

# State of Michigan

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: 164

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): 5.1

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:  
 Number: **Manufacturing (290)**  
 Rate: **Mining (27.4)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:  
 Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (321)**  
 Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (15.3)**

The State of Michigan had 1,640 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,627 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 5.1 for Michigan compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 125.8 per 100,000 workers for Michigan compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 92% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Michigan and had a fatality rate of

**Table MI-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Michigan, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1323	80.7
Black	223	13.6
Hispanic	73	4.5
Asian	10	0.6
Native American	9	0.5
Other	2	0.1

6.7 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.7 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Michigan shows that Whites accounted for 81% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 14%, and Hispanics for 5% as shown in Table MI-1. As shown in Figure MI-1, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (15%). Of all Michigan occupational fatality victims, 92% were Michigan residents (Table MI-2).

Figure MI-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Michigan and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Michigan were homicides (19%), motor vehicle incidents (19%), and machine-related incidents (15%).

In Michigan, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were manufacturing (18%), transportation/communication/public utilities (18%), and construction (17%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 27.4 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (24.6), and transportation/communication/public utilities (20.6) (Figure MI-3). Table MI-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.

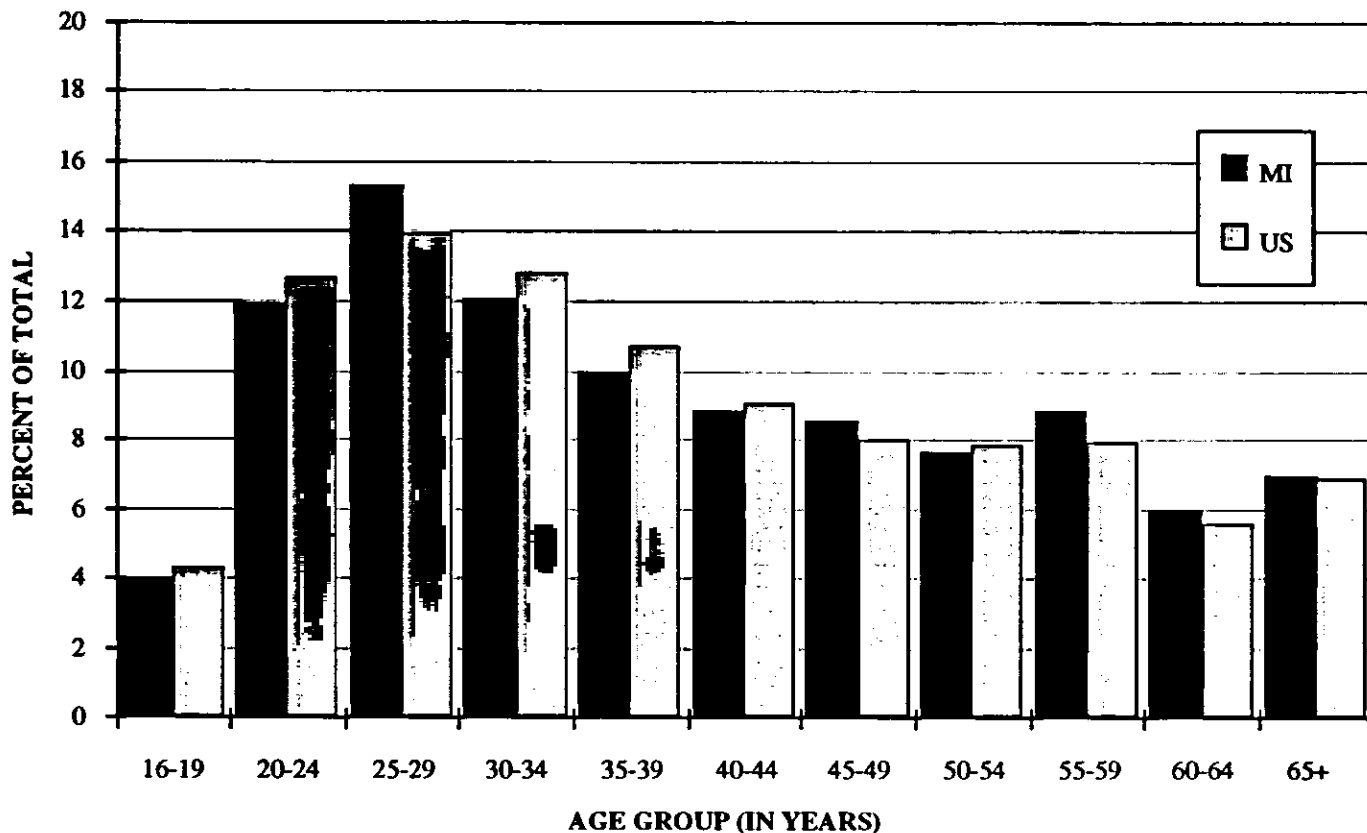


Figure MI-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Michigan, 1980-1989.

Table MI-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Michigan, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Michigan	1512	92.2
Ohio	26	1.6
Indiana	13	0.8
Illinois	12	0.7
Wisconsin	10	0.6
Arizona	6	0.4
Kentucky	6	0.4
Minnesota	5	0.3
Pennsylvania	4	0.2
Other	46	2.8

The occupation divisions in Michigan with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (20%), transportation/material movers (17%), and laborers (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (15.3 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (14.3), and laborers (11.3) (Figure MI-4). Table MI-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Michigan decreased 31%, from 5.4 in 1980 to a low of 3.7 in 1989. A high of 6.1 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1982 (Figure MI-5).

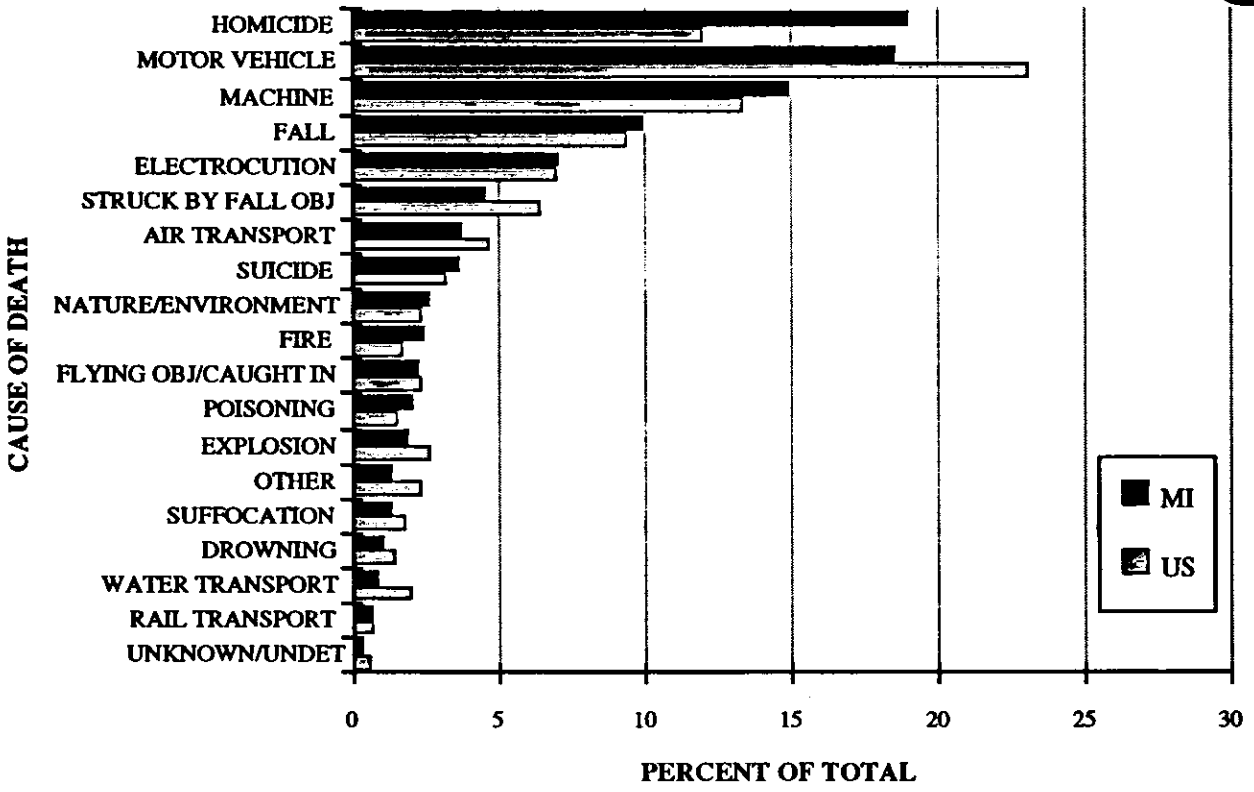


Figure MI-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Michigan, 1980-1989.

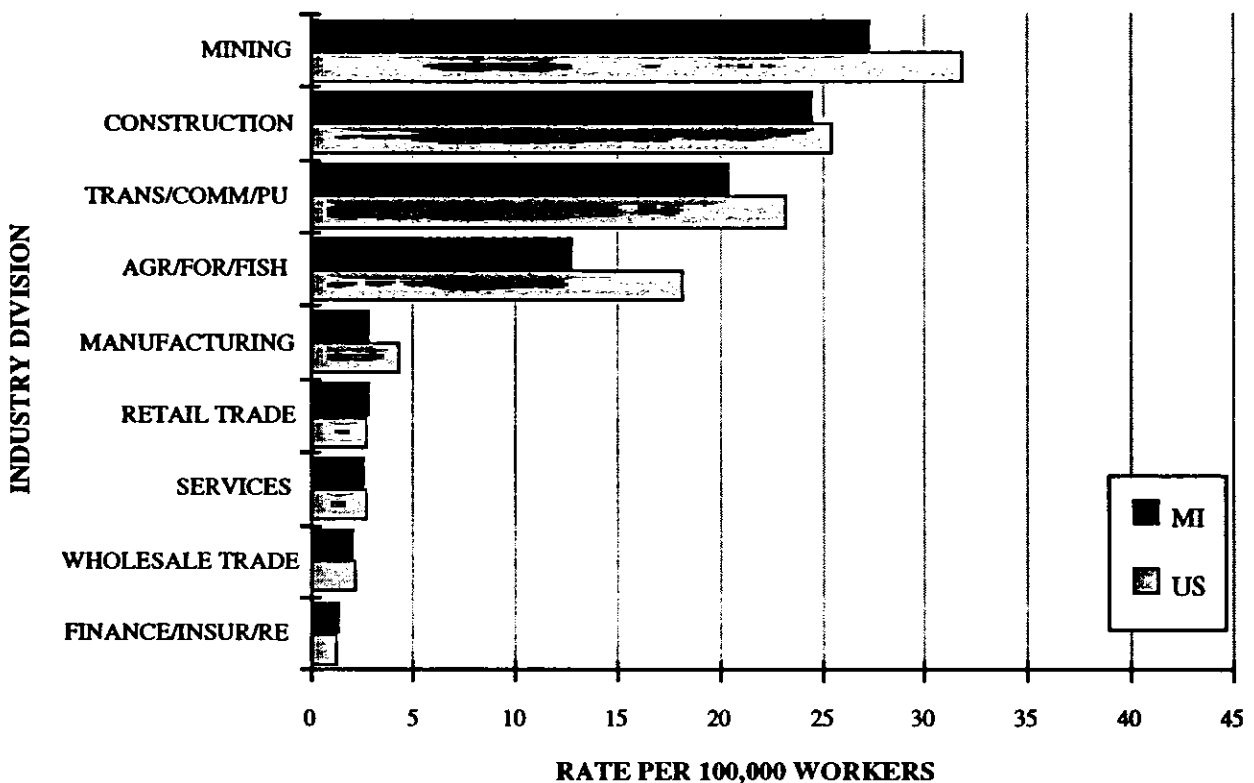
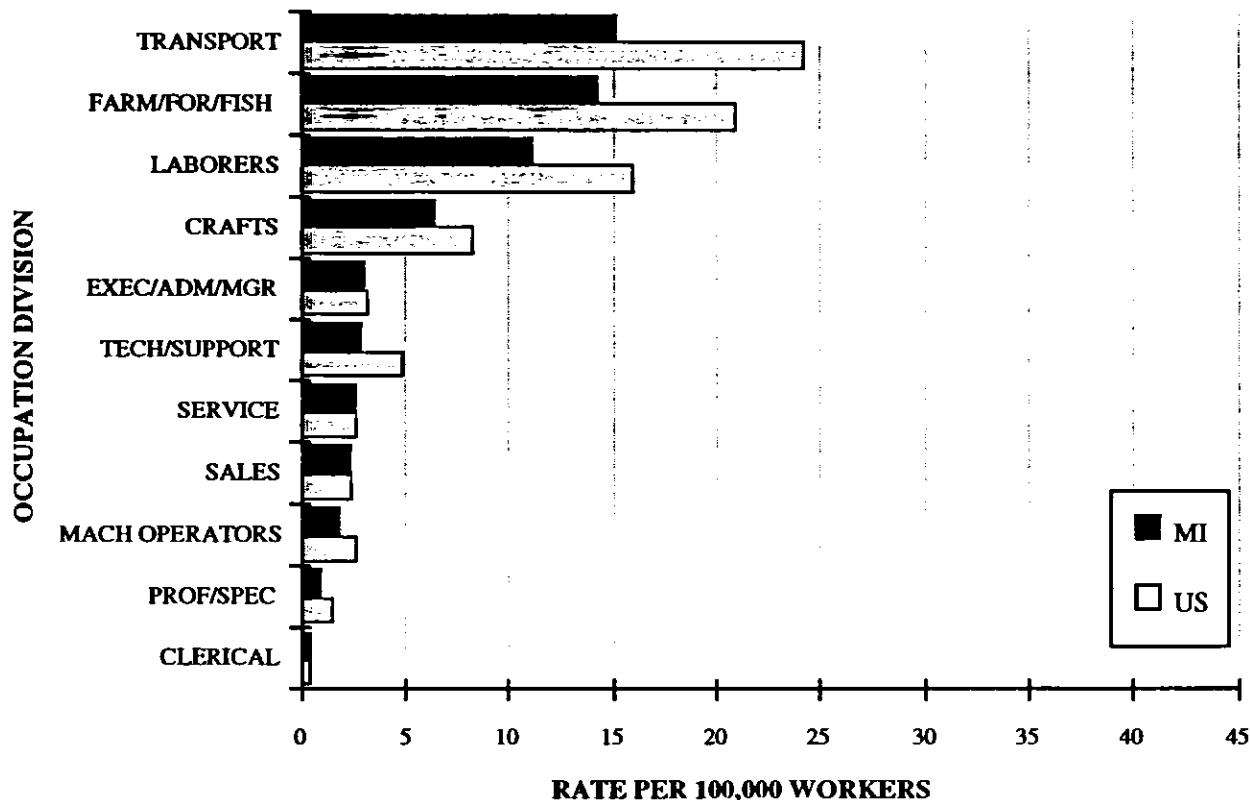


Figure MI-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Michigan, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	8	3	--	3	4	--	--	4	--	--	30	27.4
CONSTRUCTION	33	32	24	21	17	27	24	35	29	27	269	24.6
TRANS/COMM/PU	28	31	35	29	23	37	30	28	26	18	285	20.6
AGR/FOR/FISH	12	14	9	19	19	19	13	11	19	8	143	12.9
MANUFACTURING	25	29	37	19	21	28	38	27	32	34	290	3.0
RETAIL TRADE	16	23	24	21	13	23	16	18	16	10	180	2.9
SERVICES	21	18	20	18	17	29	21	17	18	21	200	2.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	6	4	--	6	4	--	--	4	4	5	37	2.1
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	5	--	3	3	--	4	--	4	--	25	1.5
PUBLIC ADMIN	8	5	11	10	4	7	10	17	8	--	82	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	10	9	11	5	9	11	9	8	8	6	86	N/A
STATE	168	173	176	154	134	184	168	171	166	133	1627	5.1

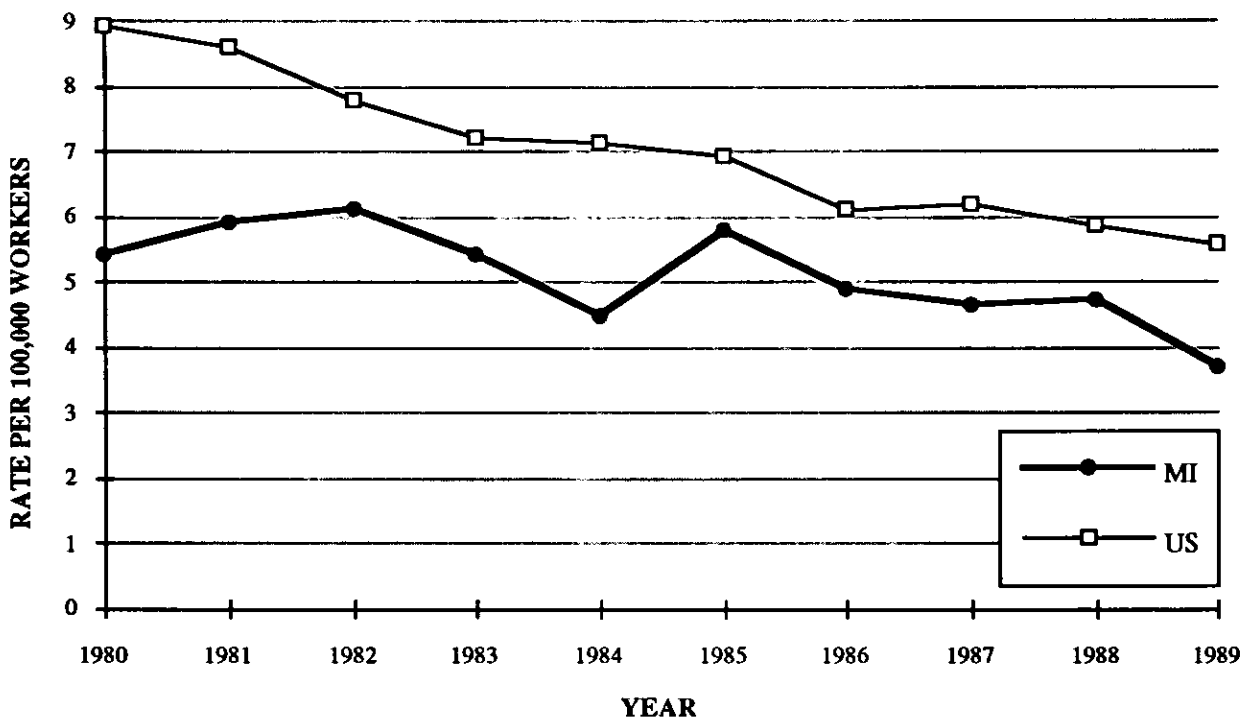
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure MI-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Michigan, 1983-1989.**

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	276	15.3
FARM/FOR/FISH	127	14.3
LABORERS	201	11.3
CRAFTS	321	6.5
EXEC/ADM/MGR	136	3.2
TECH/SUPPORT	35	3.1
SERVICE	154	2.7
SALES	127	2.5
MACH OPERATORS	85	2.0
PROF/SPEC	50	1.1
CLERICAL	37	0.6
NOT CLASSIFIED	78	N/A



**Figure MI-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Michigan, 1980-1989.**



# State of Minnesota

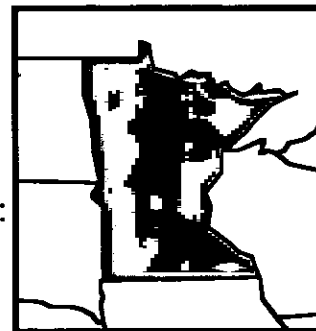
Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **72**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **4.1**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (237)**

Rate: **Construction (22.0)**



Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (232)**

Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (14.7)**

The State of Minnesota had 721 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 719 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 4.1 for Minnesota compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 93.7 per 100,000 workers for Minnesota compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 96% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Minnesota and had a fatality rate of 6.0 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.3 for females.

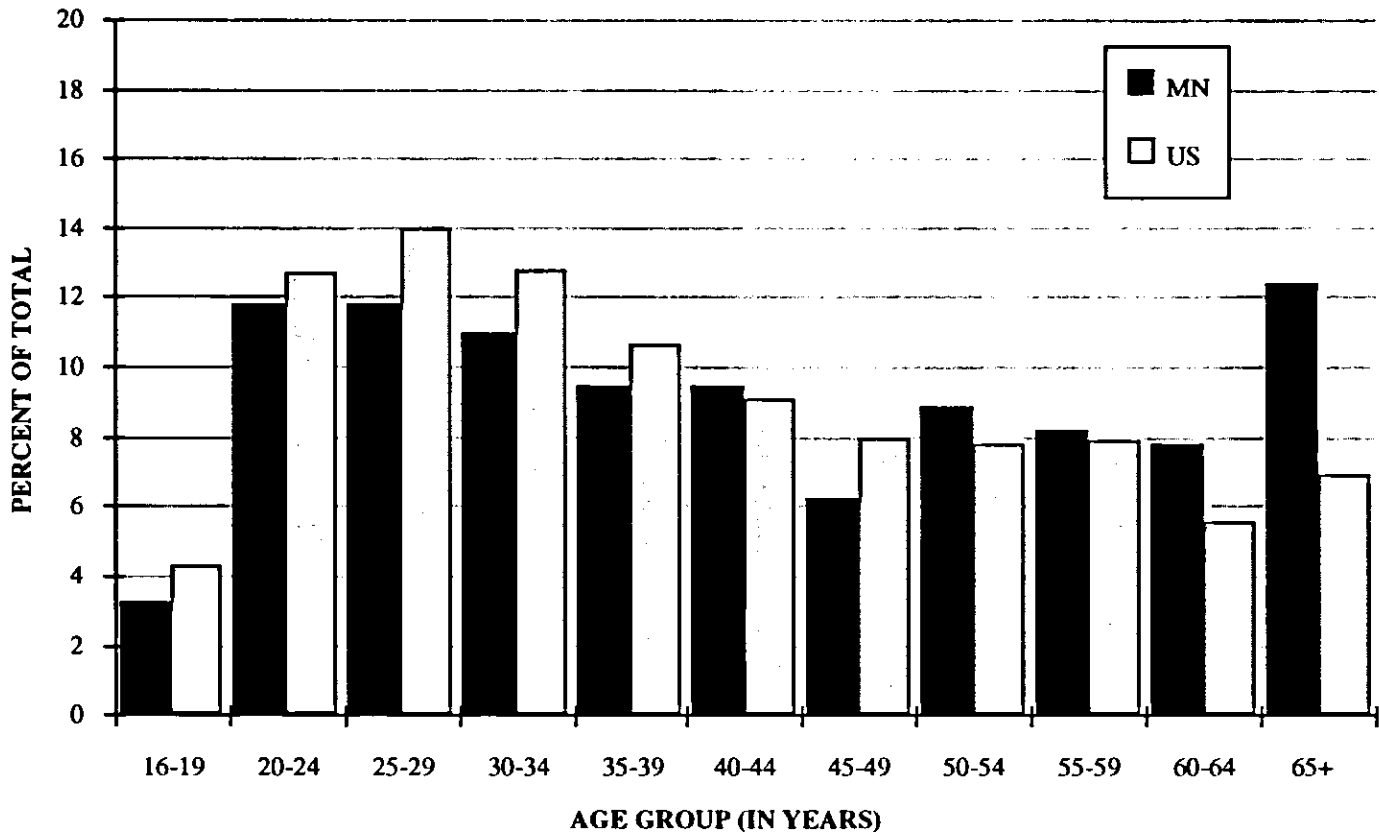
**Table MN-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Minnesota, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	707	98.1
Black	7	1.0
Native American	3	0.4
Other	4	0.6

The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Minnesota shows that Whites accounted for 98% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 1% as shown in Table MN-1. Workers aged 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 65 years and older each accounted for 12% of the fatalities as shown in Figure MN-1. Of all Minnesota occupational fatality victims, 92% were Minnesota residents (Table MN-2).

Figure MN-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Minnesota and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Minnesota were machine-related incidents (29%), falls (13%), and suicides (10%).

In Minnesota, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (33%), construction (22%), manufacturing (11%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (11%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 22.0 per 100,000 workers, followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing (16.6), and transportation/communication/public utilities (8.9) (Figure MN-3). Table MN-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 MN-1.** Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Minnesota, 1980-1989.

**Table MN-2.** Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Minnesota, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Minnesota	665	92.2
Wisconsin	26	3.6
Iowa	11	1.5
Illinois	3	0.4
South Dakota	3	0.4
Other	13	1.8

The **occupation divisions** in Minnesota with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (32%), precision production/craft/repair (18%), and transportation/material movers (13%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (14.7 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (11.4), and laborers (7.9) (**Figure MN-4**). **Table MN-4** provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

From 1980 to 1989, the **fatality rates** in Minnesota decreased 47%, from a high of 5.7 in 1980 to 3.0 in 1989. A low of 3.0 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1986 and 1989 (**Figure MN-5**).



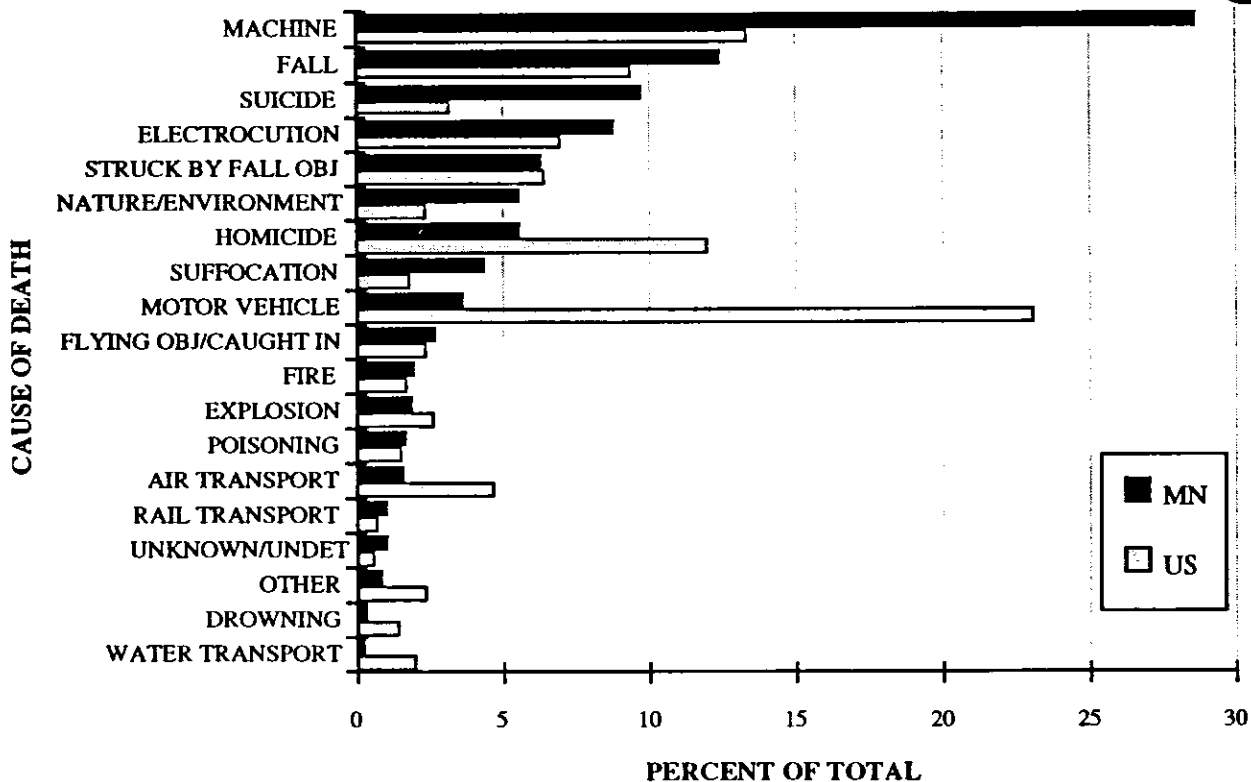


Figure MN-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Minnesota, 1980-1989.

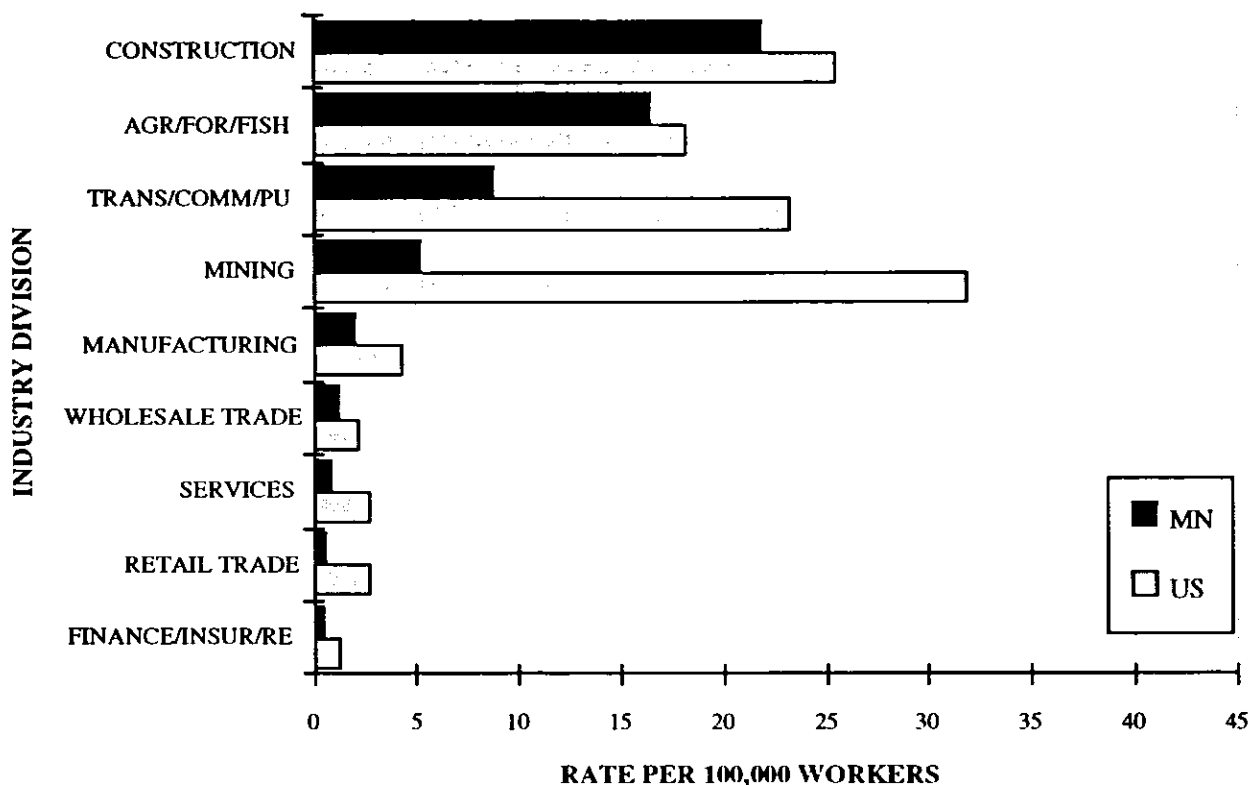
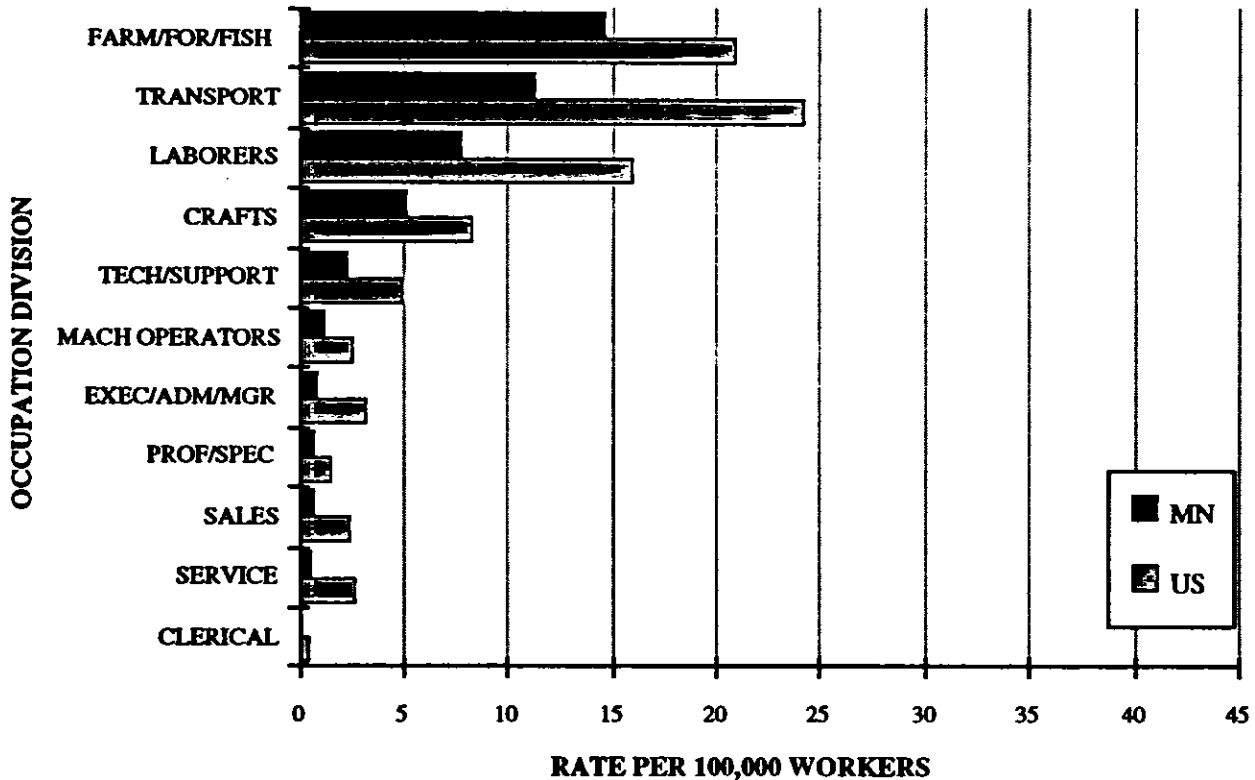


Figure MN-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Minnesota, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	20	16	11	11	20	17	7	24	13	16	155	22.0
AGR/FOR/FISH	28	33	25	21	25	26	13	33	17	16	237	16.6
TRANS/COMM/PU	10	12	6	4	11	4	9	6	7	10	79	8.9
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	5.3
MANUFACTURING	11	6	9	11	5	10	7	12	7	4	82	2.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	1.4
SERVICES	--	--	8	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	41	0.9
RETAIL TRADE	6	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	0.7
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0.5
PUBLIC ADMIN	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	6	8	5	8	4	--	9	5	9	6	60	N/A
STATE	95	86	71	63	74	68	54	86	61	61	719	4.1

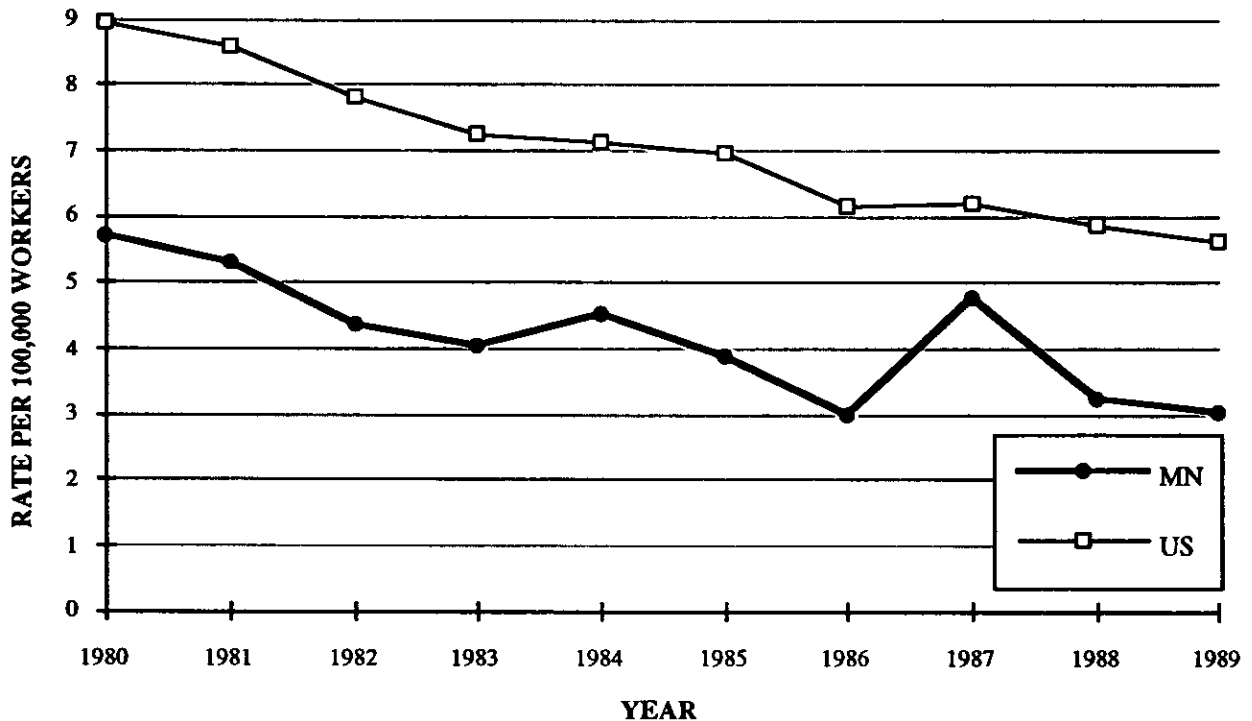
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure MN-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Minnesota, 1983-1989.**

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	232	14.7
TRANSPORT	94	11.4
LABORERS	76	7.9
CRAFTS	126	5.3
TECH/SUPPORT	13	2.4
MACH OPERATORS	21	1.3
EXEC/ADM/MGR	25	1.0
PROF/SPEC	21	0.8
SALES	26	0.8
SERVICE	29	0.7
CLERICAL	5	0.2
NOT CLASSIFIED	51	N/A



**Figure MN-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Minnesota, 1980-1989.**



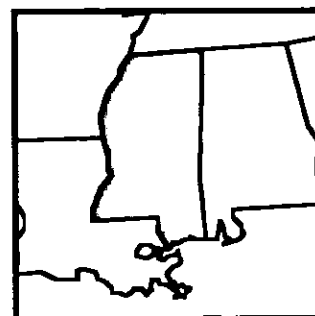
# State of Mississippi

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: 107

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): 14.5

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Manufacturing (200)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (47.8)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (202)**  
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (40.3)**

The State of Mississippi had 1,072 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,064 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 14.5 for Mississippi compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 343.8 per 100,000 workers for Mississippi compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 93% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Mississippi and had a fatality rate of 17.6 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.8 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity

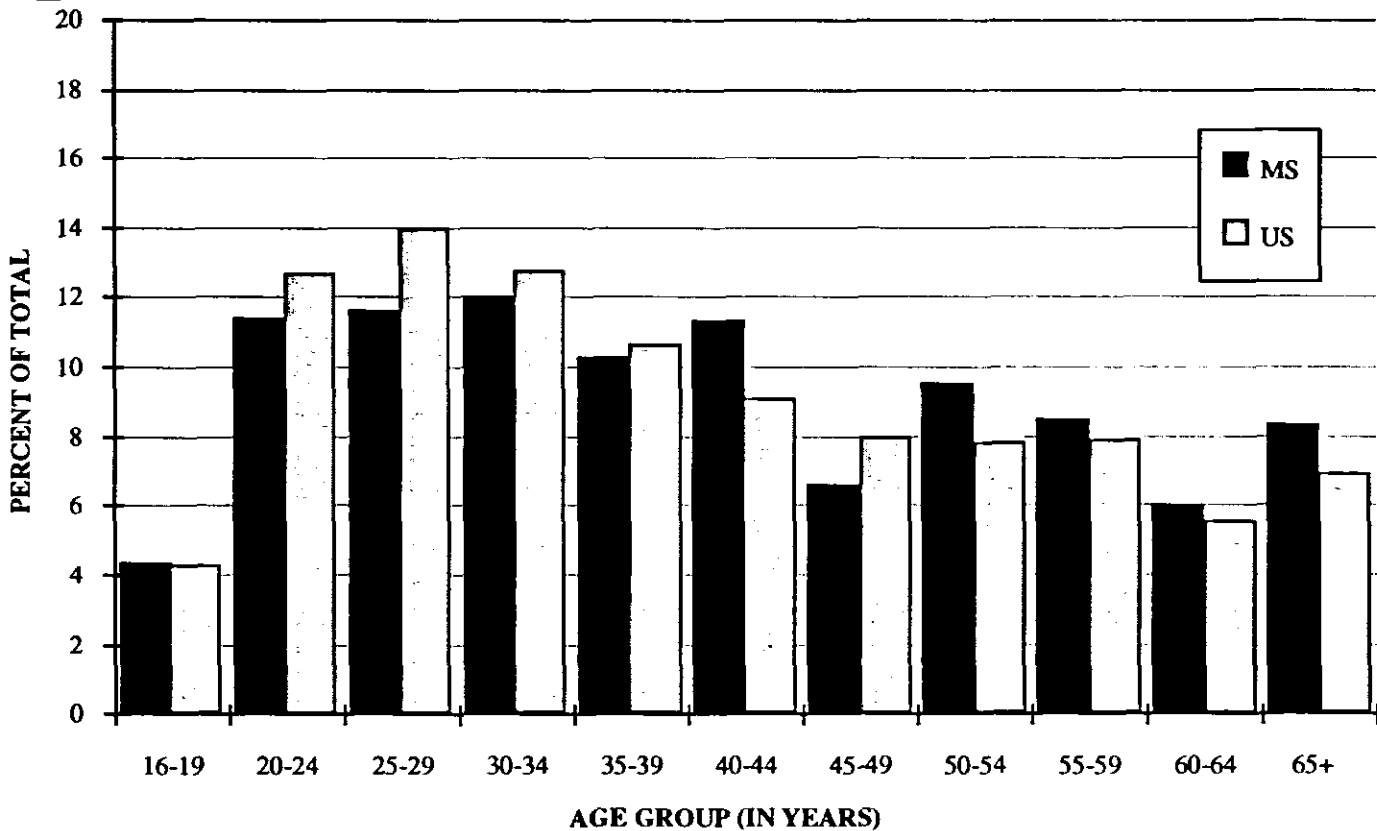
**Table MS-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Mississippi, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	705	65.8
Black	332	31.0
Hispanic	16	1.5
Asian	13	1.2
Other	6	0.6

for the State of Mississippi shows that Whites accounted for 66% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 31% as shown in **Table MS-1**. As shown in **Figure MS-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years old each accounted for 12% of the fatalities. Of all Mississippi occupational fatality victims, 86% were Mississippi residents (**Table MS-2**).

**Figure MS-2** presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Mississippi and for the U.S. The four leading causes of death among employees in Mississippi were motor vehicle incidents (28%), homicides (13%), machine-related incidents (11%), and being struck by falling objects (11%).

In Mississippi, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were manufacturing (19%), transportation/communication/public utilities (16%), construction (13%), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (13%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 47.8 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (40.3), and construction (40.3) (**Figure MS-3**). **Table MS-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 MS-1.** Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Mississippi, 1980-1989.

**Table MS-2.** Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Mississippi, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Mississippi	924	86.2
Alabama	41	3.8
Louisiana	25	2.3
Tennessee	20	1.9
Arkansas	15	1.4
Florida	9	0.8
Georgia	7	0.7
Texas	4	0.4
Illinois	3	0.3
Kentucky	3	0.3
Other	21	2.0

The **occupation divisions** in Mississippi with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (19%), laborers (15%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (15%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (40.3 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (29.0), and laborers (28.8) (**Figure MS-4**). **Table MS-4** provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the **fatality rates** in Mississippi decreased 27%, from a high of 19.1 in 1980 to 13.9 in 1989. A low of 12.1 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1984 (**Figure MS-5**).

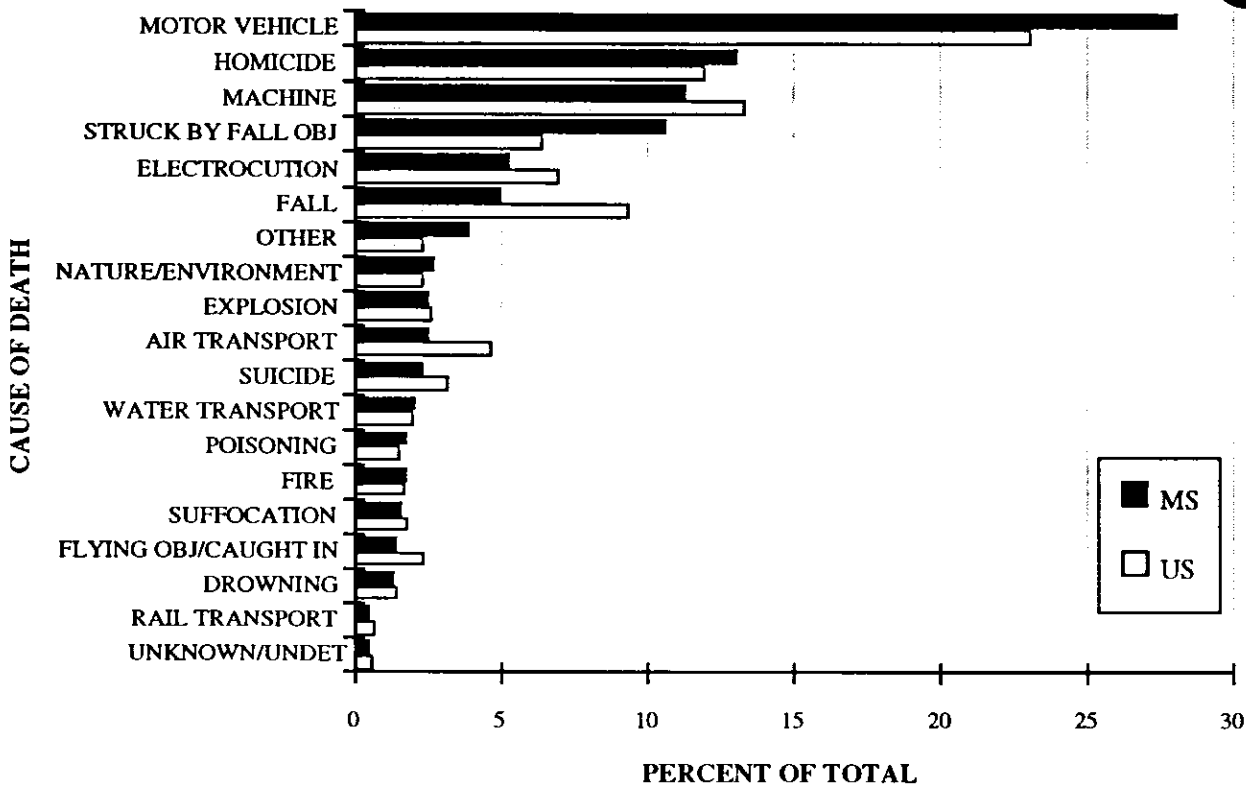


Figure MS-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Mississippi, 1980-1989.

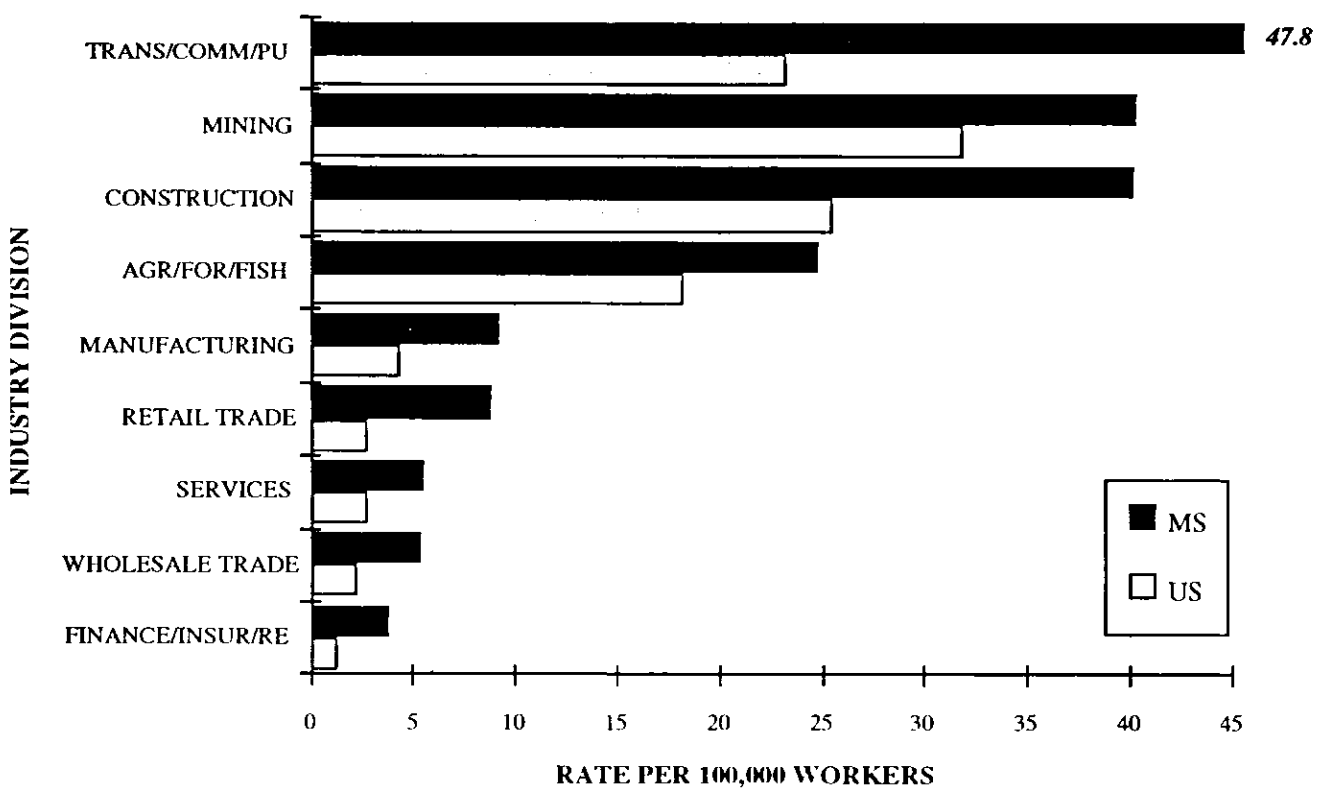
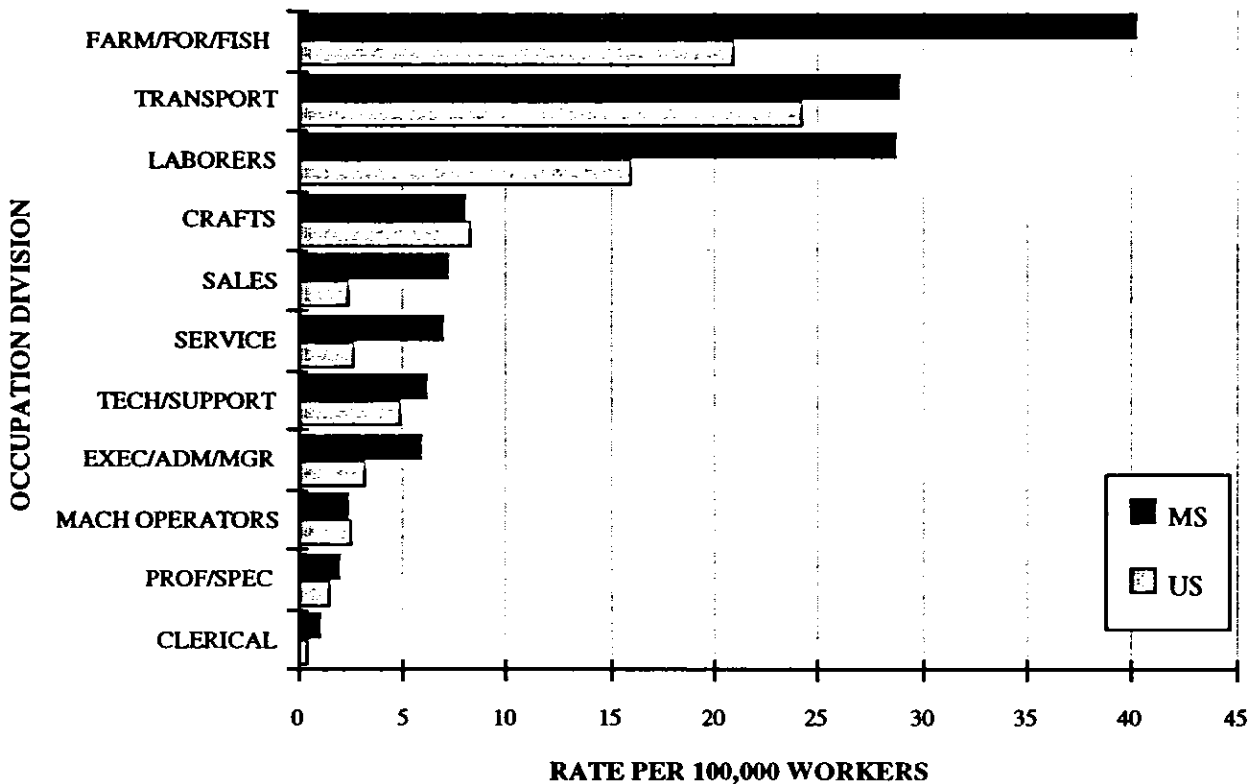


Figure MS-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Mississippi, 1980-1989.

**Table MS-3. Distribution and Average Annual Rate (per 100,00 workers) of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division and Year, Mississippi, 1980-1989.**

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	23	16	14	16	15	15	13	21	20	19	172	47.8
MINING	6	4	4	3	6	--	--	--	3	3	32	40.3
CONSTRUCTION	11	17	21	11	7	11	14	19	17	14	142	40.3
AGR/FOR/FISH	15	15	10	13	13	15	15	19	11	15	141	24.9
MANUFACTURING	35	18	18	11	16	15	23	22	20	22	200	9.3
RETAIL TRADE	16	17	14	12	6	8	11	12	8	14	118	8.9
SERVICES	4	7	3	4	9	12	3	9	11	7	69	5.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	3	4	--	4	--	3	--	22	5.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	14	3.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	8	7	6	6	4	4	6	3	14	13	71	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	12	13	8	6	4	10	5	10	5	10	83	N/A
STATE	135	116	100	86	86	93	95	120	114	119	1064	14.5

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

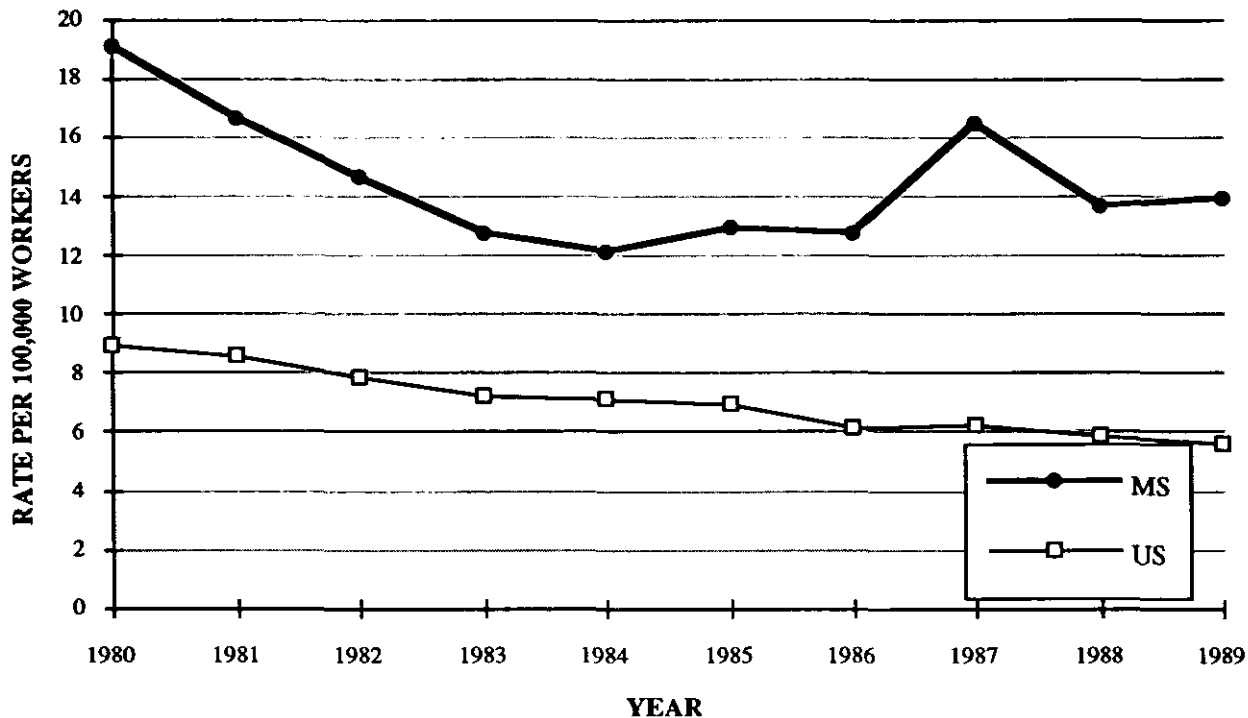


**Figure MS-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Mississippi, 1983-1989.**



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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	159	40.3
TRANSPORT	202	29.0
LABORERS	161	28.8
CRAFTS	123	8.2
SALES	90	7.3
SERVICE	81	7.1
TECH/SUPPORT	20	6.3
EXEC/ADM/MGR	66	6.0
MACH OPERATORS	34	2.5
PROF/SPEC	30	2.2
CLERICAL	18	1.2
NOT CLASSIFIED	80	N/A



**Figure MS-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Mississippi, 1980-1989.**



# State of Missouri

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **106**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **5.3**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

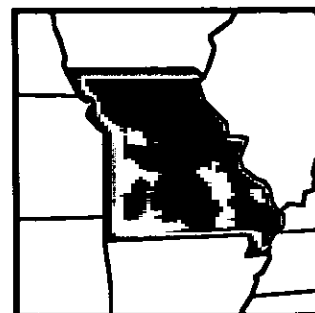
Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (215)**

Rate: **Mining (25.4)**

Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (223)**

Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (20.5)**



The State of Missouri had 1,059 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,052 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 5.3 for Missouri compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 110.6 per 100,000 workers for Missouri compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Missouri and had a fatality rate of 7.9 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.6 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Missouri shows that Whites accounted for 89% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 10% as shown in Table MO-1. As shown in Figure MO-1, workers aged 65 years and older accounted for the

*Table MO-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, 1980-1989.*

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	947	89.4
Black	106	10.0
Other	6	0.6

largest number of fatalities (15%). Of all Missouri occupational fatality victims, 87% were Missouri residents (Table MO-2).

Figure MO-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Missouri and for the U.S. The four leading causes of death among employees in Missouri were machine-related incidents (24%), homicides (18%), falls (11%), and electrocutions (10%).

In Missouri, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (20%), construction (19%), and manufacturing (15%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 25.4 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (22.2), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (15.3) (Figure MO-3). Table MO-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.

The occupation divisions in Missouri with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (21%), precision production/craft/repair (18%), laborers (13%), and transportation/material movers (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were

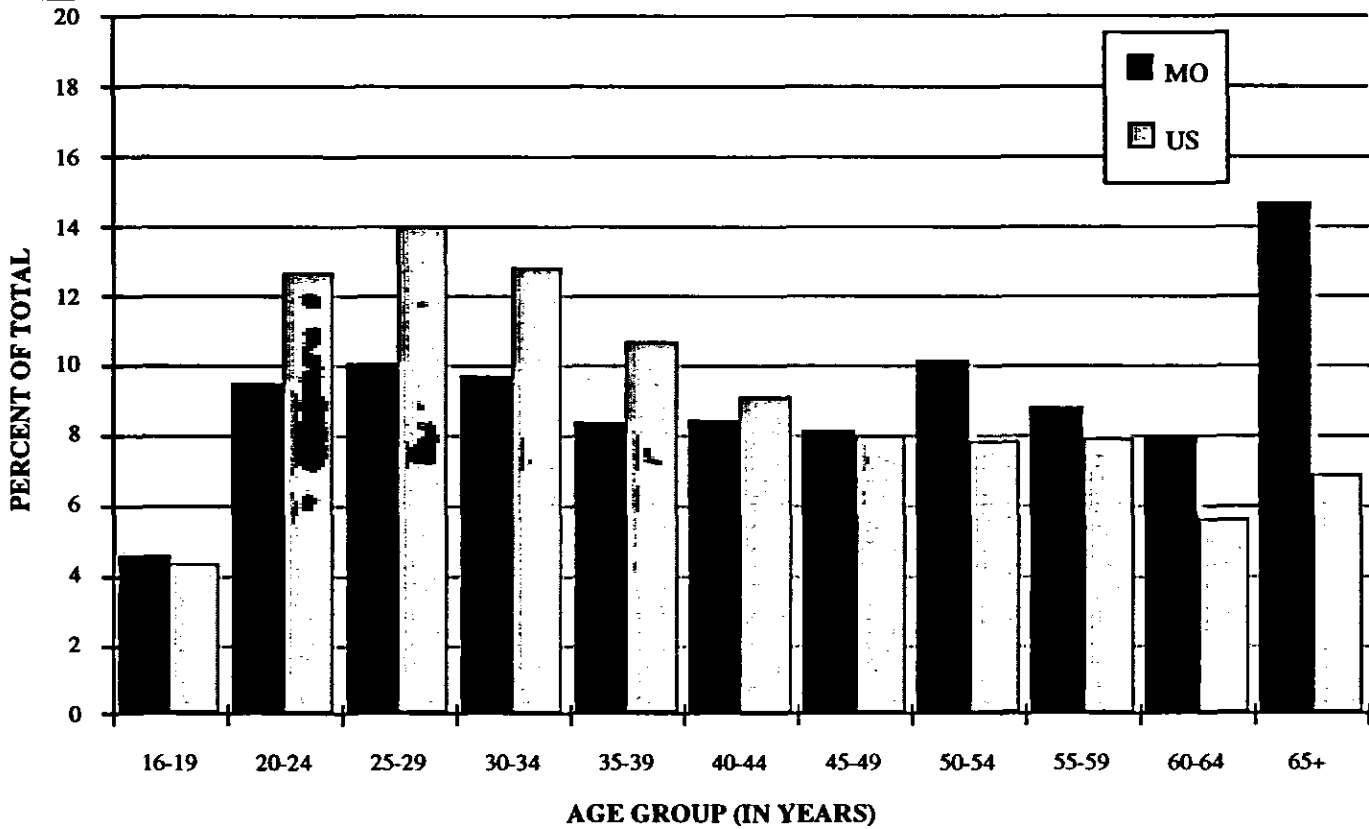


Figure MO-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Missouri, 1980-1989.

Table MO-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Missouri, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Missouri	925	87.3
Illinois	48	4.5
Kansas	34	3.2
Arkansas	11	1.0
Texas	5	0.5
Iowa	4	0.4
Tennessee	4	0.4
Kentucky	3	0.3
Louisiana	3	0.3
Mississippi	3	0.3
Oklahoma	3	0.3
Other	16	1.5

farmers/foresters/fishers (20.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (13.9), and laborers (10.8) (Figure MO-4). Table MO-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Missouri decreased 2%, from 6.1 in 1980 to 6.0 in 1989. A high of 7.0 and a low of 4.0 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1981 and 1987, respectively (Figure MO-5).

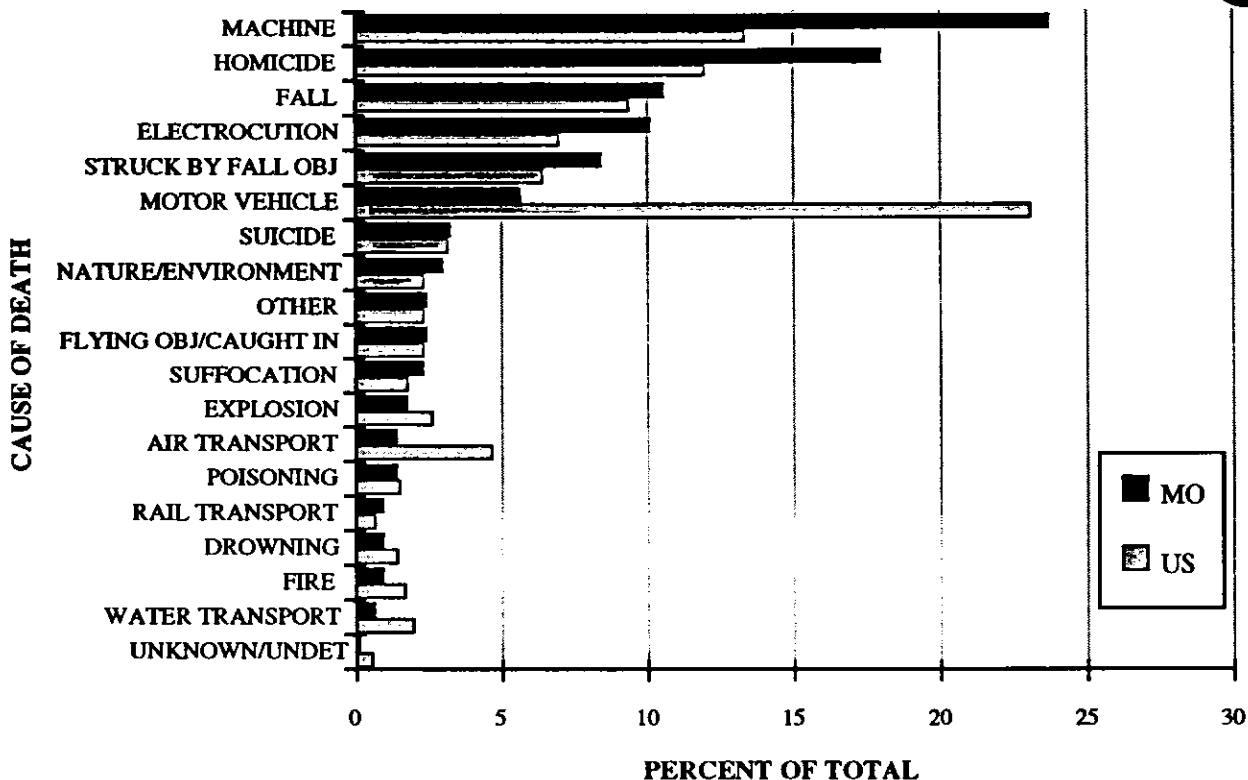


Figure MO-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Missouri, 1980-1989.

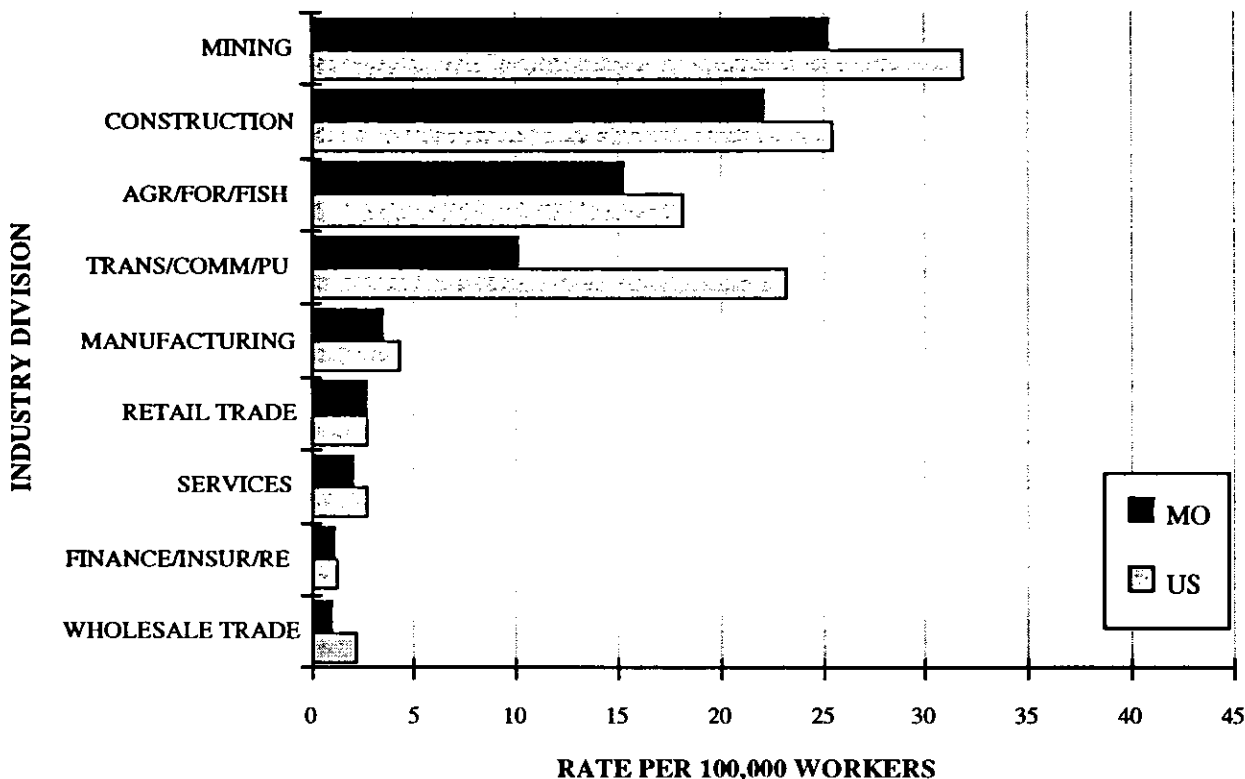
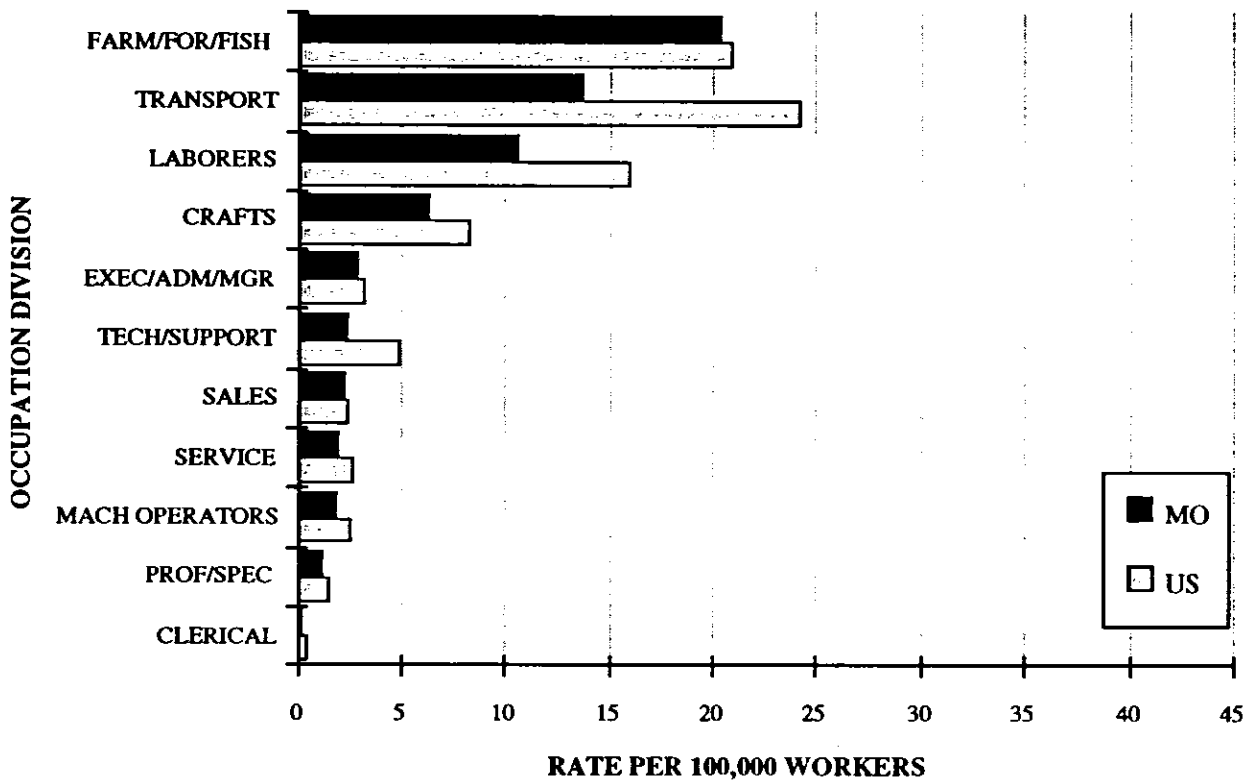


Figure MO-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Missouri, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	25.4
CONSTRUCTION	23	16	15	20	23	22	20	13	23	22	197	22.2
AGR/FOR/FISH	23	30	28	16	19	18	24	16	19	22	215	15.3
TRANS/COMM/PU	7	14	12	11	5	8	12	17	13	33	132	10.2
MANUFACTURING	14	19	17	15	22	8	10	13	17	21	156	3.6
RETAIL TRADE	13	9	14	5	7	11	15	9	7	11	101	2.8
SERVICES	13	22	--	12	4	7	13	10	10	13	106	2.2
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	1.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	1.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	5	5	9	5	--	4	--	6	9	5	50	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	11	7	9	4	--	5	5	--	--	3	49	N/A
STATE	114	129	112	96	86	87	104	87	102	135	1052	5.3

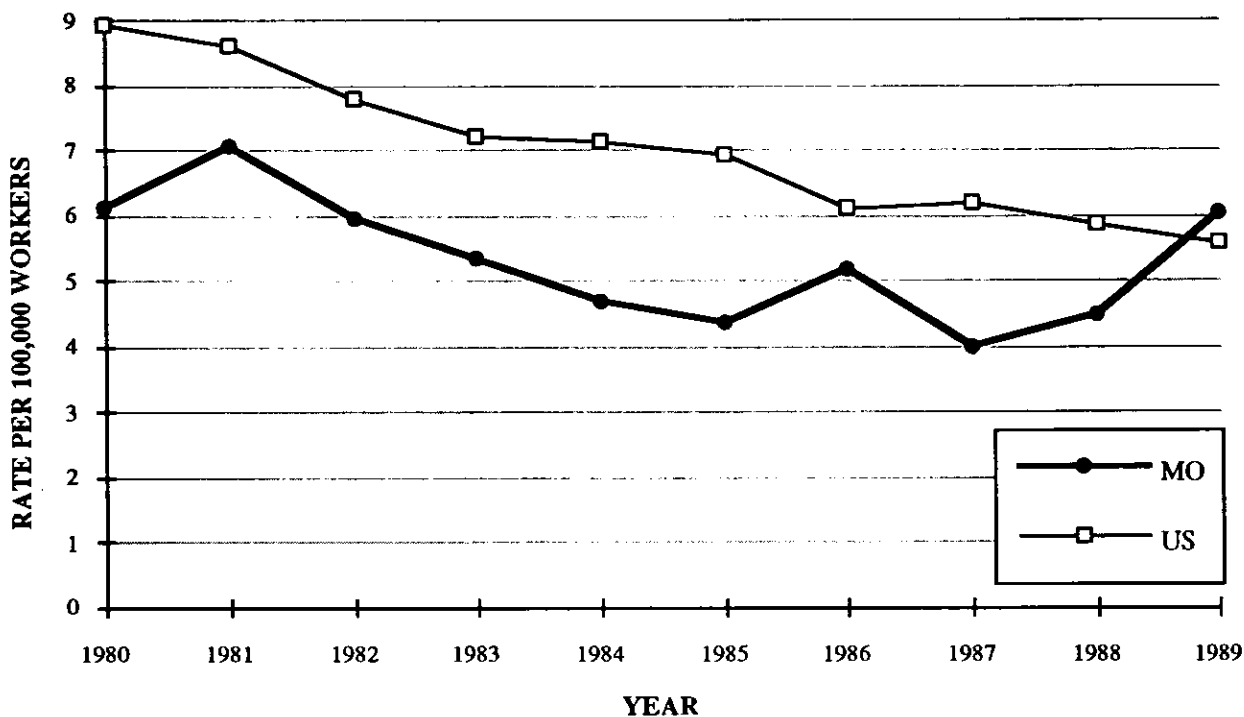
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure MO-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Missouri, 1983-1989.**

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	223	20.5
TRANSPORT	129	13.9
LABORERS	137	10.8
CRAFTS	192	6.5
EXEC/ADM/MGR	87	3.1
TECH/SUPPORT	16	2.6
SALES	64	2.4
SERVICE	74	2.1
MACH OPERATORS	37	2.0
PROF/SPEC	35	1.3
CLERICAL	14	0.3
NOT CLASSIFIED	44	N/A



**Figure MO-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Missouri, 1980-1989.**





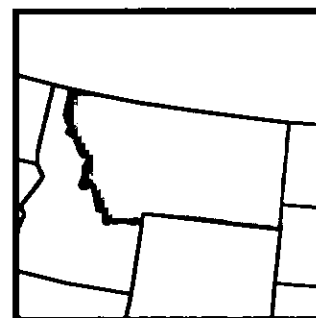
# State of Montana

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: 53

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): 20.9

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (120)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (73.9)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (122)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (61.8)**

The State of Montana had 527 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 525 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 20.9 for Montana compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 499.6 per 100,000 workers for Montana compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Montana and had a fatality rate of 23.6 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.8 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for

the State of Montana shows that Whites accounted for 86% of the total fatalities, Hispanics for 9%, and Native Americans for 4% as shown in Table MT-1. As shown in Figure MT-1, workers aged 30 to 34 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (15%). Of all Montana occupational fatality victims, 83% were Montana residents (Table MT-2).

Figure MT-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Montana and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Montana were motor vehicle incidents (38%), machine-related incidents (15%), and air transportation (8%).

*Table MT-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Montana, 1980-1989.*

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	453	86.0
Hispanic	47	8.9
Native American	20	3.8
Black	4	0.8
Other	3	0.6

In Montana, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (23%), agriculture/forestry/fishing (21%), manufacturing (13%), and construction (13%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 73.9 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (65.2), and mining (57.1) (Figure MT-3). Table MT-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.

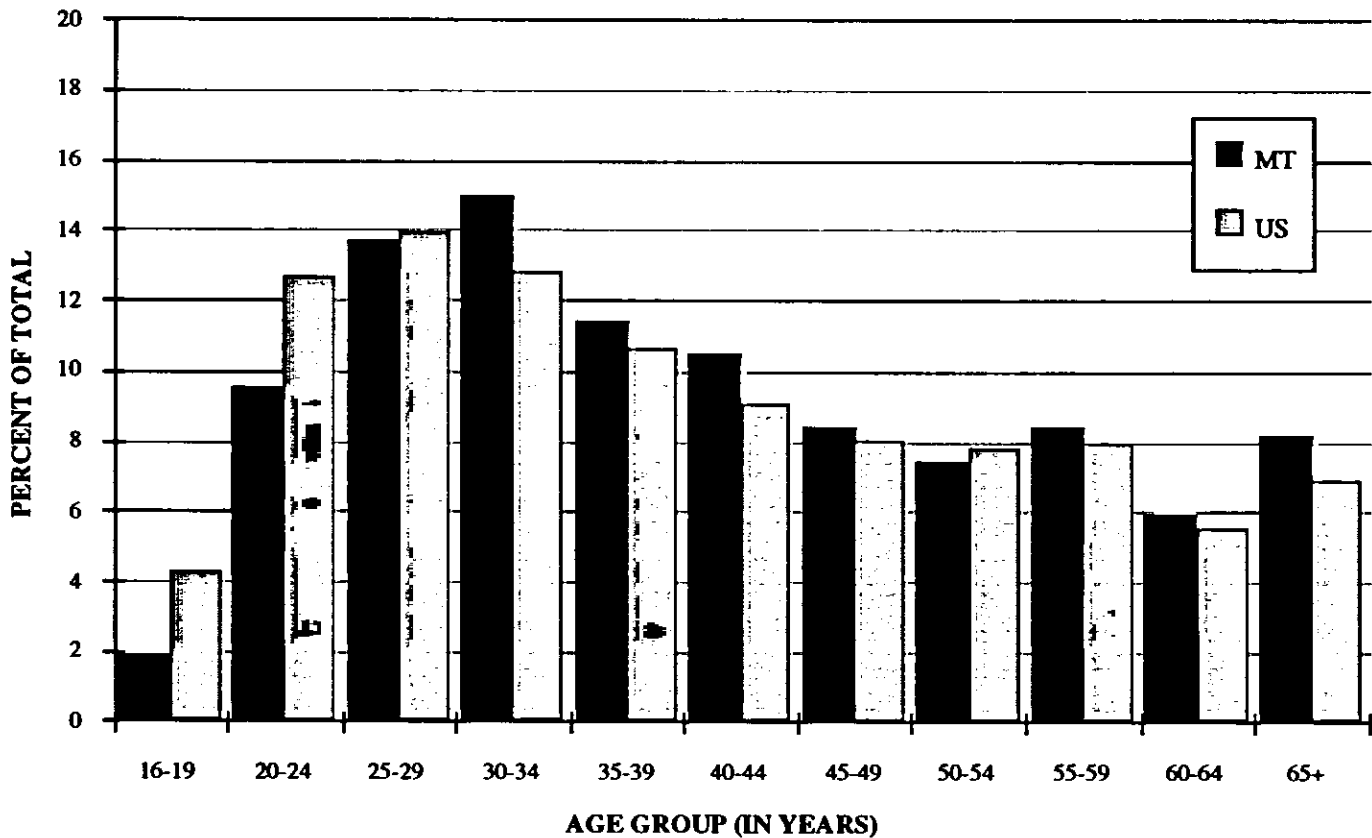


Figure MT-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Montana, 1980-1989.

Table MT-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Montana, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Montana	437	82.9
Idaho	15	2.8
North Dakota	12	2.3
Washington	9	1.7
Minnesota	6	1.1
South Dakota	5	0.9
Wyoming	5	0.9
Colorado	4	0.8
Oregon	4	0.8
Utah	4	0.8
California	3	0.6
Iowa	3	0.6
Other	20	3.8

The occupation divisions in Montana with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (23%), transportation/material movers (23%), and precision production/craft/repair (13%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (61.8 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (32.4), and technicians/related support (30.3) (Figure MT-4). Table MT-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Montana decreased 36%, from 23.7 in 1980 to a low of 15.2 in 1989. A high of 25.4 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1981 (Figure MT-5).

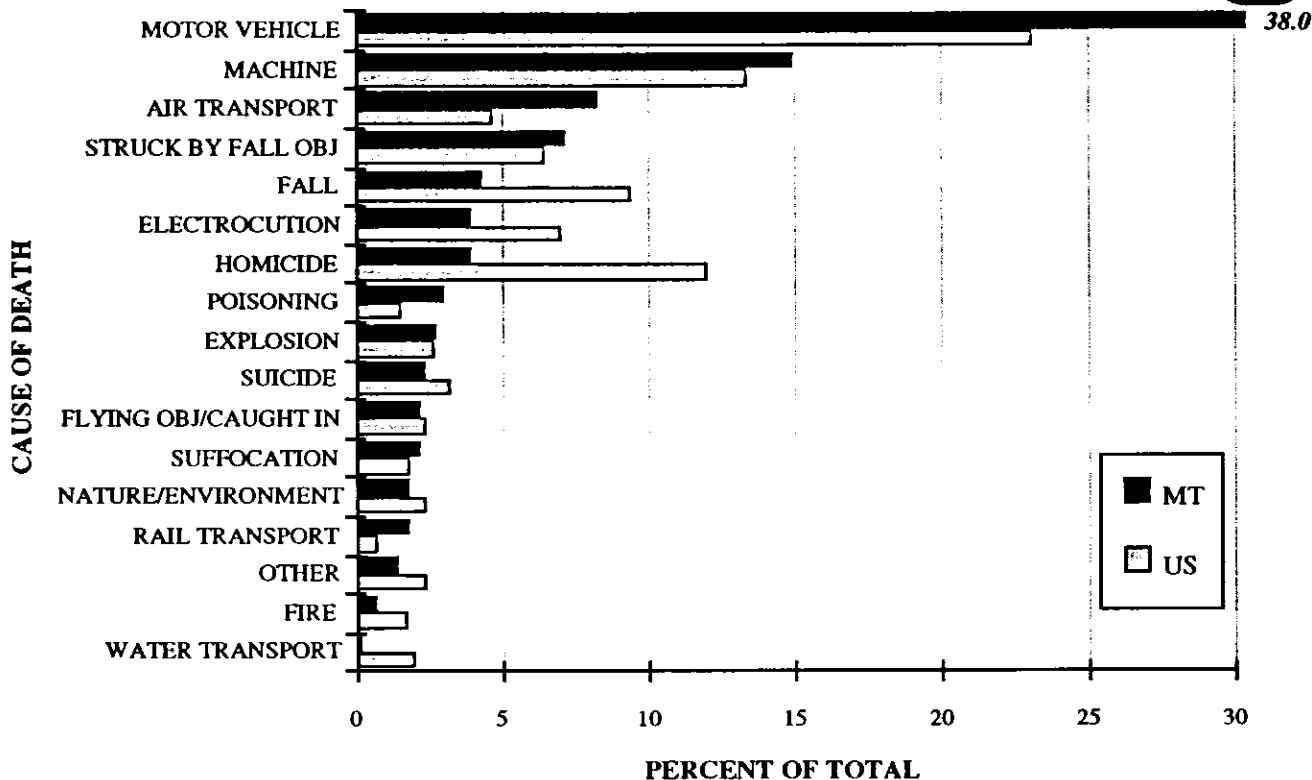


Figure MT-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Montana, 1980-1989.

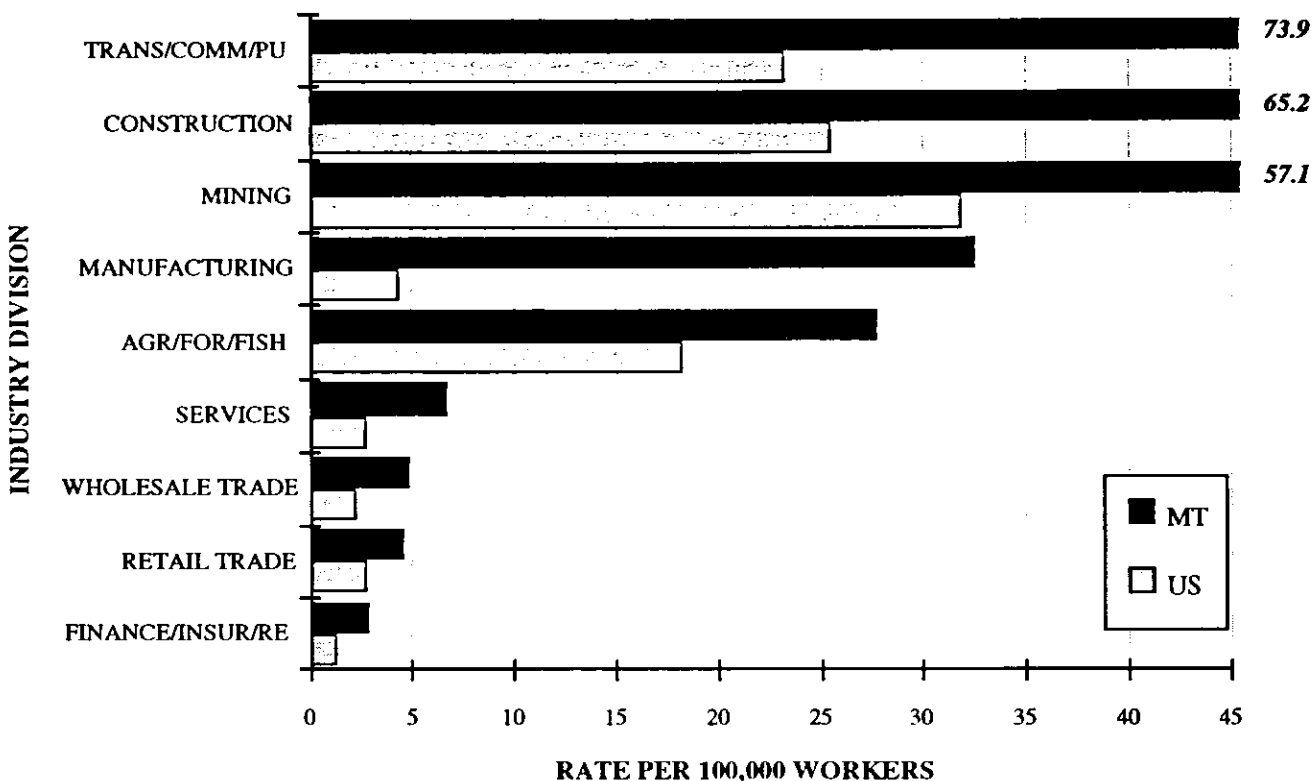
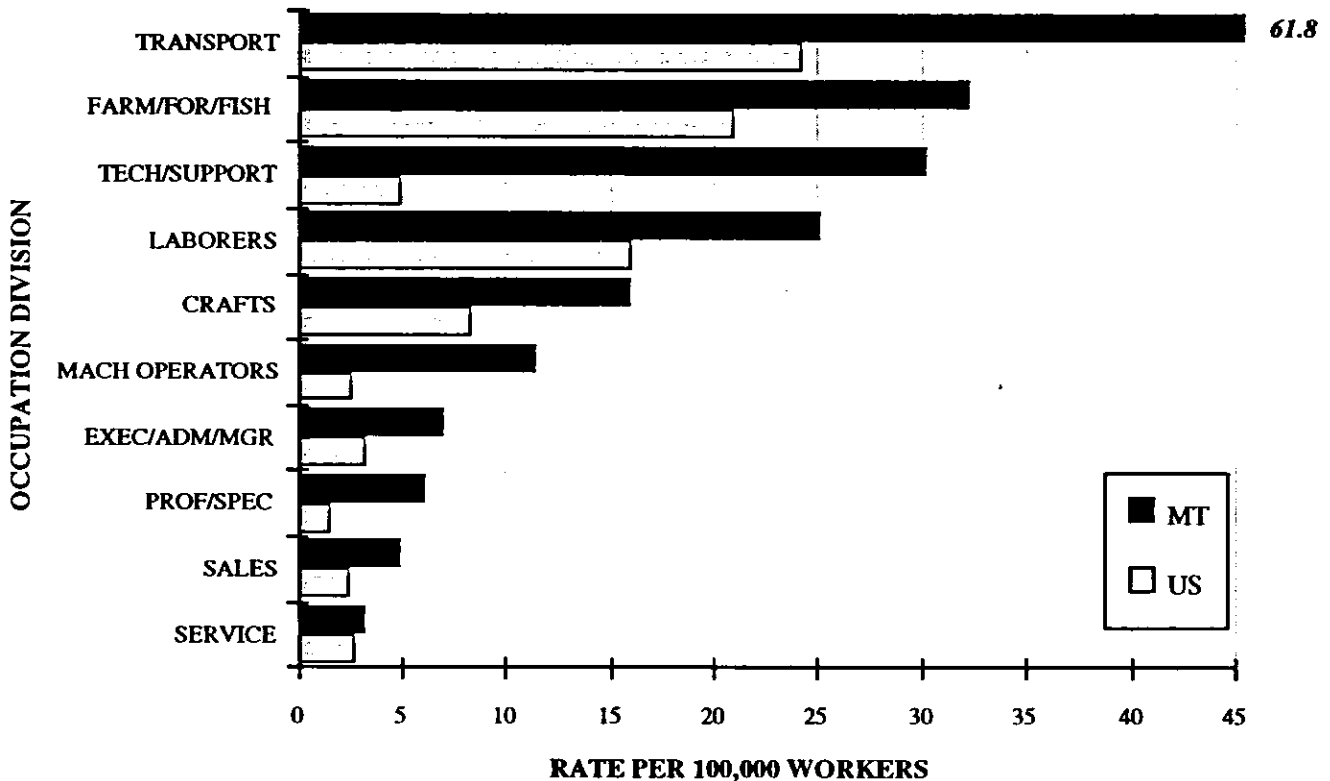


Figure MT-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Montana, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	22	10	15	11	14	9	15	6	11	7	120	73.9
CONSTRUCTION	7	12	7	3	8	--	10	3	10	5	67	65.2
MINING	--	6	4	6	7	8	--	5	3	--	42	57.1
MANUFACTURING	4	5	5	8	10	6	7	11	5	8	69	32.5
AGR/FOR/FISH	11	12	15	9	14	14	11	6	9	7	108	27.8
SERVICES	5	3	--	3	4	--	5	5	5	6	40	6.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	5.0
RETAIL TRADE	--	--	3	--	3	4	5	--	--	--	26	4.6
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	3.0
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	4	21	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	4	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	N/A
STATE	57	65	57	47	65	47	57	39	48	43	525	20.9

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

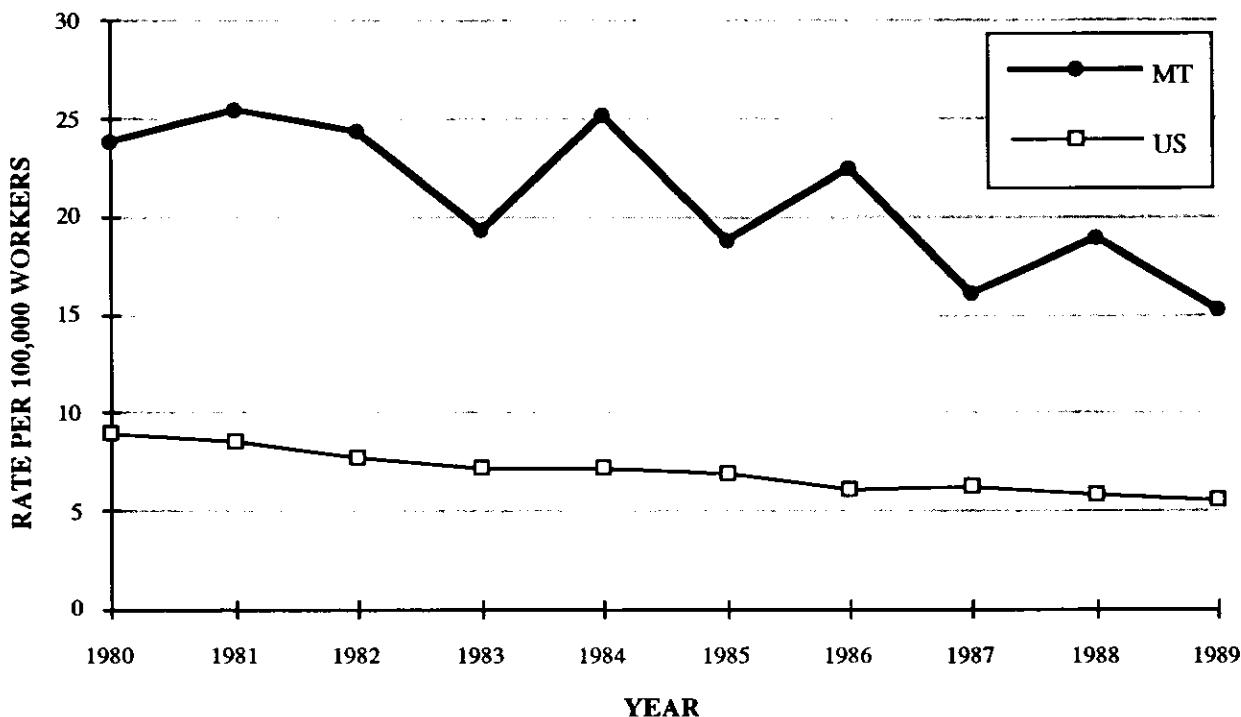


*Figure MT-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Montana, 1983-1989.*

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	121	61.8
FARM/FOR/FISH	122	32.4
TECH/SUPPORT	29	30.3
LABORERS	44	25.3
CRAFTS	68	16.1
MACH OPERATORS	13	11.5
EXEC/ADM/MGR	36	7.1
PROF/SPEC	29	6.2
SALES	21	5.0
SERVICE	19	3.3
CLERICAL	--	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	21	N/A

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure MT-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Montana, 1980-1989.**



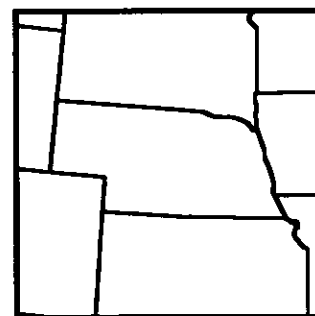
# State of Nebraska

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **65**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate  
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **10.9**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing (254)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Communication/  
Public Utilities (36.5)**



Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (230)**  
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (30.5)**

The State of Nebraska had 654 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 653 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 10.9 for Nebraska compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 244.7 per 100,000 workers for Nebraska compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 94% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Nebraska and had a fatality rate of 14.7 per 100,000 workers compared to 1.1 for fe-

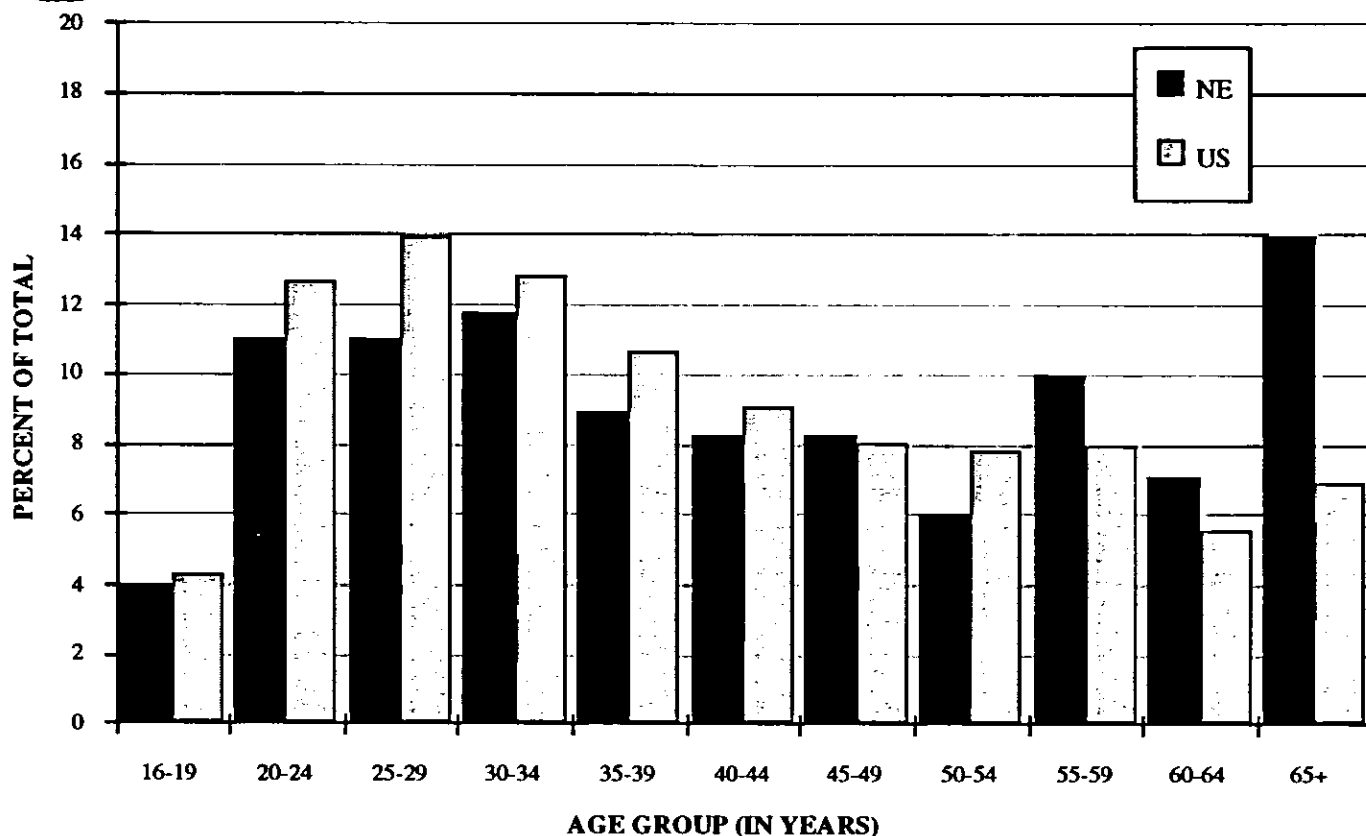
males. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of Nebraska shows that Whites accounted for 92% of the total fatalities and Hispanics for 7% as shown in Table NE-1. As shown in Figure NE-1, workers aged 65 years and older accounted for the largest number of fatalities (14%). Of all Nebraska occupational fatality victims, 86% were Nebraska residents (Table NE-2).

Figure NE-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Nebraska and for the U.S. The four leading causes of death among employees in Nebraska were motor vehicle incidents (28%), machine-related incidents (26%), electrocutions (8%), and falls (8%).

**Table NE-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 1980-1989.**

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	600	91.7
Hispanic	43	6.6
Black	6	0.9
Other	5	0.8

In Nebraska, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were agriculture/forestry/fishing (39%), transportation/communication/public utilities (17%), and construction (12%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 36.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (31.7), mining (30.6), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (29.3) (Figure NE-3). Table NE-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 NE-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Nebraska, 1980-1989.*

*Table NE-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Nebraska, 1980-1989.*

State	Number	Percent
Nebraska	564	86.2
Iowa	33	5.0
Kansas	7	1.1
South Dakota	5	0.8
Wyoming	5	0.8
Illinois	4	0.6
Oklahoma	4	0.6
Wisconsin	4	0.6
Colorado	3	0.5
Missouri	3	0.5
Other	22	3.4

The **occupation divisions** in Nebraska with the largest number of fatalities were farmers/foresters/fishers (35%), transportation/material movers (16%), and precision production/craft/repair (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (30.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (28.9), and laborers (15.6) (Figure NE-4). Table NE-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

From 1980 to 1989, the **fatality rates** in Nebraska decreased 49%, from a high of 15.6 in 1980 to a low of 8.0 in 1989 (Figure NE-5).



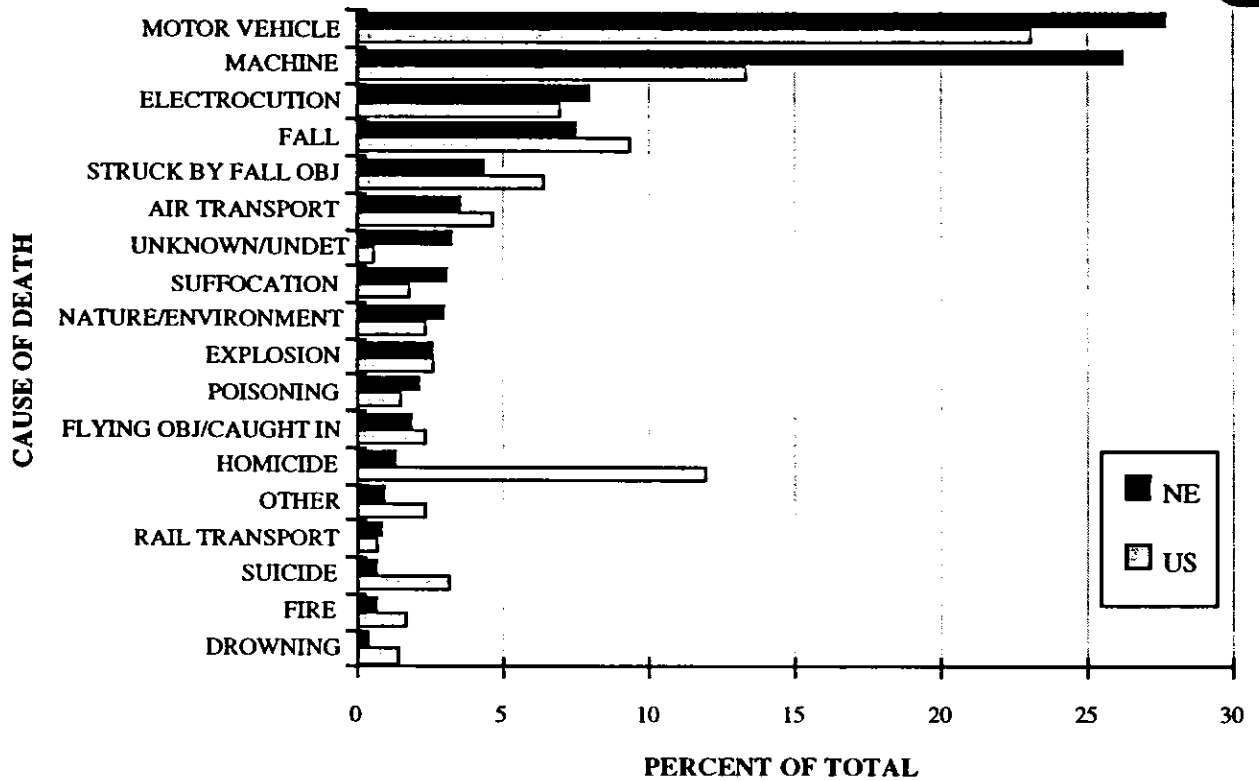


Figure NE-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Nebraska, 1980-1989.

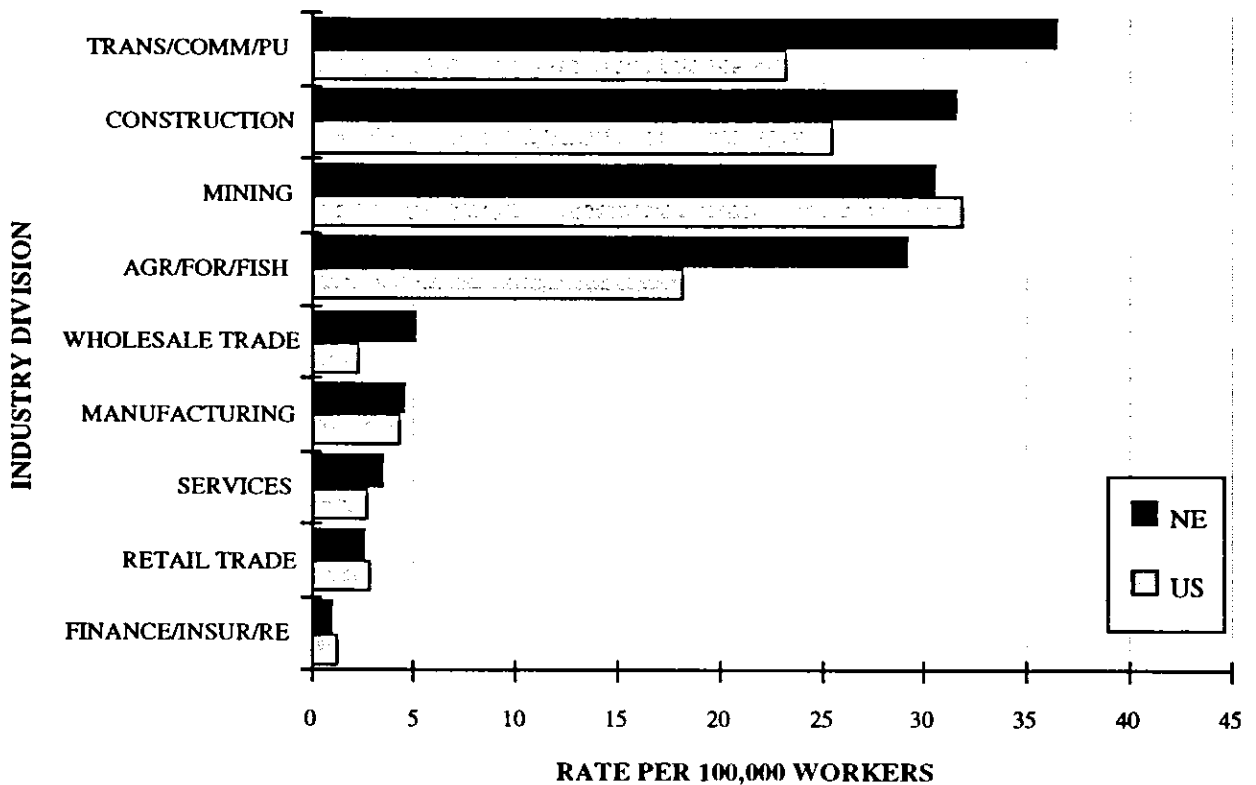
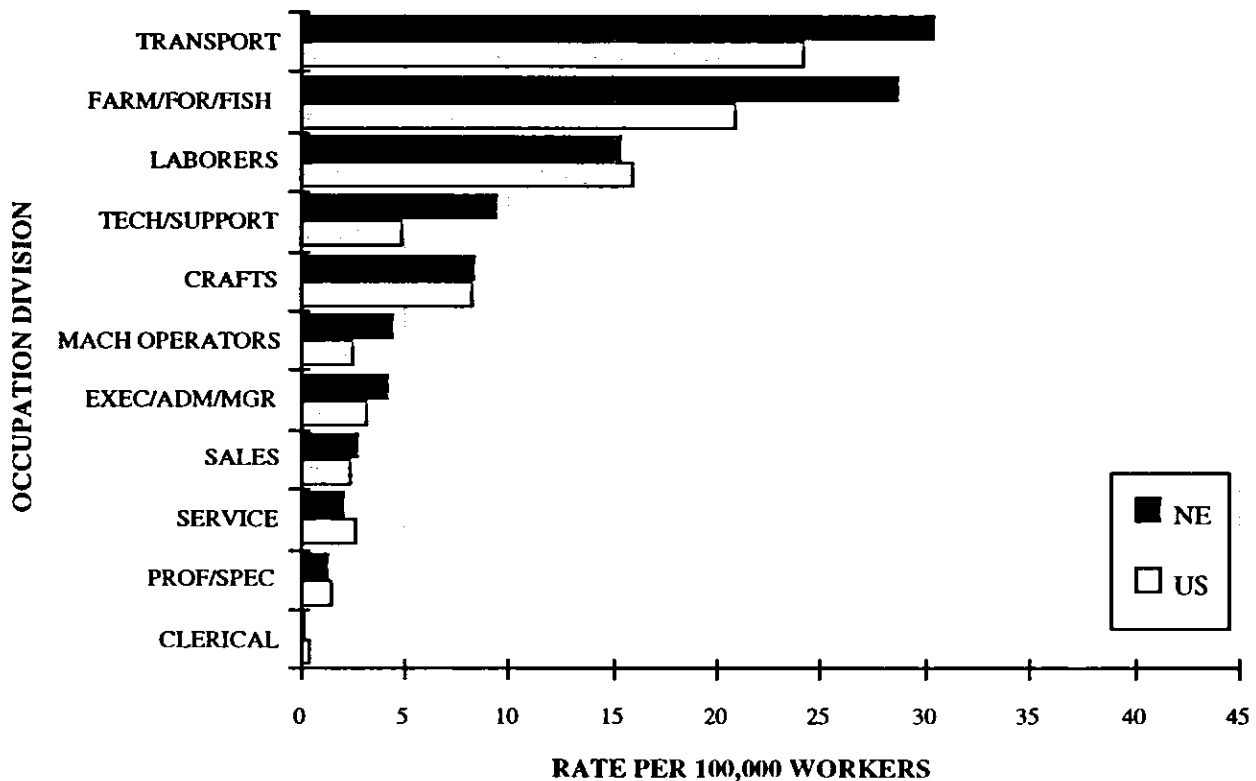


Figure NE-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and Nebraska, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	14	12	10	8	14	13	12	9	11	10	113	36.5
CONSTRUCTION	13	7	7	10	10	5	--	9	10	8	81	31.7
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	30.6
AGR/FOR/FISH	33	26	25	29	29	29	20	25	22	16	254	29.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	5	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	23	5.2
MANUFACTURING	10	--	4	4	6	4	--	3	--	7	44	4.7
SERVICES	5	3	11	--	3	8	6	--	7	4	49	3.6
RETAIL TRADE	5	3	--	--	4	3	3	6	3	--	31	2.6
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	5	1.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	13	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	--	5	5	--	5	--	3	5	4	3	34	N/A
STATE	89	62	68	59	78	67	50	61	62	57	653	10.9

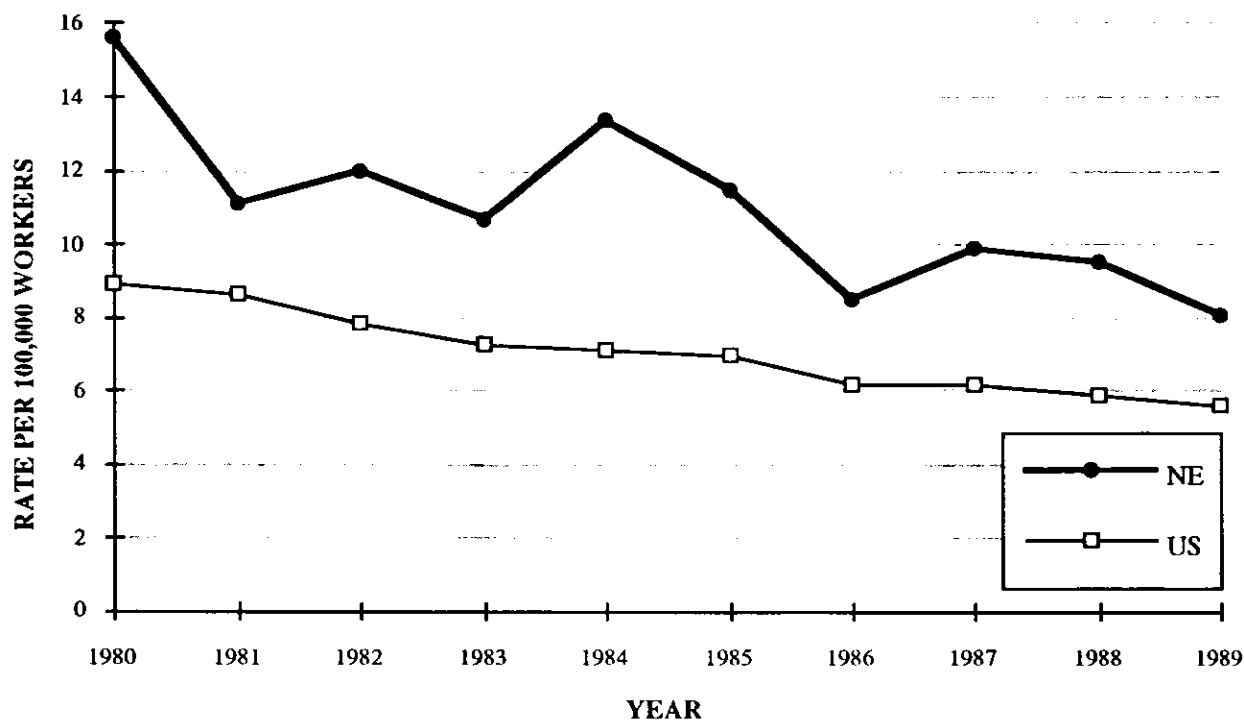
NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.



**Figure NE-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Nebraska, 1983-1989.**

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	103	30.5
FARM/FOR/FISH	230	28.9
LABORERS	65	15.6
TECH/SUPPORT	21	9.5
CRAFTS	77	8.5
MACH OPERATORS	17	4.6
EXEC/ADM/MGR	29	4.4
SALES	27	3.0
SERVICE	31	2.3
PROF/SPEC	14	1.5
CLERICAL	6	0.4
NOT CLASSIFIED	33	N/A



*Figure NE-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Nebraska, 1980-1989.*

