

State of Nevada

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **52**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **10.8**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (107)**
Rate: **Mining (45.8)**



Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (114)**
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (55.2)**

The State of Nevada had 522 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 504 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 10.8 for Nevada compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 276.1 per 100,000 workers for Nevada compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 90% of the civilian occupational fatalities in Nevada and had a fatality rate of

17.3 per 100,000 workers compared to 2.3 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of Nevada shows that Whites accounted for 81% of the total fatalities, Hispanics for 8%, and Blacks for 7% as shown in **Table NV-1**. As shown in **Figure NV-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (19%). Of all Nevada occupational fatality victims, 64% of the victims were Nevada residents (**Table NV-2**).

Figure NV-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of Nevada and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in Nevada were air transportation (24%), motor vehicle incidents (23%), and homicides (13%).

Table NV-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	424	81.2
Hispanic	40	7.7
Black	35	6.7
Asian	22	4.2
Other	1	0.2

In Nevada, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (21%), services (18%), and public administration (16%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 45.8 per 100,000 workers, followed by transportation/communication/public utilities (45.1), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (37.2) (**Figure NV-3**). **Table NV-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.

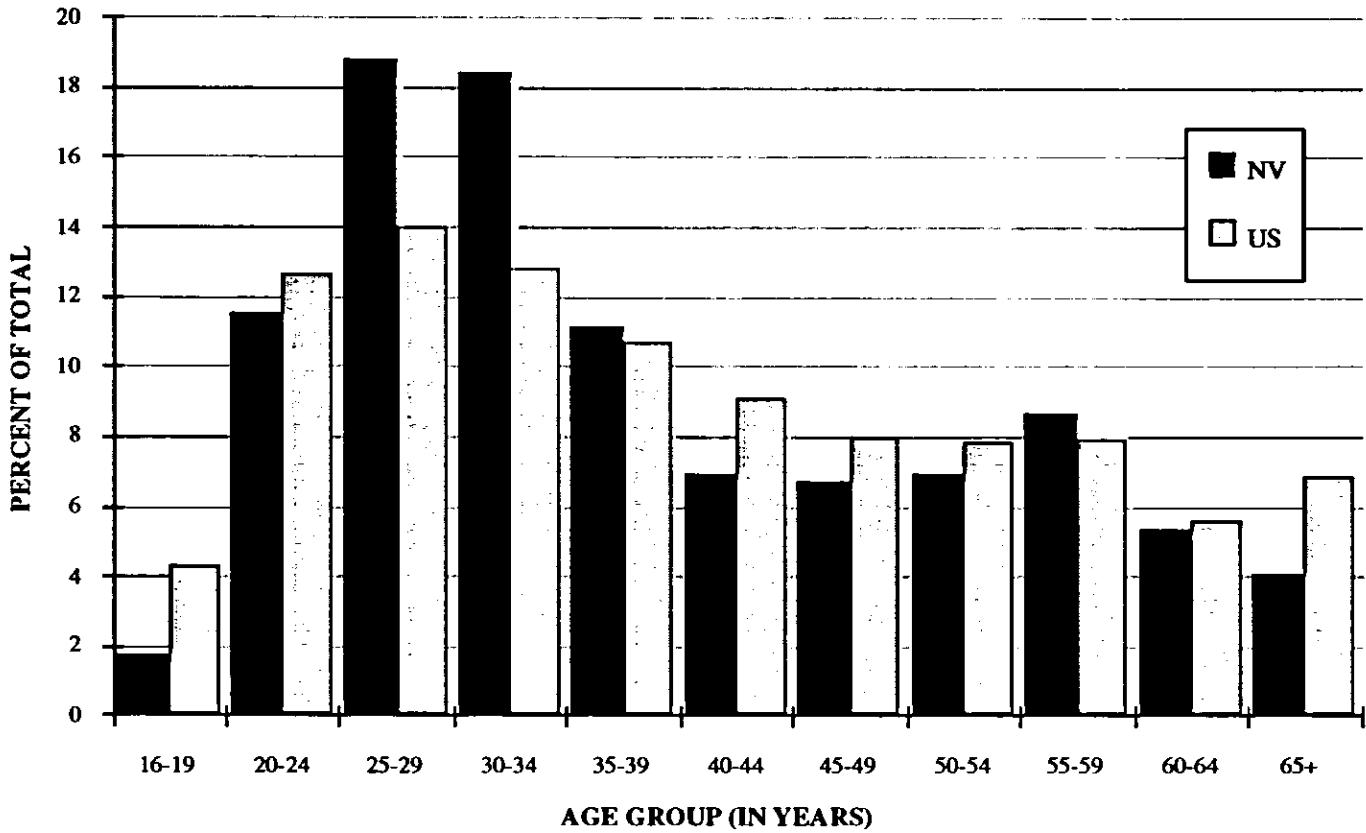


Figure NV-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and Nevada, 1980-1989.

Table NV-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, Nevada, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
Nevada	335	64.2
California	55	10.5
Texas	16	3.1
Arizona	15	2.9
Utah	13	2.5
Florida	8	1.5
Idaho	7	1.3
Iowa	6	1.1
North Carolina	6	1.1
Colorado	5	1.0
Oregon	5	1.0
Tennessee	5	1.0
Other	46	8.8

The occupation divisions in Nevada with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (23%), precision production/craft/repair (14%), and technicians/related support (12%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (55.2 deaths per 100,000 workers), technicians/related support (33.5), and farmers/foresters/fishers (26.7) (Figure NV-4). Table NV-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in Nevada decreased 58%, from 14.0 in 1980 to a low of 5.9 in 1989. A high of 16.0 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1981 (Figure NV-5).

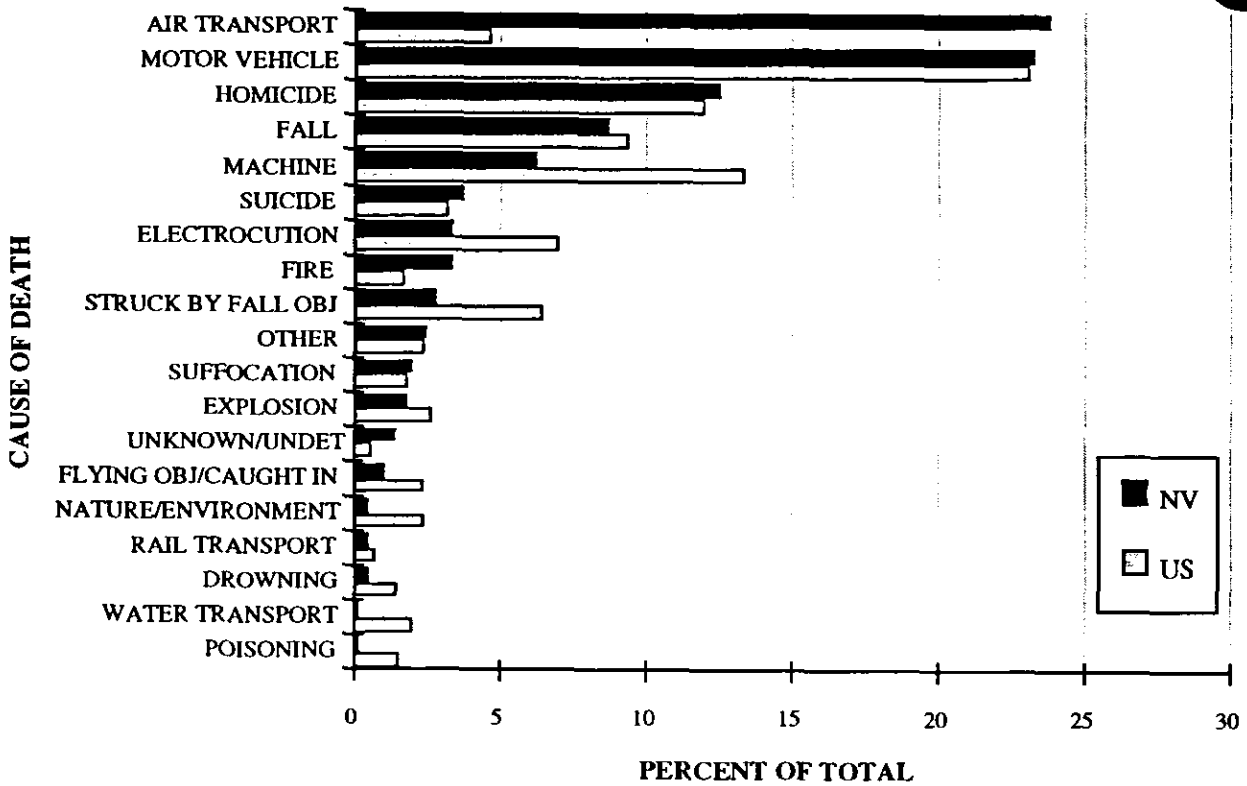


Figure NV-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and Nevada, 1980-1989.



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

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	--	6	3	3	3	--	3	--	3	3	29	45.8
TRANS/COMM/PU	11	14	8	10	7	21	11	12	8	5	107	45.1
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	--	5	--	3	--	3	4	4	--	27	37.2
CONSTRUCTION	5	6	5	7	9	3	15	5	9	8	72	24.1
MANUFACTURING	3	--	3	--	4	--	--	3	3	--	21	9.5
RETAIL TRADE	--	5	4	--	6	3	--	5	5	6	39	5.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	5.0
SERVICES	16	12	10	12	8	7	--	7	14	5	93	4.9
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2.6
PUBLIC ADMIN	3	19	9	9	10	--	10	4	7	6	79	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	4	6	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	24	N/A
STATE	51	74	48	49	55	45	47	44	55	36	504	10.8

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

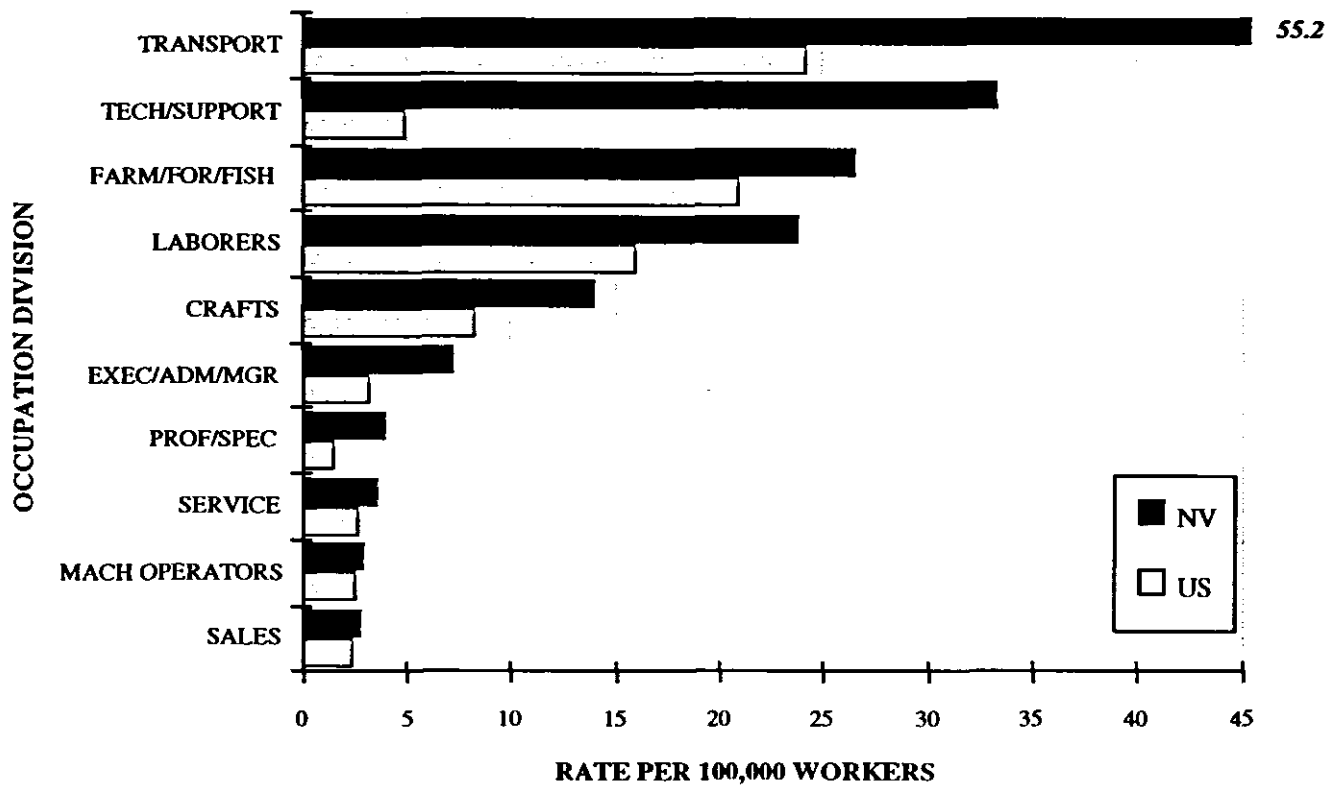


Figure NV-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and Nevada, 1983-1989.

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	114	55.2
TECH/SUPPORT	60	33.5
FARM/FOR/FISH	21	26.7
LABORERS	41	23.8
CRAFTS	72	14.1
EXEC/ADM/MGR	45	7.4
PROF/SPEC	24	4.1
SERVICE	54	3.7
MACH OPERATORS	6	3.1
SALES	21	2.9
CLERICAL	3	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	43	N/A

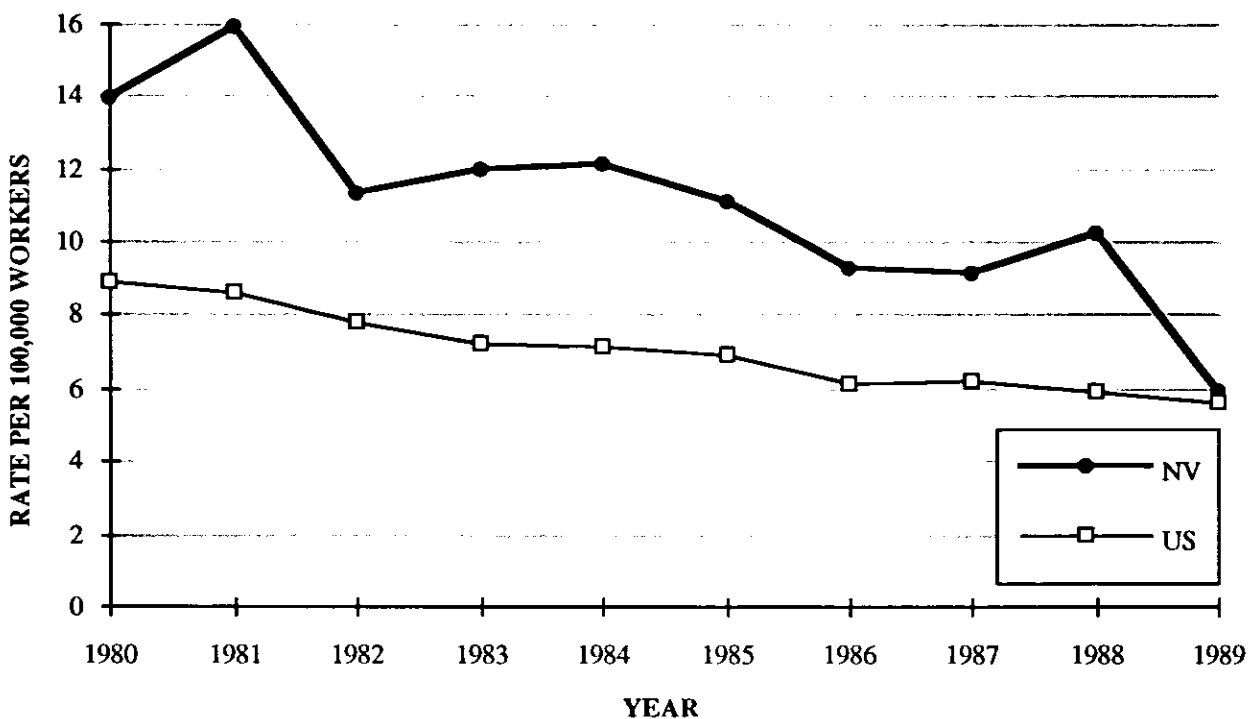


Figure NV-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and Nevada, 1980-1989.

State of New Hampshire

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **18**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **4.4**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (42)**
Rate: **Mining (94.9)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (42)**
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (29.1)**



The State of New Hampshire had 182 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 181 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 4.4 for New Hampshire compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 115.7 per 100,000 workers for New Hampshire compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 96% of the civilian occupational fatalities in New Hampshire and had a fatality rate of 6.1 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.4 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of New Hampshire shows that Whites accounted for 98% of the total fatalities as shown in **Table NH-1**. As shown in **Figure NH-1**, workers

Table NH-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, New Hampshire, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	179	98.4
Other	3	1.6

aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (19%). Of all New Hampshire occupational fatality victims, 74% were New Hampshire residents (**Table NH-2**).

Figure NH-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of New Hampshire and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in New Hampshire were motor vehicle incidents (23%), machine-related incidents (15%), and falls (15%).

In New Hampshire, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (23%), manufacturing (17%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (15%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 94.9 per 100,000 workers, followed by agriculture/forestry/fishing (19.8), and construction (17.0) (**Figure NH-3**). **Table NH-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 New Hampshire with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (23%), transportation/material movers (17%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (12%).

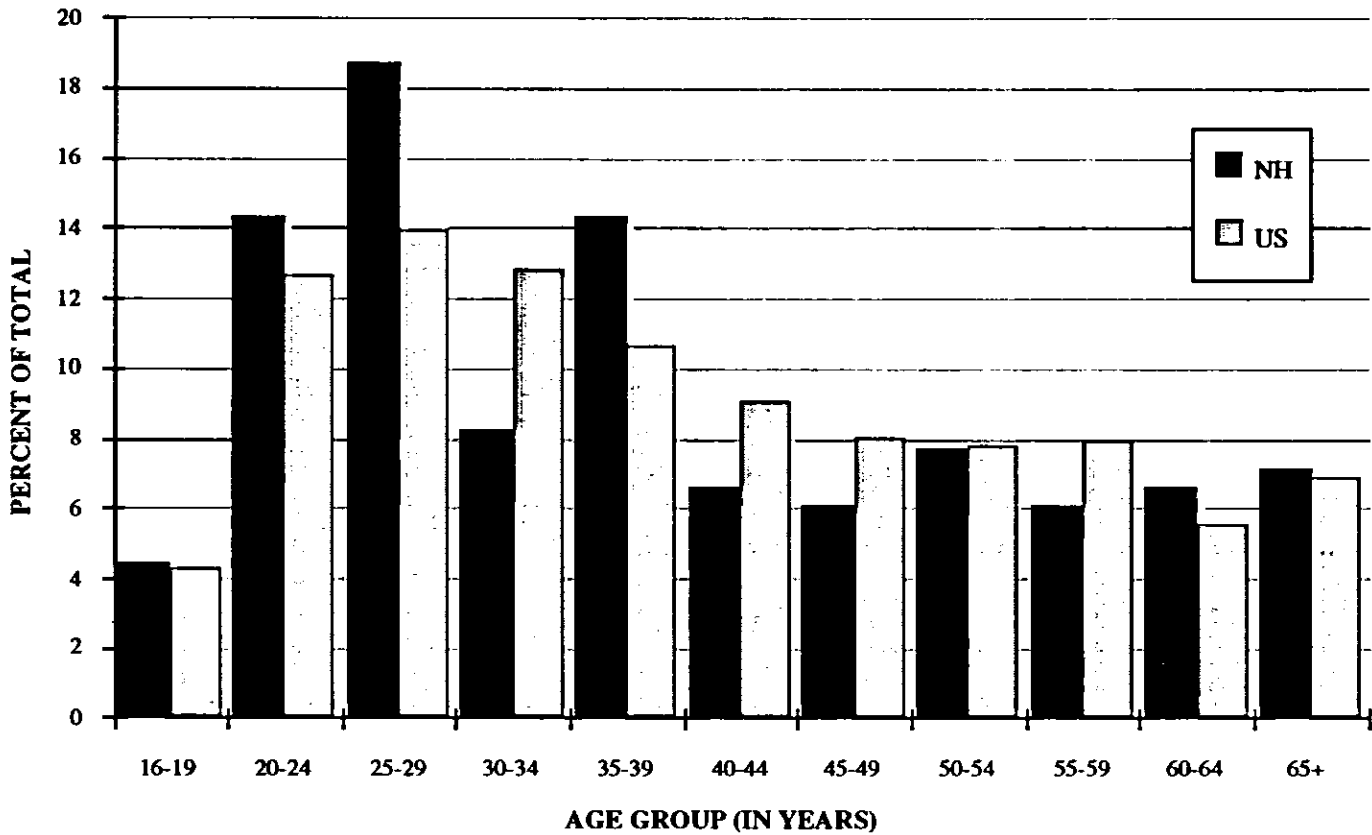


Figure NH-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and New Hampshire, 1980-1989.

Table NH-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, New Hampshire, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
New Hampshire	135	74.2
Massachusetts	18	9.9
Vermont	15	8.2
Maine	5	2.7
Other	9	4.9

The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (29.1 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (16.4), and laborers (6.1) (Figure NH-4). Table NH-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in New Hampshire decreased 49%, from 7.1 in 1980 to 3.6 in 1989. A high of 7.4 and a low of 2.9 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1981 and 1986, respectively (Figure NH-5).

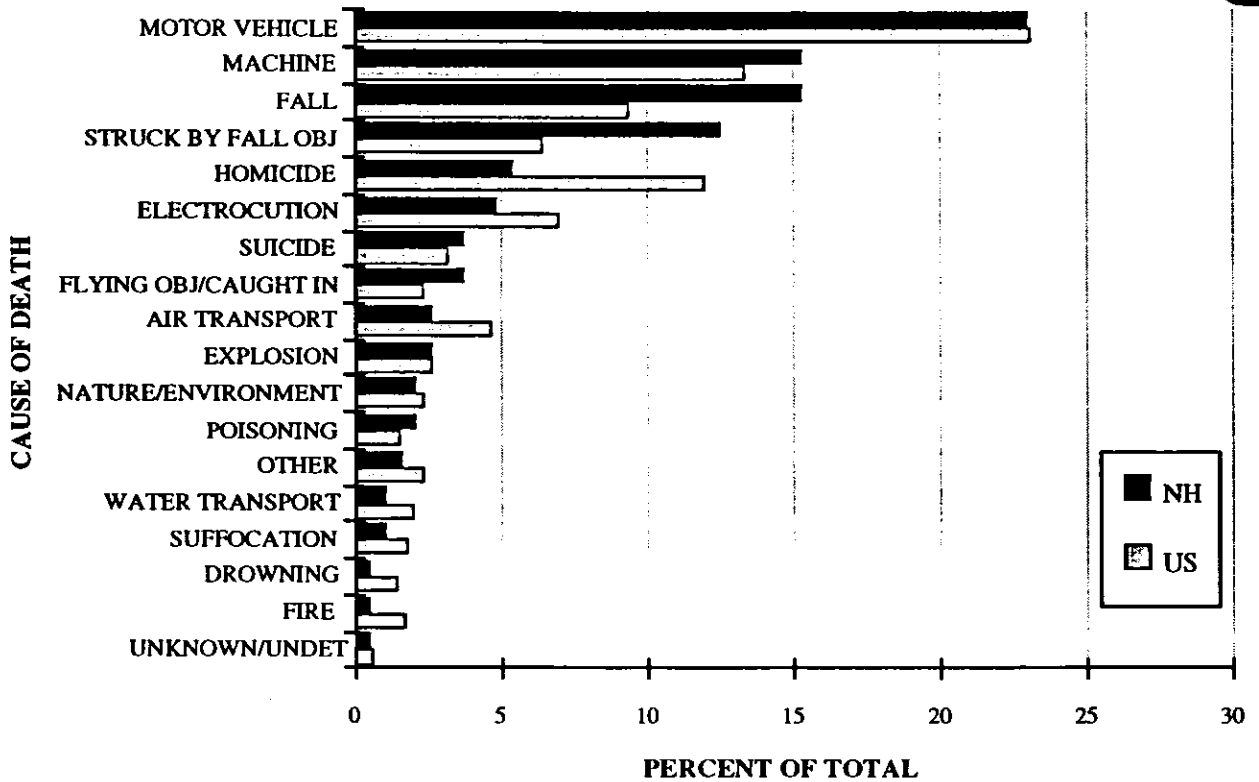


Figure NH-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and New Hampshire, 1980-1989.

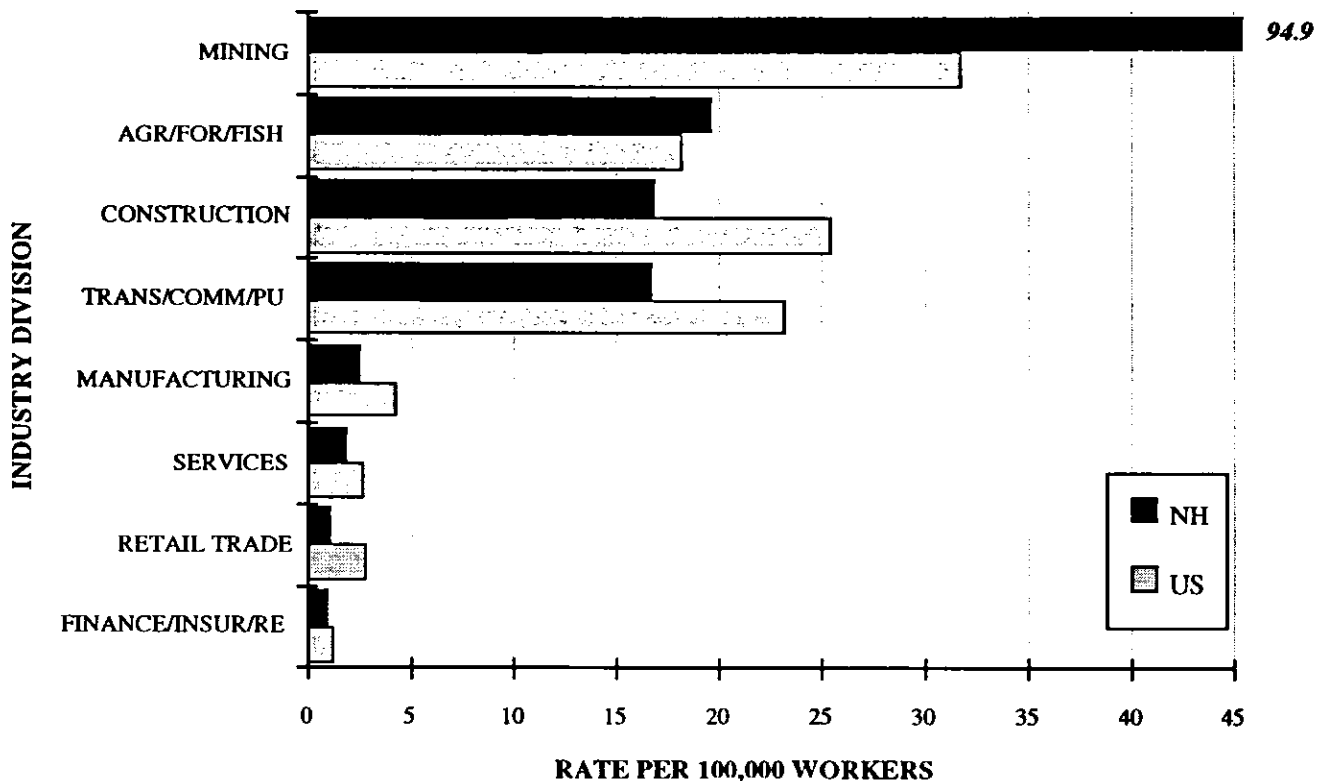


Figure NH-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and New Hampshire, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	94.9
AGR/FOR/FISH	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	15	19.8
CONSTRUCTION	4	8	4	4	3	3	4	3	6	3	42	17.0
TRANS/COMM/PU	5	4	--	3	3	3	--	--	3	4	28	16.9
MANUFACTURING	5	4	4	3	--	--	5	3	--	--	30	2.7
SERVICES	--	--	6	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	18	2.0
RETAIL TRADE	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	1.3
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
PUBLIC ADMIN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	10	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	--	4	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	4	19	N/A
STATE	23	26	17	17	12	17	12	17	19	21	181	4.4

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

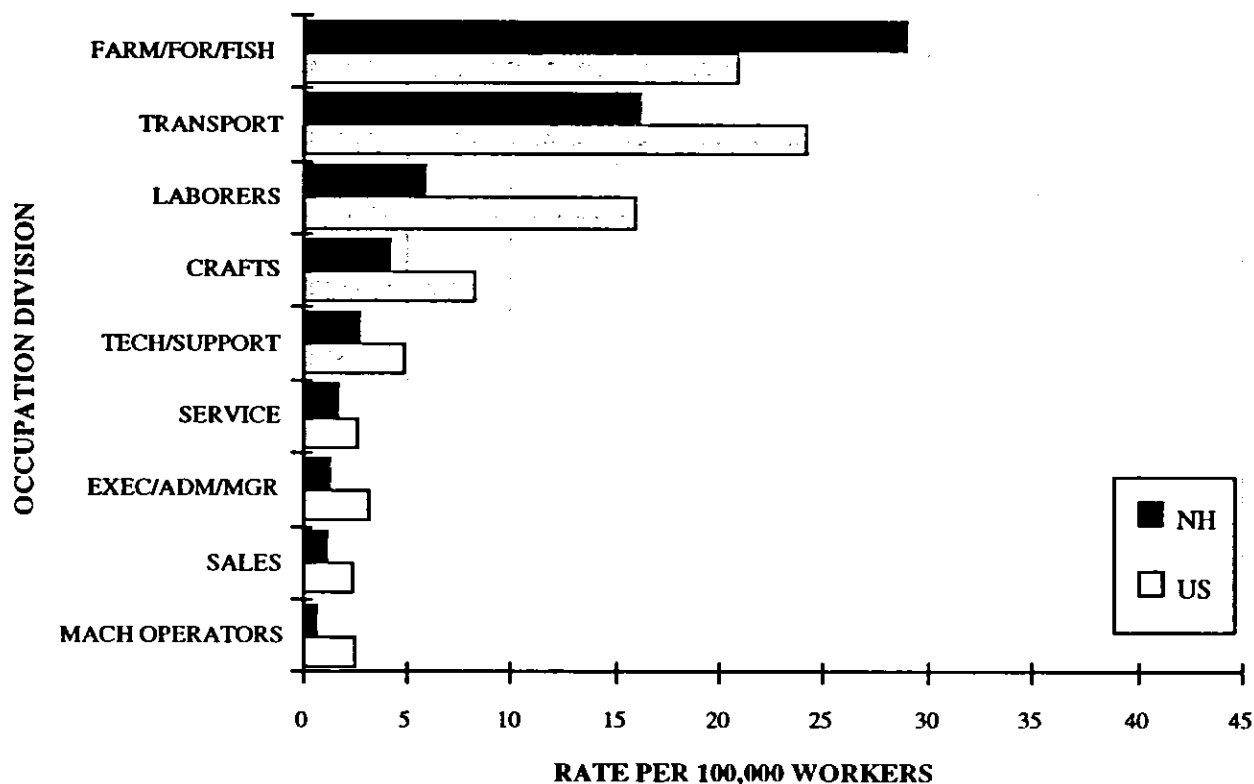


Figure NH-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and New Hampshire, 1983-1989.

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	22	29.1
TRANSPORT	31	16.4
LABORERS	11	6.1
CRAFTS	42	4.3
TECH/SUPPORT	6	2.9
SERVICE	14	1.9
EXEC/ADM/MGR	15	1.5
SALES	11	1.3
MACH OPERATORS	6	0.8
PROF/SPEC	7	N/A
CLERICAL	3	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	13	N/A

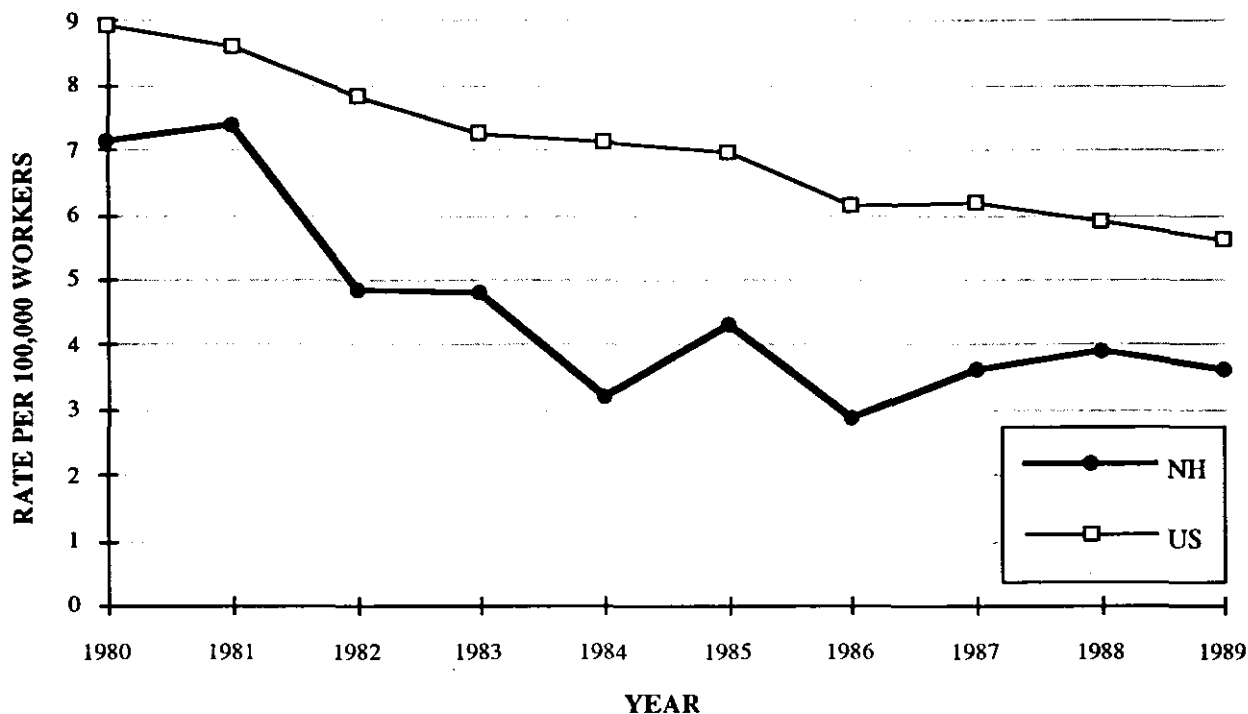


Figure NH-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and New Hampshire, 1980-1989.

State of New Jersey

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **102**

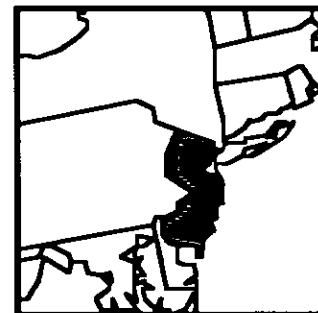
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **3.3**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (232)**
Rate: **Construction (17.5)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (226)**
Rate: **Laborers (12.0)**



The State of New Jersey had 1,024 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,009 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 3.3 for New Jersey compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 77.6 for New Jersey compared to 175.6 for the United States.

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

of 4.8 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.3 for females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of New Jersey shows that Whites accounted for 70% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 16%, and Hispanics for 12% as shown in **Table NJ-1**. As shown in **Figure NJ-1**, workers aged 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years old each accounted for 12% of the fatalities. Of all New Jersey occupational fatality victims, 82% were New Jersey residents (**Table NJ-2**).

Figure NJ-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of New Jersey and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in New Jersey were motor vehicle incidents (18%), homicides (16%), and falls (15%).

Table NJ-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	712	69.5
Black	167	16.3
Hispanic	119	11.6
Asian	14	1.4
Other	12	1.2

In New Jersey, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (23%) and transportation/communication/public utilities (20%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 17.5 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (13.9), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (11.9) (**Figure NJ-3**). **Table NJ-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.

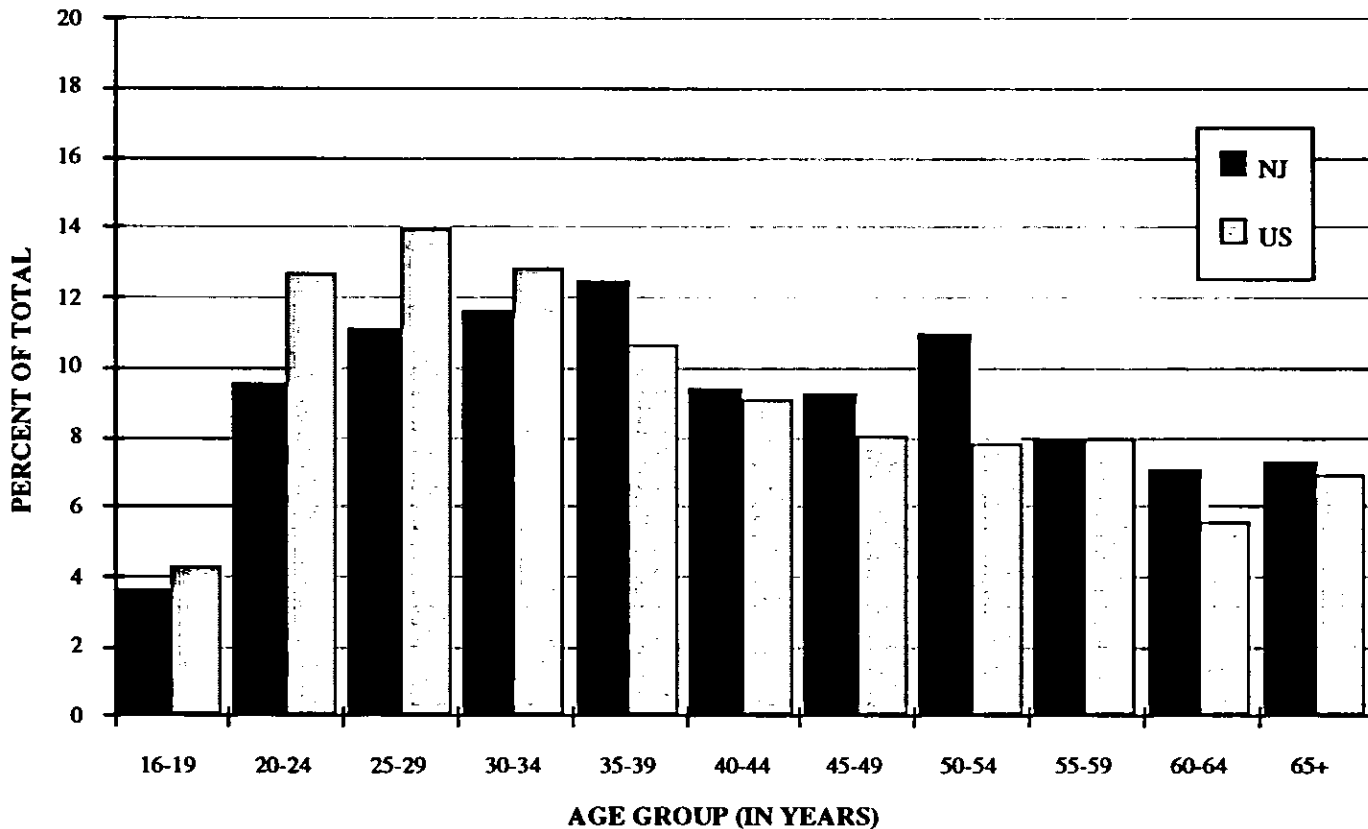


Figure NJ-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and New Jersey, 1980-1989.

Table NJ-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, New Jersey, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
New Jersey	844	82.4
Pennsylvania	67	6.5
New York	48	4.7
North Carolina	7	0.7
Delaware	6	0.6
Maryland	6	0.6
Connecticut	4	0.4
Georgia	3	0.3
Illinois	3	0.3
Texas	3	0.3
Virginia	3	0.3
Other	30	2.9

The occupation divisions in New Jersey with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (22%), transportation/material movers (15%), and laborers (14%). The occupations with the highest rates were laborers (12.0 deaths per 100,000 workers), farmers/foresters/fishers (11.8), and transportation/material movers (10.7) (Figure NJ-4). Table NJ-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in New Jersey increased 12%, from 2.5 in 1980 to 2.8 in 1989. A high of 4.9 and low of 2.3 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1981 and 1988, respectively (Figure NJ-5).

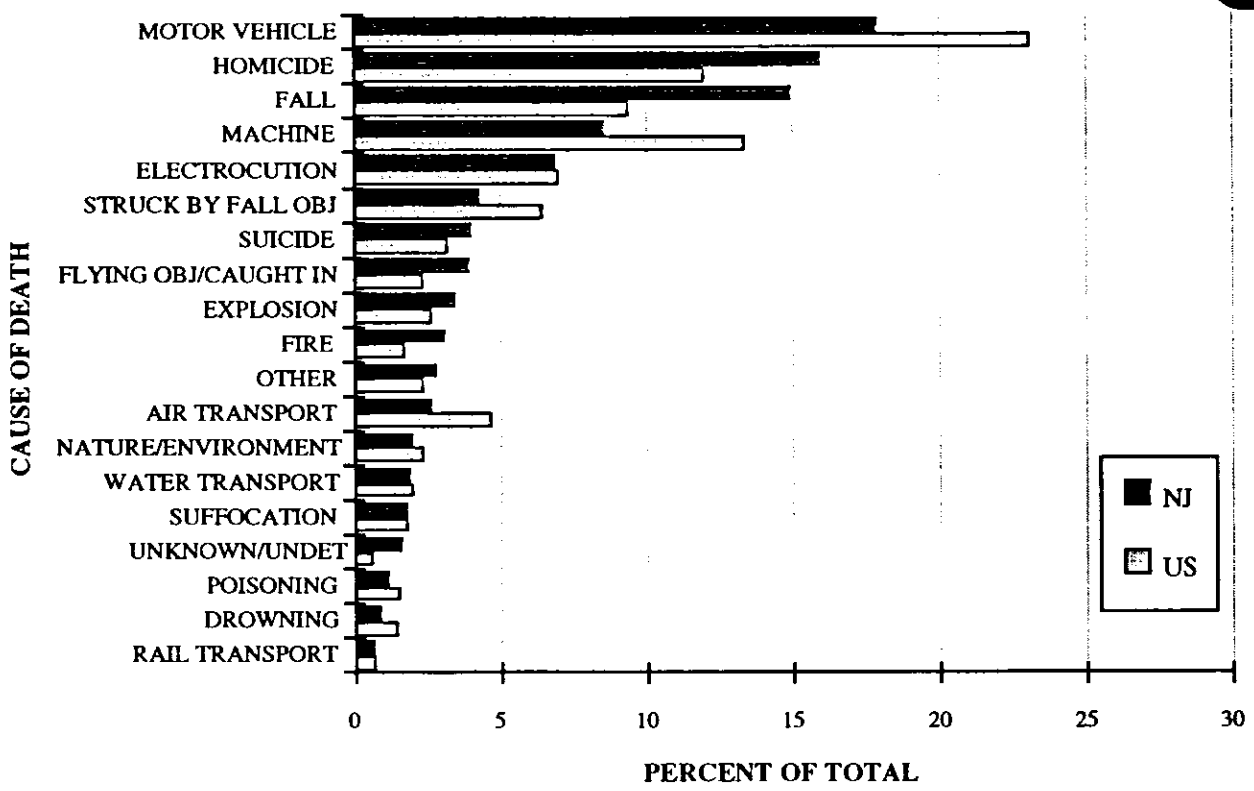


Figure NJ-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and New Jersey, 1980-1989.

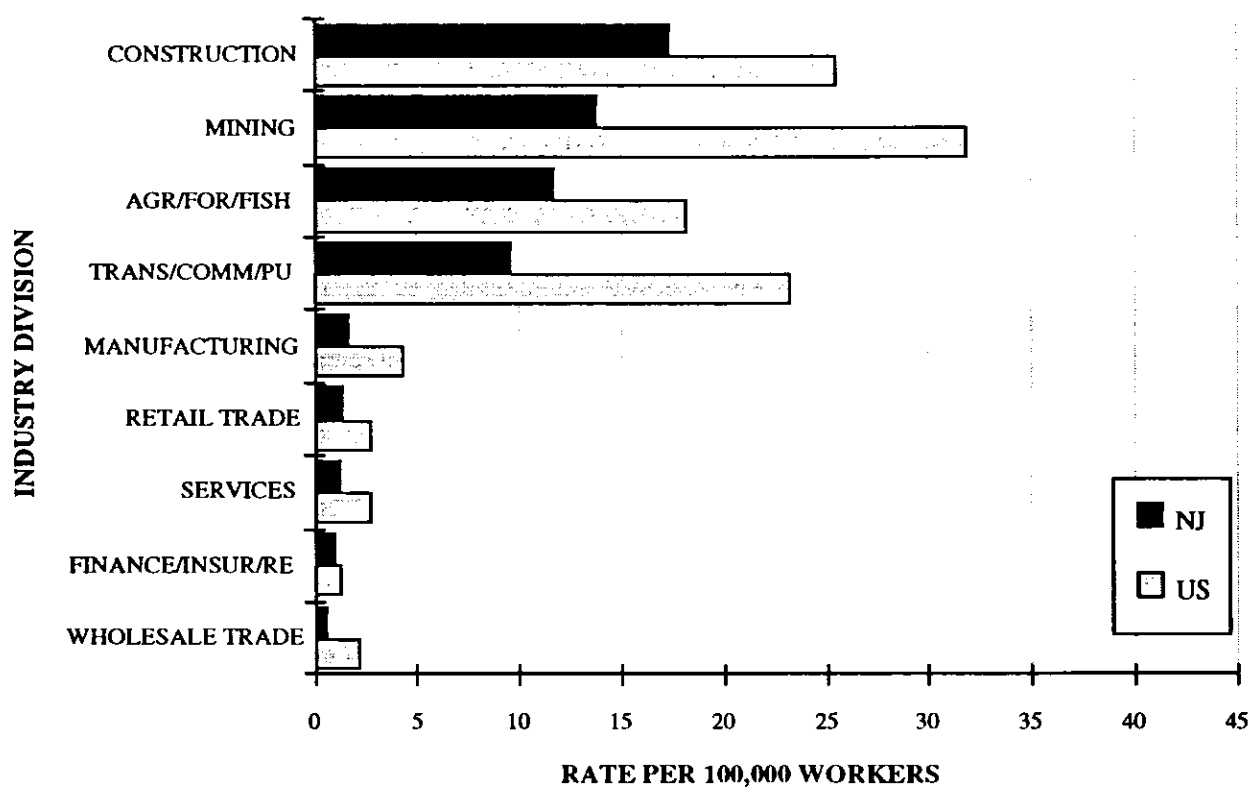


Figure NJ-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and New Jersey, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	10	30	13	17	20	30	25	29	25	33	232	17.5
MINING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	13.9
AGR/FOR/FISH	3	--	3	11	--	--	7	--	5	3	37	11.9
TRANS/COMM/PU	11	29	21	14	27	22	20	19	16	24	203	9.7
MANUFACTURING	9	18	10	13	12	11	7	19	17	9	125	1.7
RETAIL TRADE	9	12	9	7	11	11	16	6	--	--	81	1.5
SERVICES	8	12	15	11	10	9	11	8	5	13	102	1.4
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	3	4	7	--	--	--	21	1.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	--	--	4	4	--	4	--	--	3	19	0.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	6	5	7	--	7	6	11	8	6	3	61	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	11	19	20	15	15	10	12	9	5	6	122	N/A
STATE	68	130	100	96	110	107	121	102	79	96	1009	3.3

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

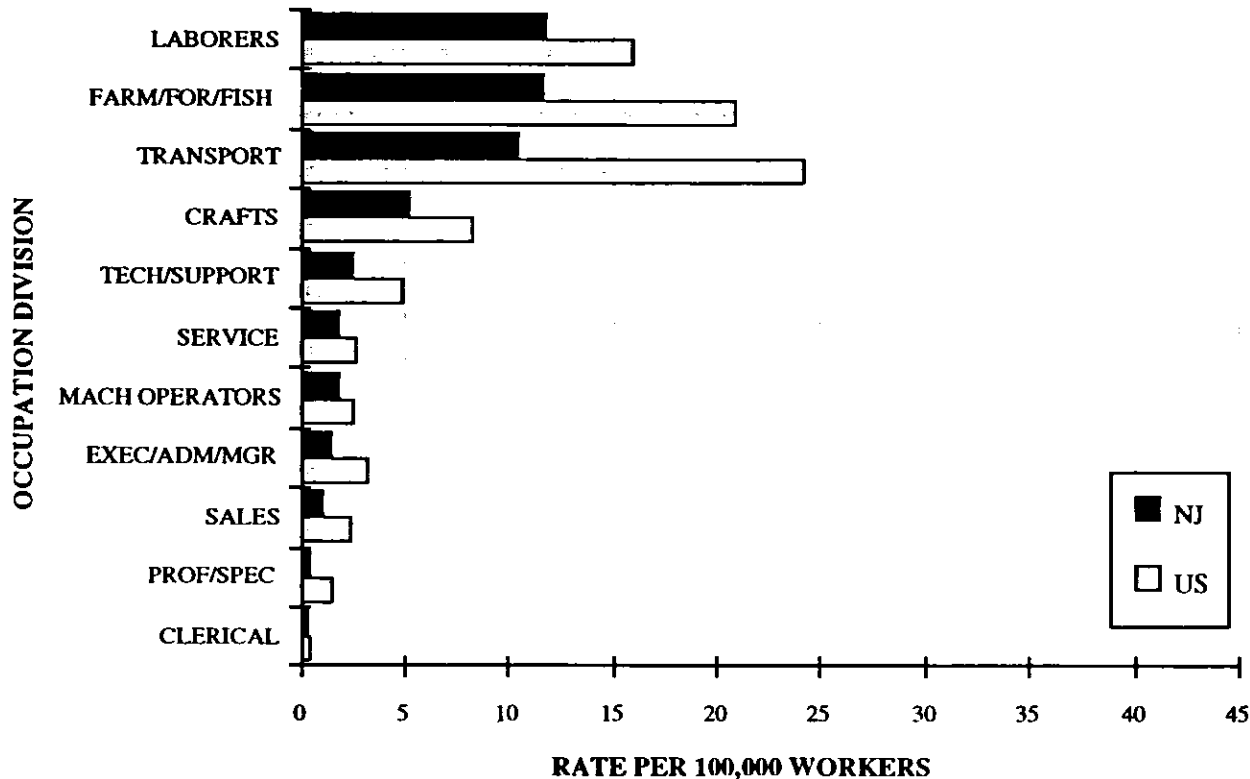


Figure NJ-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and New Jersey, 1983-1989.

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
LABORERS	141	12.0
FARM/FOR/FISH	43	11.8
TRANSPORT	152	10.7
CRAFTS	226	5.4
TECH/SUPPORT	32	2.6
SERVICE	90	2.0
MACH OPERATORS	47	2.0
EXEC/ADM/MGR	83	1.7
SALES	58	1.2
PROF/SPEC	32	0.5
CLERICAL	26	0.4
NOT CLASSIFIED	79	N/A

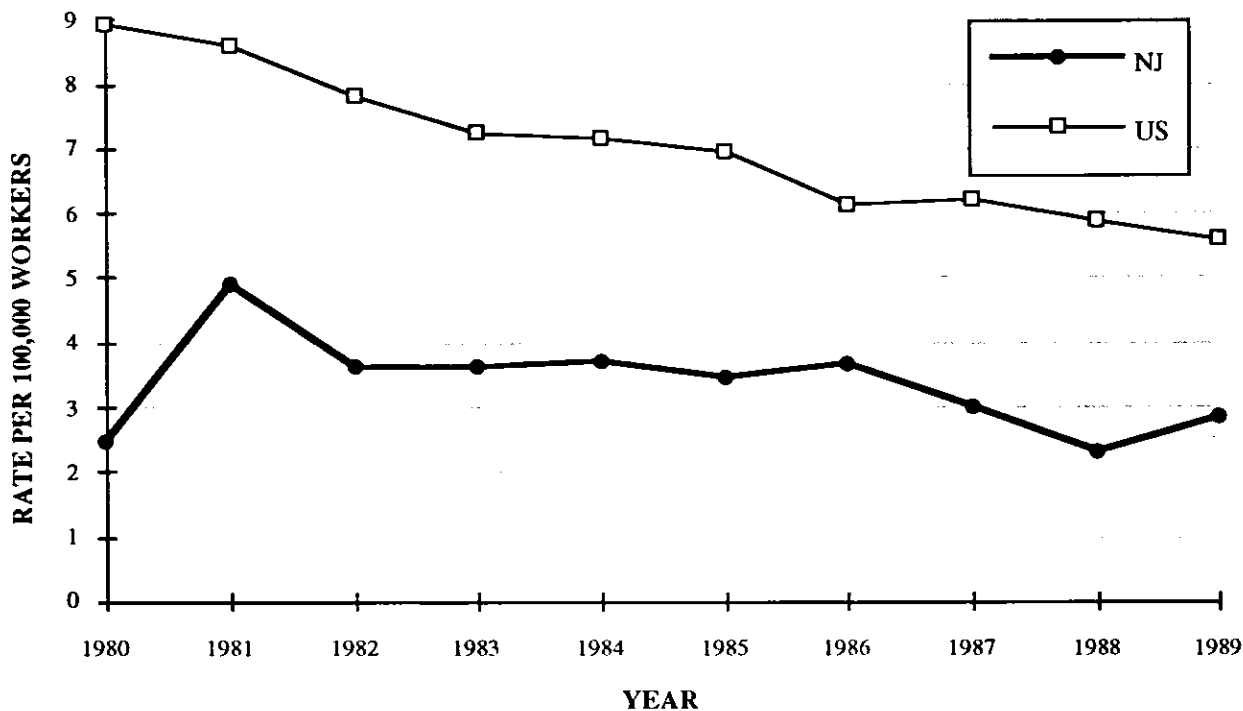


Figure NJ-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and New Jersey, 1980-1989.

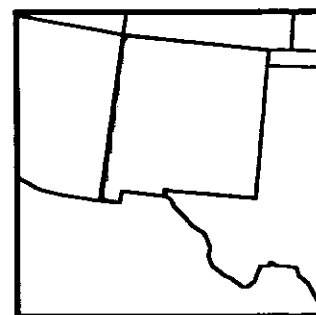
State of New Mexico

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **53**

Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **11.8**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (115)**
Rate: **Transportation/Communication/
Public Utilities (47.1)**



Occupation with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (119)**
Rate: **Transportation/Material Movers (43.5)**

The State of New Mexico had 525 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 498 of these deaths. The **average annual rate** of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 11.8 for New Mexico compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 303.7 per 100,000 workers for New Mexico compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 96% of the civilian occupational fatalities in New Mexico and had a fatality rate of 14.2 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.9 for

females. The fatality distribution by **race/ethnicity** for the State of New Mexico shows that Whites accounted for 71% of the total fatalities, Hispanics for 22%, and Native Americans for 4% as shown in **Table NM-1**. As shown in **Figure NM-1**, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (16%). Of all New Mexico occupational fatality victims, 76% were New Mexico residents (**Table NM-2**).

Figure NM-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of New Mexico and for the U.S. The four leading causes of death among employees in New Mexico were motor vehicle incidents (31%), machine-related incidents (13%), air transportation (12%), and homicides (11%).

Table NM-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	372	70.9
Hispanic	114	21.7
Native American	22	4.2
Black	12	2.3
Asian	3	0.6
Other	2	0.4

In New Mexico, the **industry divisions** in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were transportation/communication/public utilities (23%), construction (16%), and mining (12%). The transportation/communication/public utilities industry had the highest fatality rate at 47.1 per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (26.6), and construction (23.9) (**Figure NM-3**). **Table NM-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.

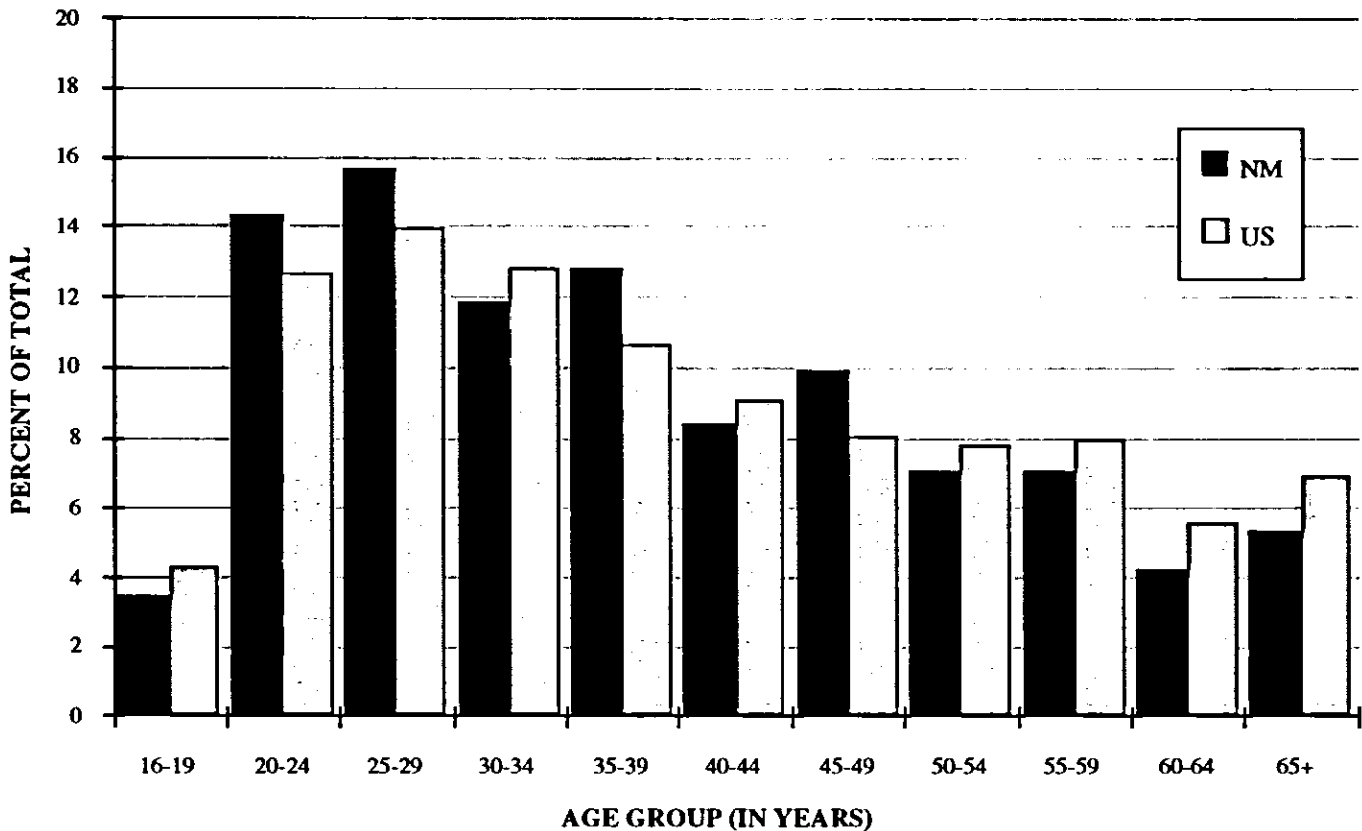


Figure NM-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and New Mexico, 1980-1989.

Table NM-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, New Mexico, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
New Mexico	398	75.8
Texas	39	7.4
Oklahoma	13	2.5
Colorado	10	1.9
Arizona	7	1.3
California	6	1.1
Missouri	6	1.1
Kansas	5	1.0
Arkansas	4	0.8
Other	37	7.0

The occupation divisions in New Mexico with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (24%), precision production/craft/repair (19%), and laborers (10%). The occupations with the highest rates were transportation/material movers (43.5 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (18.7), and farmers/foresters/fishers (16.0) (Figure NM-4). Table NM-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in New Mexico decreased 21%, from 13.0 in 1980 to 10.3 in 1989. A high of 16.6 and a low of 6.8 deaths per 100,000 workers were reported in 1981 and 1987, respectively (Figure NM-5).

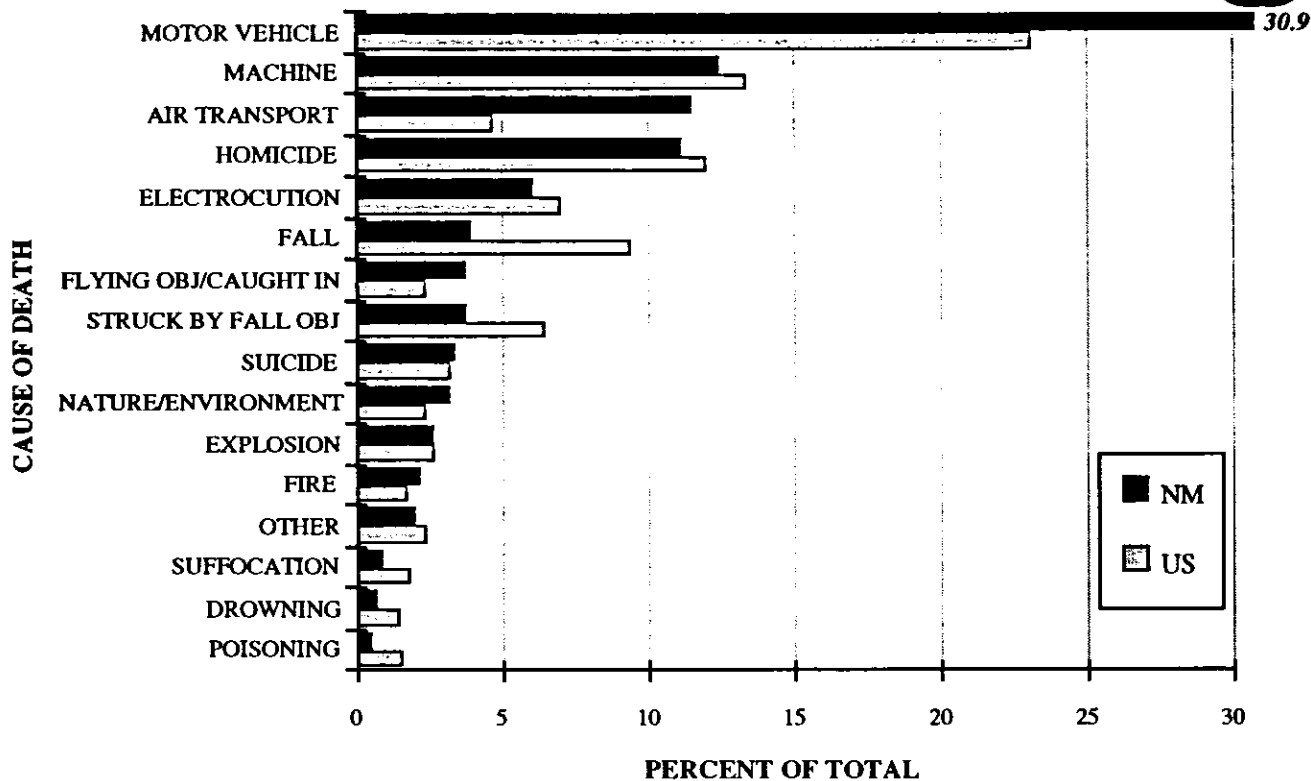


Figure NM-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and New Mexico, 1980-1989.



Figure NM-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and New Mexico, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
TRANS/COMM/PU	16	10	11	20	13	10	4	7	12	12	115	47.1
MINING	8	9	--	10	9	8	4	--	6	3	61	26.6
CONSTRUCTION	6	10	15	7	8	10	9	--	6	5	78	23.9
AGR/FOR/FISH	6	6	4	6	3	5	5	3	7	9	54	21.7
MANUFACTURING	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	25	7.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	--	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	15	7.0
SERVICES	3	6	3	5	7	--	5	3	6	--	42	4.1
RETAIL TRADE	--	4	4	3	--	5	--	3	4	5	33	3.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2.1
PUBLIC ADMIN	6	3	3	4	7	3	4	5	3	5	43	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	3	5	6	--	--	--	3	3	3	--	27	N/A
STATE	52	62	53	59	53	49	38	33	50	49	498	11.8

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

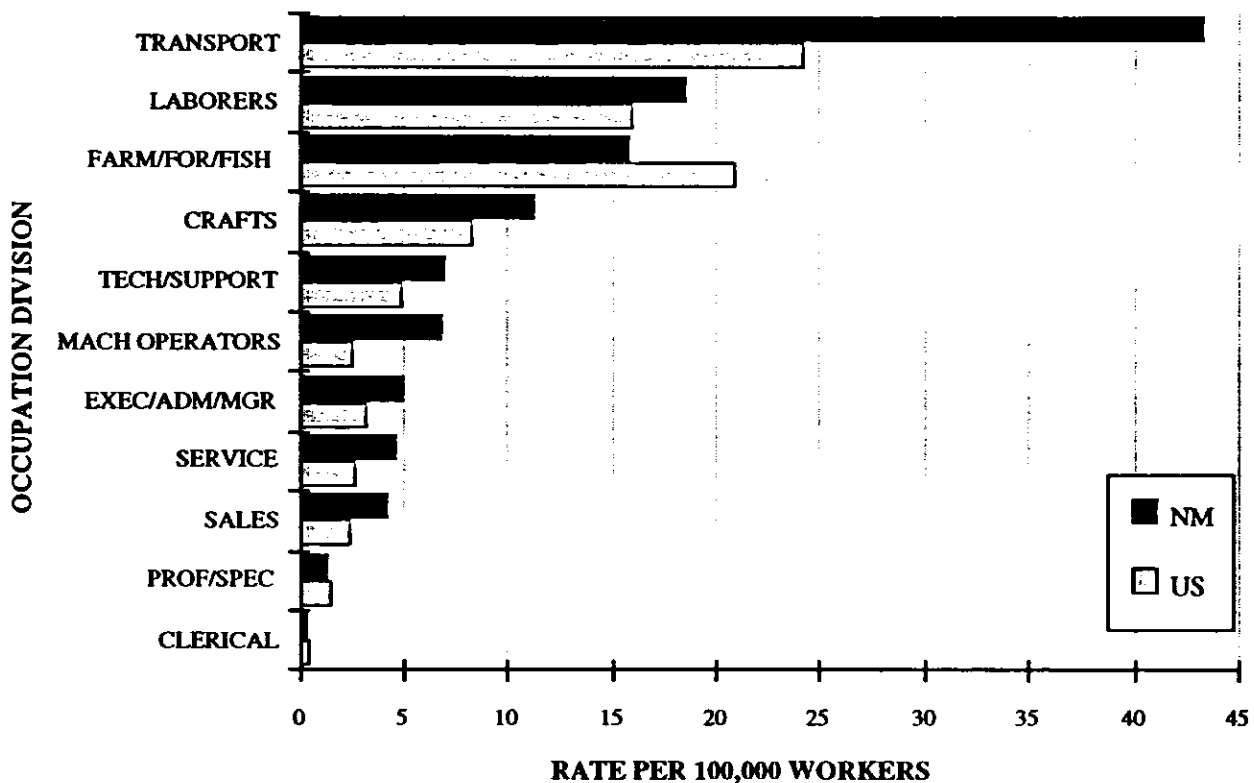


Figure NM-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and New Mexico, 1983-1989.

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
TRANSPORT	119	43.5
LABORERS	50	18.7
FARM/FOR/FISH	48	16.0
CRAFTS	95	11.5
TECH/SUPPORT	19	7.1
MACH OPERATORS	16	7.0
EXEC/ADM/MGR	39	5.1
SERVICE	32	4.8
SALES	31	4.3
PROF/SPEC	15	1.5
CLERICAL	7	0.5
NOT CLASSIFIED	27	N/A

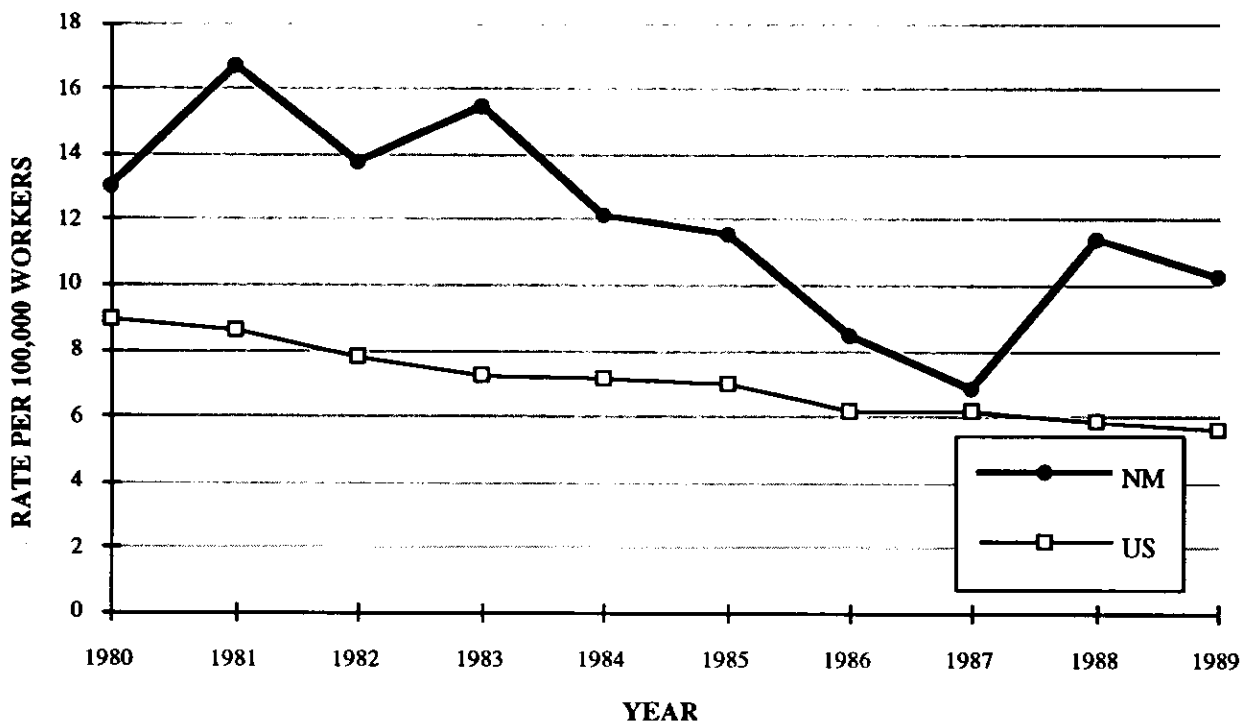


Figure NM-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and New Mexico, 1980-1989.

State of New York

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **180**

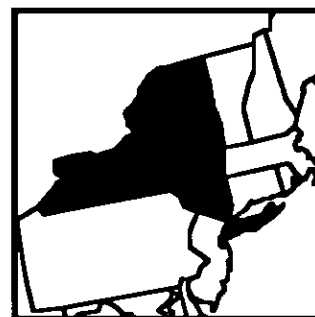
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **2.6**

Industry with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (481)**
Rate: **Construction (19.3)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Precision Production/Craft/Repair (428)**
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (14.3)**



The State of New York had 1,795 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,783 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 2.6 for New York compared to 7.0 for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 61.9 per 100,000 workers for New York compared to 175.6 for the United States.

The State of New York and New York City maintain separate vital statistics units. Data are collected from each system and are combined for the purpose of analysis. From 1980 through 1987, New York State did not report work-related homicides or suicides. New York City did not add the "Injury at Work?" item to the death certificate until 1988. For the years

prior to the addition of this item, certificates were reviewed for narratives which specified that the event occurred at work. Therefore, NTOF likely underenumerates occupational injury fatalities in New York.

Males accounted for 96% of the civilian occupational fatalities in New York and had a fatality rate of 3.9 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.2 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of New York shows that Whites accounted for 69% of the total fatalities, Blacks for 6%, and Hispanics for 4% as shown in Table NY-1. As shown in Figure NY-1, workers aged 25 to 29 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (13%). Of all New York occupational fatality victims, 89% were New York residents (Table NY-2).

Table NY-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, New York, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1240	69.1
Black	107	6.0
Hispanic	63	3.5
Asian	9	0.5
Native American	7	0.4
Other	369	20.6

Figure NY-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of New York and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in New York were falls (19%), motor vehicle incidents (18%), and machine-related incidents (14%). As previously described, homicides were not reported by the State of New York for 8 of the 10 reporting years and only for the City of New York when the narrative explicitly stated that the event occurred at work. Assuming that New York is similar to the rest of the U.S., there were an estimated 867.1 ± 74.9 (99% CI) occupational homicides during this 10-year period. This estimate was not used in any of the analyses for the State of New York.

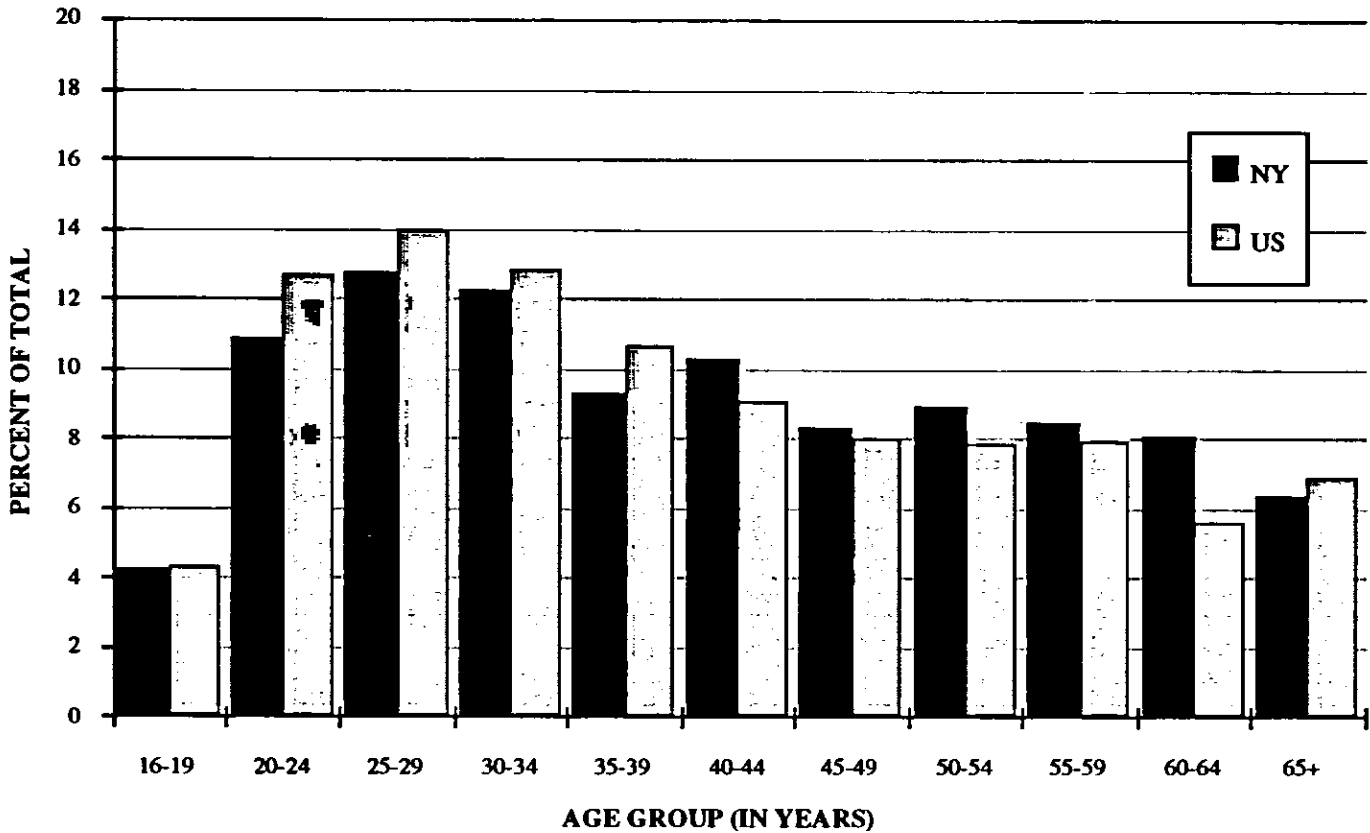


Figure NY-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and New York, 1980-1989.

Table NY-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, New York, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
New York	1598	89.0
New Jersey	52	2.9
Pennsylvania	39	2.2
Connecticut	9	0.5
Massachusetts	8	0.4
Florida	6	0.3
Indiana	6	0.3
Ohio	6	0.3
Maryland	4	0.2
New Hampshire	4	0.2
Rhode Island	4	0.2
Other	59	3.3

In New York, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (27%), transportation/communication/public utilities (17%), and manufacturing (15%). The construction industry had the highest fatality rate at 19.3

per 100,000 workers, followed by mining (17.0), and agriculture/forestry/fishing (15.1) (Figure NY-3). Table NY-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 New York with the largest number of fatalities were precision production/craft/repair (24%), laborers (16%), and transportation/material movers (15%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (14.3 deaths per 100,000 workers), laborers (10.7), and transportation/material movers (9.0) (Figure NY-4). Table NY-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in New York increased 20%, from 3.0 in 1980 to a high of 3.6 in 1989. This increase may be due in part to increased reporting of work-related deaths in New York over the decade. A low of 1.8 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1987 (Figure NY-5).

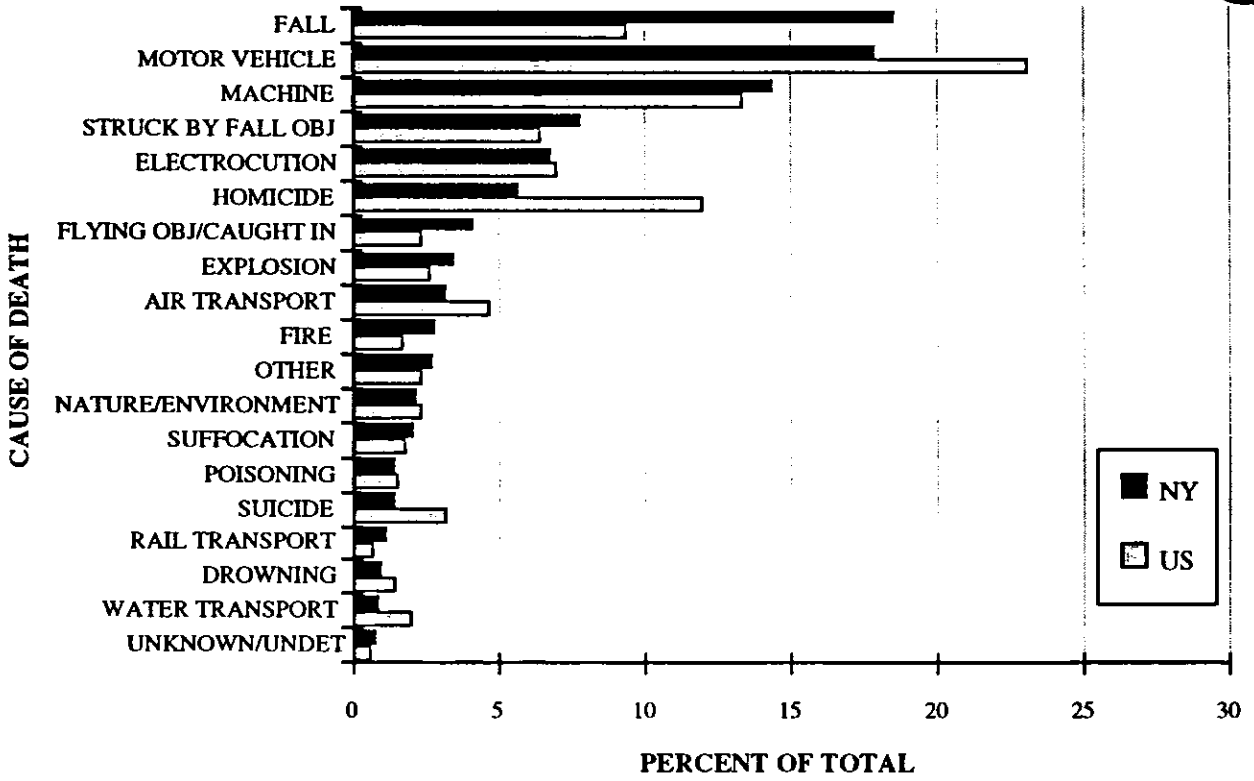


Figure NY-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and New York, 1980-1989.

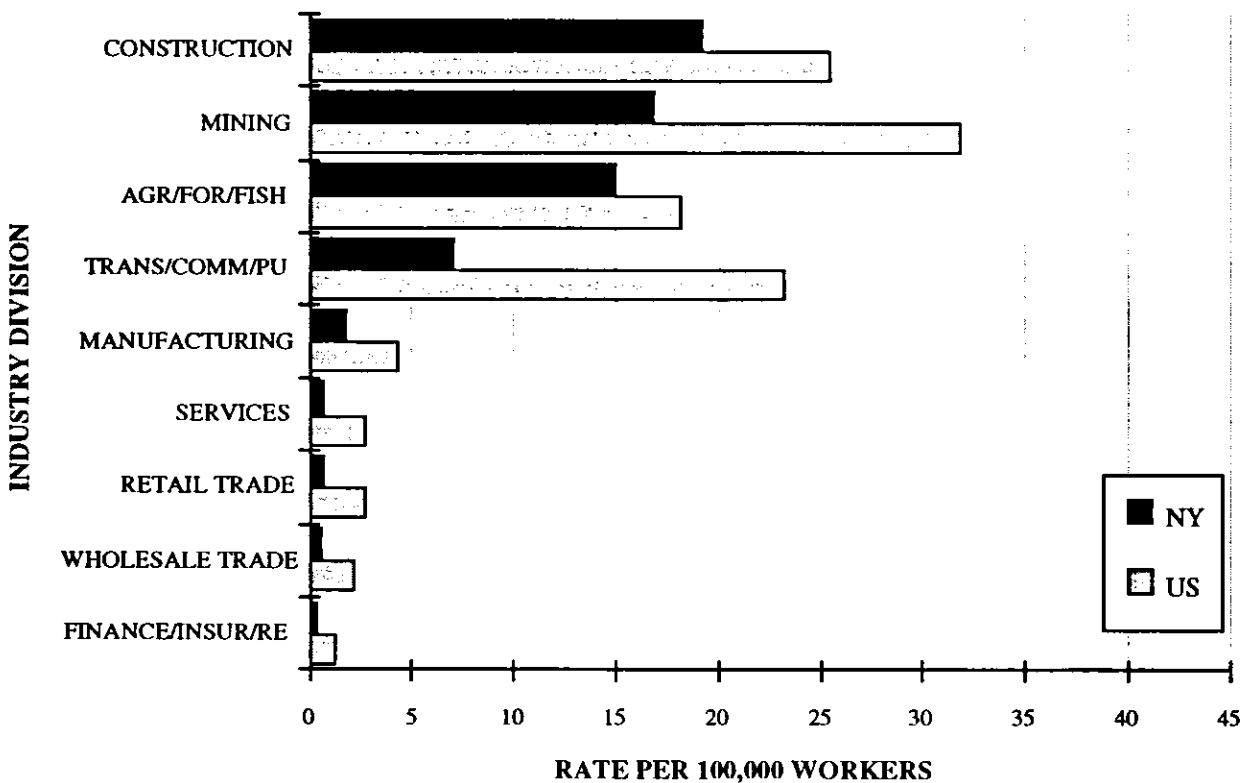


Figure NY-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and New York, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
CONSTRUCTION	56	47	49	55	37	40	64	35	56	42	481	19.3
MINING	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	15	17.0
AGR/FOR/FISH	12	21	17	13	14	23	11	16	7	18	152	15.1
TRANS/COMM/PU	38	26	30	30	36	24	28	16	18	53	299	7.1
MANUFACTURING	32	25	48	33	16	21	22	18	20	27	262	1.9
SERVICES	23	15	13	14	15	6	15	19	21	40	181	0.9
RETAIL TRADE	6	--	6	13	6	7	3	10	13	31	97	0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	4	3	--	4	--	5	3	4	3	--	32	0.7
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	3	13	30	0.4
PUBLIC ADMIN	13	6	6	8	6	11	7	7	8	17	89	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	9	11	18	13	16	14	11	5	15	33	145	N/A
STATE	194	164	196	185	152	152	166	132	165	277	1783	2.6

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

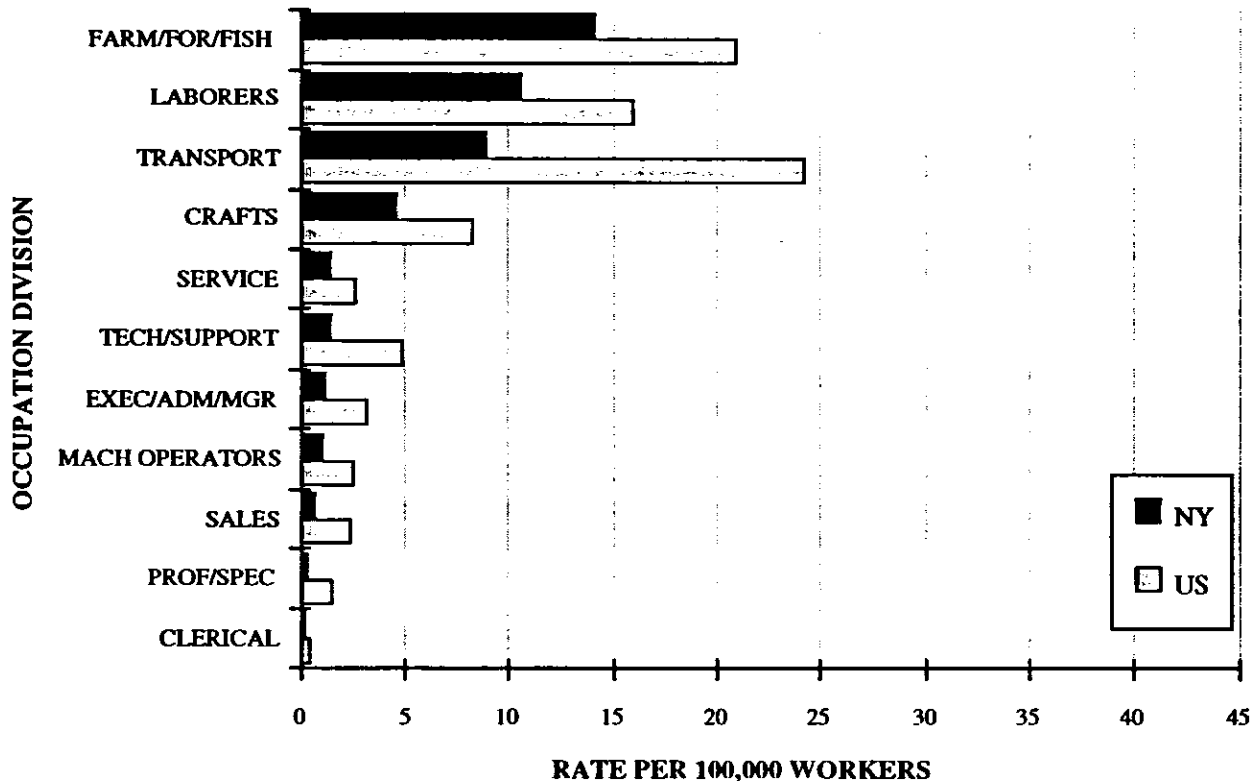


Figure NY-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and New York, 1983-1989.

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	168	14.3
LABORERS	285	10.7
TRANSPORT	267	9.0
CRAFTS	428	4.8
SERVICE	163	1.6
TECH/SUPPORT	41	1.6
EXEC/ADM/MGR	126	1.4
MACH OPERATORS	58	1.2
SALES	68	0.8
PROF/SPEC	52	0.4
CLERICAL	37	0.3
NOT CLASSIFIED	90	N/A

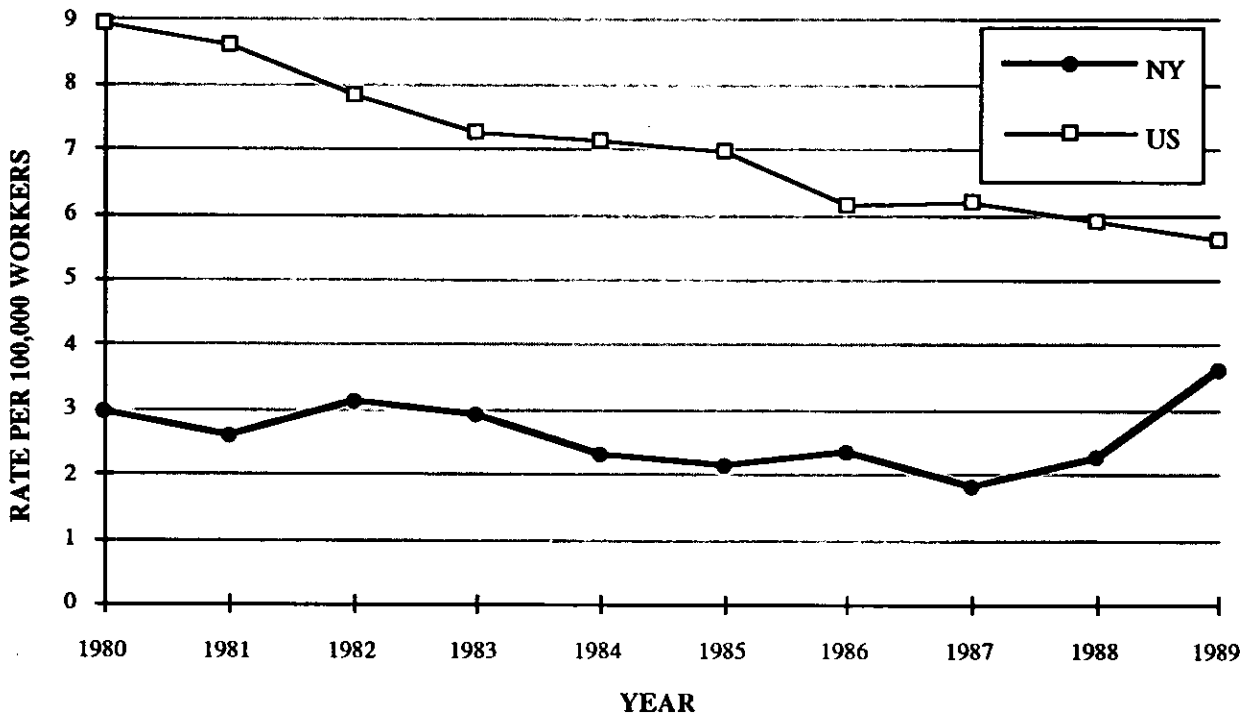


Figure NY-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, U.S. and New York, 1980-1989.

State of North Carolina

Average Annual Fatal Injuries: **183**

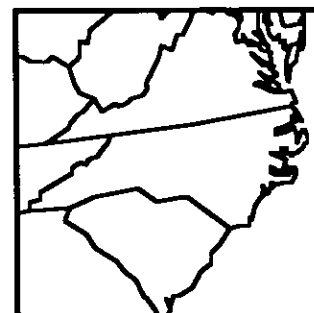
Average Annual Fatal Injury Rate
(deaths per 100,000 workers): **7.0**

Industries with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Construction (354)**
Rate: **Mining (35.3)**

Occupations with the Highest Number and Rate of Fatal Injuries:

Number: **Transportation/Material Movers (323)**
Rate: **Farmers/Foresters/Fishers (27.6)**



The State of North Carolina had 1,827 traumatic occupational fatalities from 1980 through 1989. Civilian workers accounted for 1,749 of these deaths. The average annual rate of fatalities per 100,000 workers was 7.0 for North Carolina which was the same as that for the United States. The average annual rate for years of potential life lost (YPLL) was 167.2 per 100,000 workers for North Carolina compared to 175.6 for the United States.

Males accounted for 95% of the civilian occupational fatalities in North Carolina and had a fatality

Table NC-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Race/Ethnicity, North Carolina, 1980-1989.

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	1369	74.9
Black	406	22.2
Native American	23	1.3
Hispanic	18	1.0
Asian	5	0.3
Other	6	0.3

rate of 10.4 per 100,000 workers compared to 0.7 for females. The fatality distribution by race/ethnicity for the State of North Carolina shows that Whites accounted for 75% of the total fatalities and Blacks for 22% as shown in Table NC-1. As shown in Figure NC-1, workers aged 20 to 24 years old accounted for the largest number of fatalities (14%). Of all North Carolina occupational fatality victims, 89% were North Carolina residents (Table NC-2).

Figure NC-2 presents the distribution of fatalities by external cause of death for the State of North Carolina and for the U.S. The three leading causes of death among employees in North Carolina were motor vehicle incidents (24%), machine-related incidents (14%), and homicides (12%).

In North Carolina, the industry divisions in which the largest number of fatalities occurred were construction (20%), manufacturing (18%), and transportation/communication/public utilities (17%). The mining industry had the highest fatality rate at 35.3 per 100,000 workers, followed by construction (27.0), and transportation/communication/public utilities (23.0) (Figure NC-3). Table NC-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.

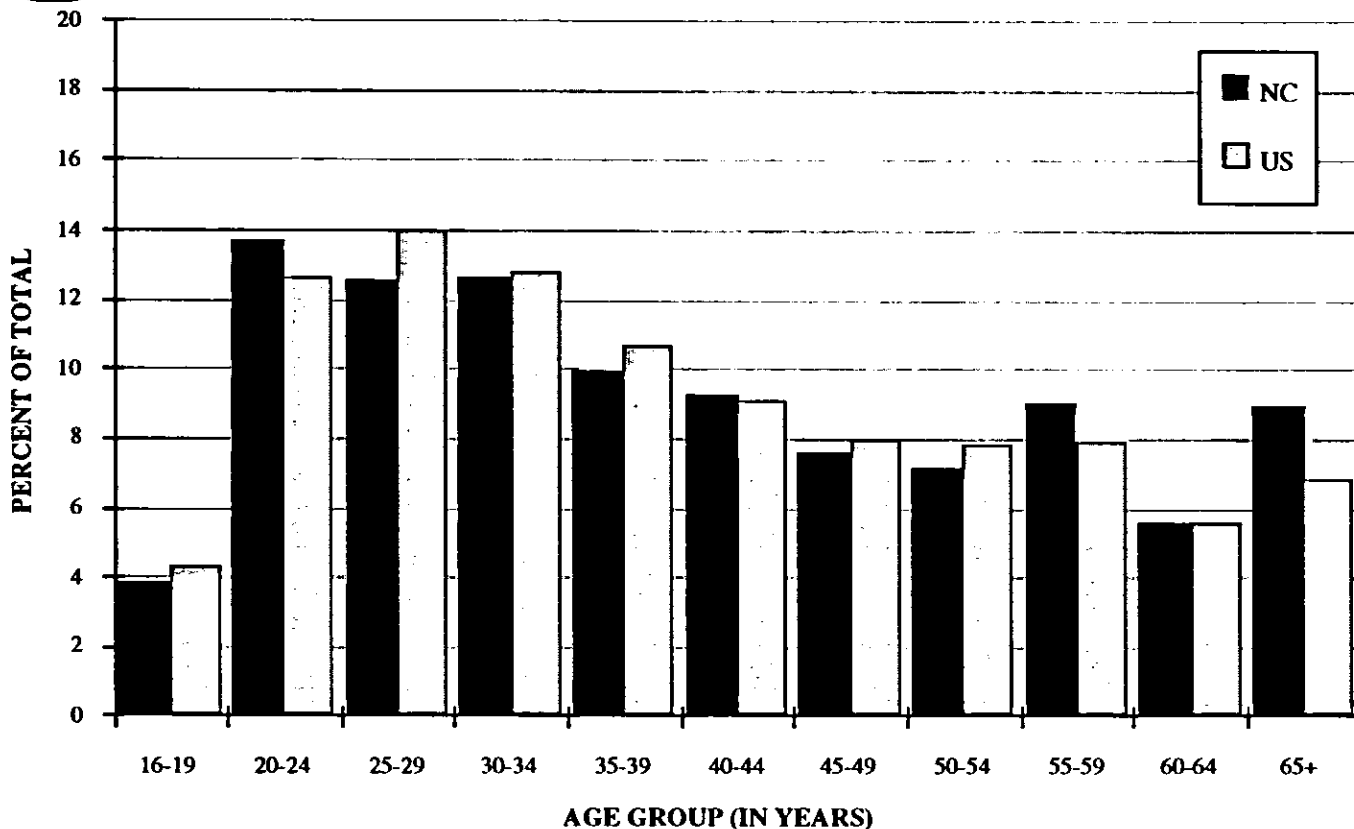


Figure NC-1. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Age Group, US and North Carolina, 1980-1989.

Table NC-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, North Carolina, 1980-1989.

State	Number	Percent
North Carolina	1629	89.2
South Carolina	55	3.0
Virginia	50	2.7
Georgia	11	0.6
Florida	10	0.5
Pennsylvania	10	0.5
Tennessee	9	0.5
Michigan	6	0.3
Other	47	2.6

The occupation divisions in North Carolina with the largest number of fatalities were transportation/material movers (18%), precision production/craft/repair (17%), and farmers/foresters/fishers (16%). The occupations with the highest rates were farmers/foresters/fishers (27.6 deaths per 100,000 workers), transportation/material movers (25.8), and laborers (12.5) (Figure NC-4). Table NC-4 provides numbers and rates of work-related deaths for each occupation division.

During the decade, the fatality rates in North Carolina decreased 35%, from a high of 9.9 in 1980 to 6.4 in 1989. A low of 3.4 deaths per 100,000 workers was reported in 1986 (Figure NC-5).

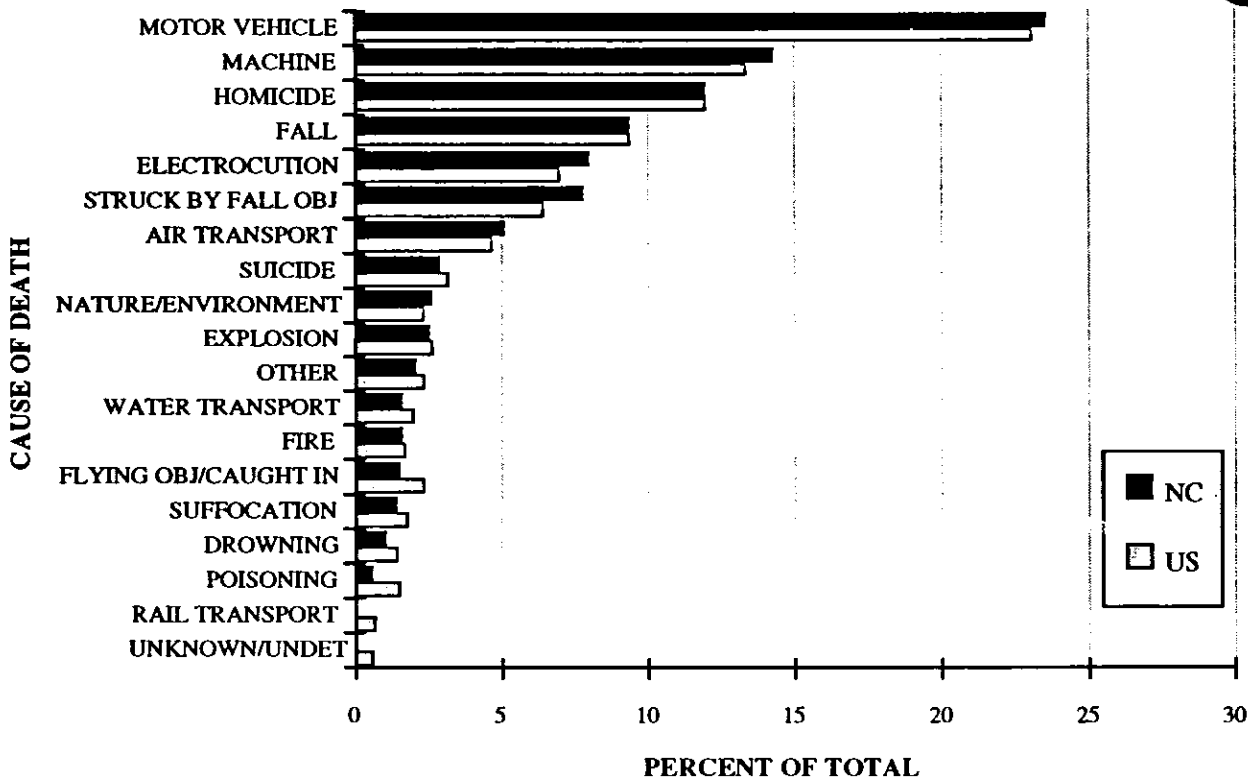


Figure NC-2. Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Cause of Death, US and North Carolina, 1980-1989.

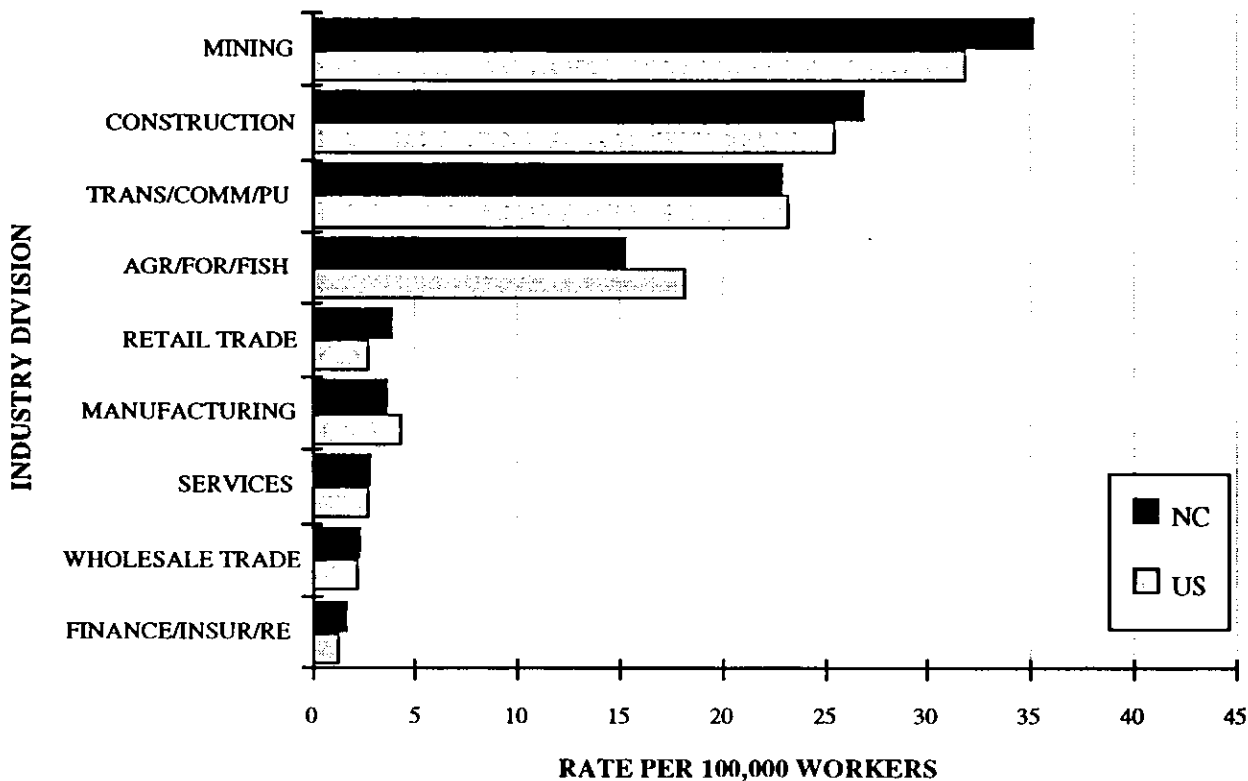


Figure NC-3. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Industry Division, US and North Carolina, 1980-1989.

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

Industry Division	Annual Number										Total Number	Average Annual Rate
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		
MINING	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	13	35.3
CONSTRUCTION	48	38	26	25	28	37	23	49	42	38	354	27.0
TRANS/COMM/PU	22	24	28	29	38	42	15	32	30	33	293	23.0
AGR/FOR/FISH	35	25	22	24	30	35	15	21	29	18	254	15.3
RETAIL TRADE	20	18	24	26	11	16	--	21	14	18	169	4.0
MANUFACTURING	31	24	33	28	35	34	20	32	38	35	310	3.7
SERVICES	18	12	13	13	5	12	5	12	14	18	122	2.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	6	--	--	5	--	4	3	4	4	--	33	2.5
FINANCE/INSUR/RE	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	4	20	1.8
PUBLIC ADMIN	14	6	12	8	7	13	3	9	10	7	89	N/A
NOT CLASSIFIED	19	8	17	11	6	7	--	3	6	13	92	N/A
STATE	220	161	178	171	165	203	88	186	190	187	1749	7.0

NOTE: Dashes denote categories with fewer than three cases.

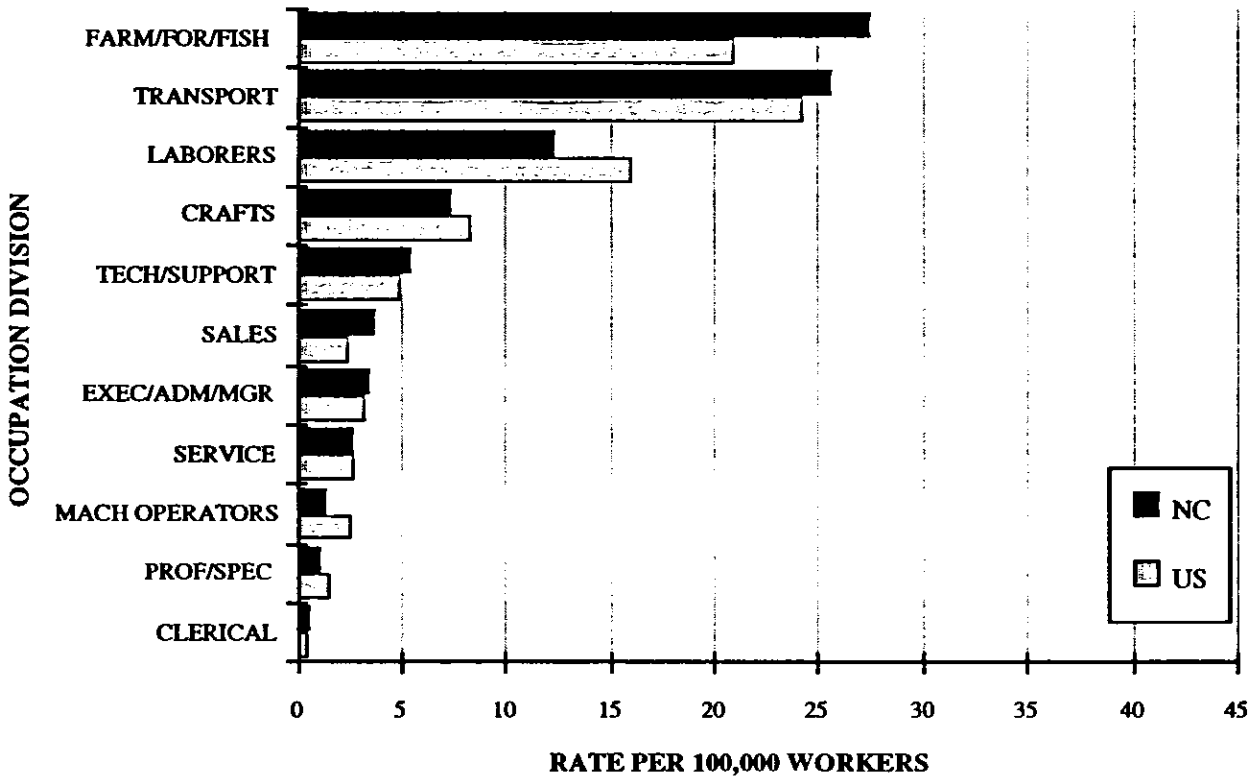


Figure NC-4. Average Annual Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Occupation Division, US and North Carolina, 1983-1989.

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

Occupation Division	Total Number (1980-1989)	Average Annual Rate (1983-1989)
FARM/FOR/FISH	274	27.6
TRANSPORT	323	25.8
LABORERS	228	12.5
CRAFTS	295	7.5
TECH/SUPPORT	41	5.5
SALES	145	3.8
EXEC/ADM/MGR	110	3.6
SERVICE	98	2.8
MACH OPERATORS	68	1.5
PROF/SPEC	46	1.2
CLERICAL	28	0.7
NOT CLASSIFIED	93	N/A

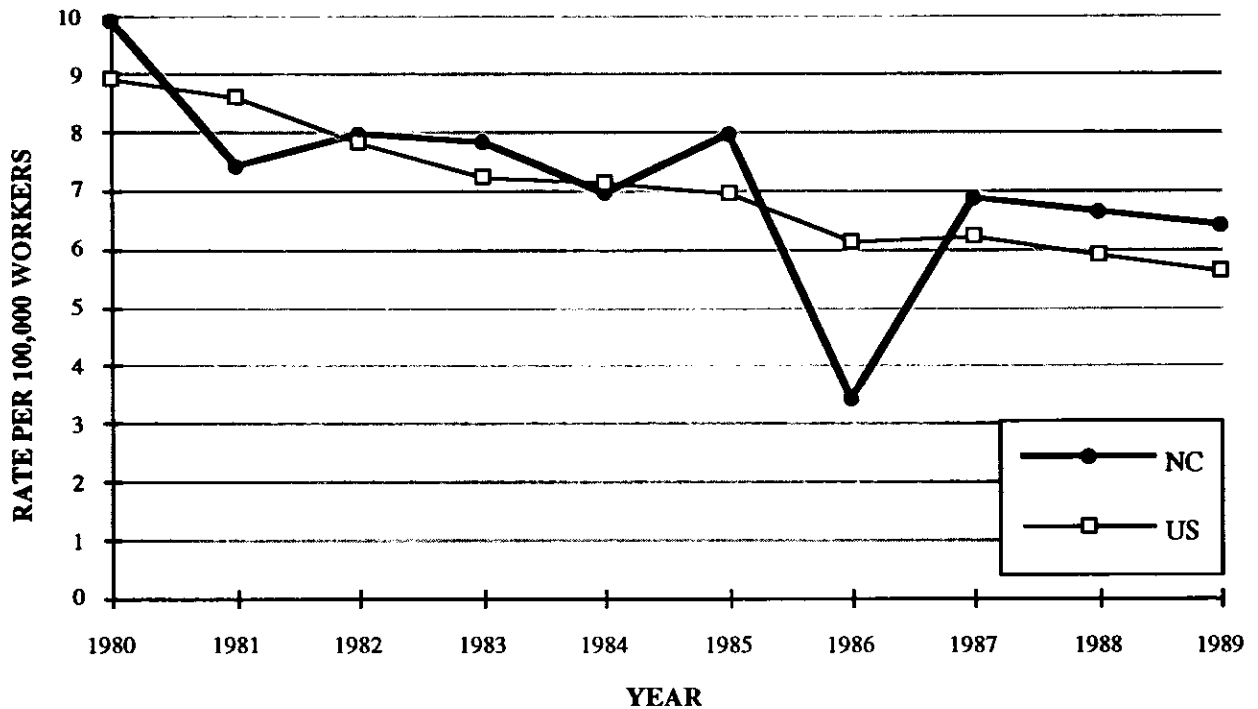


Figure NC-5. Rate of Traumatic Occupational Fatalities by Year, US and North Carolina, 1980-1989.

