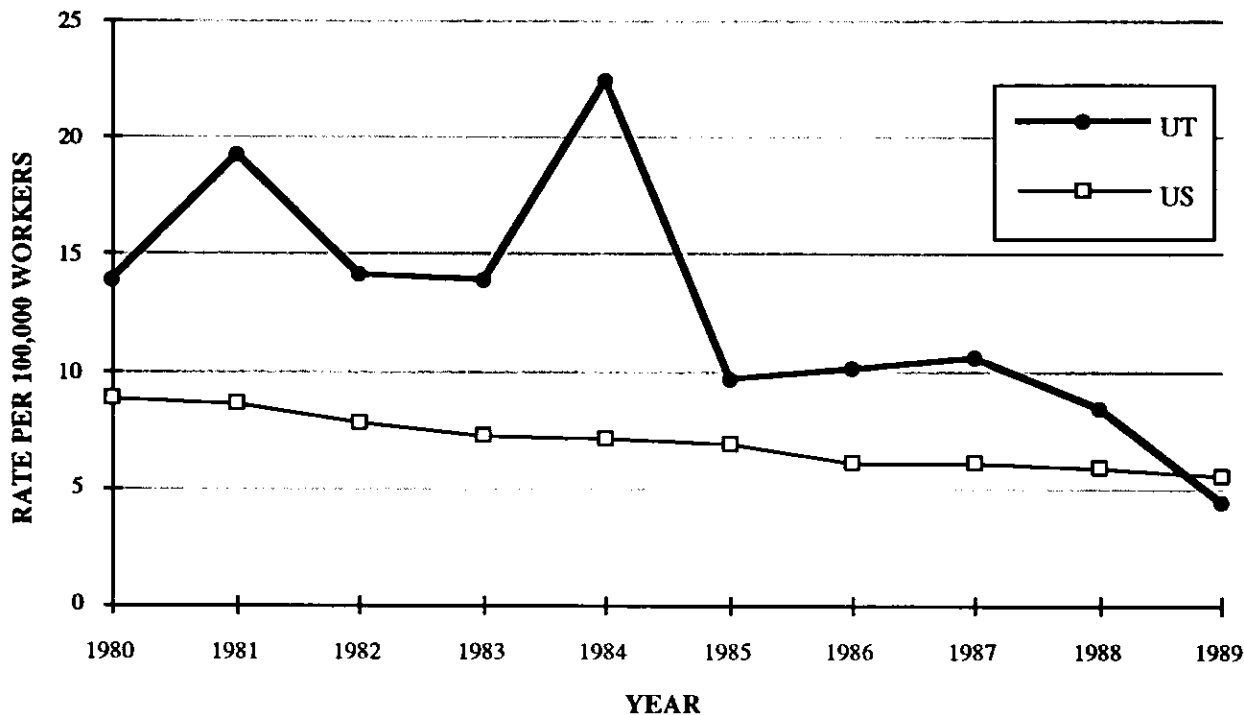


Figure UT-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Utah, 1980-1989.

